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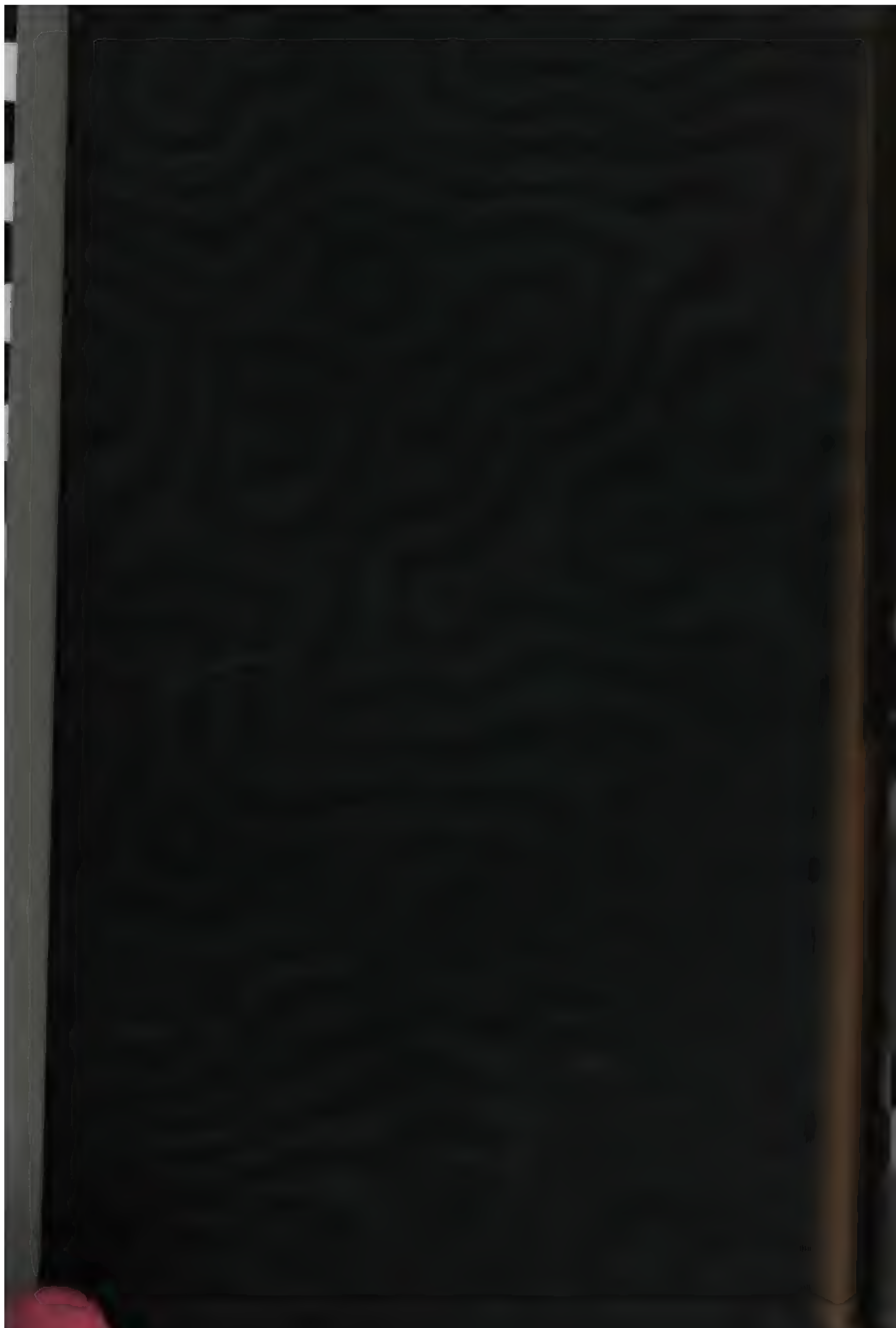
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXXVIII.

NEW SERIES.

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P R E F A C E.

IN concluding and presenting to the Public our Volume for 1852, we have to perform the time-honoured duty of offering them the expression of our grateful thanks for past favours, and of soliciting their liberal encouragement for the future.

The Volume now added to our long series will not be found, we confidently trust, to be unworthy of its position. That which is to follow shall not lack improvement, if that can be effected by zeal and good-will. It is a good quality that which describes a man's winter as "frosty but kindly." WE, for our parts, albeit nearly a century and a quarter old, are as yet unconscious of any winter of the mind or body. An eternal spring seems to be our possession, and, with the aid of our Friends, and the help of our Subscribers, we hope to devote it, for centuries to come, to the amusement and instruction of mankind.

It is among the maxims of Publius Syrus that Fortune stultifies whom she too highly favours,—"*Fortuna nimium quem fovet stultum facit.*" This will not be found applicable to our case. We have, indeed, enjoyed an exceeding, yet not an excessive, fortune—one exceeding that achieved by any other periodical, yet not excessive, we hope, as regards our merits. On this latter ground we find our warrant for soliciting the continued patronage of old friends, and the added favour of new. With this support, for which we know

we shall not ask in vain, we shall be cheered in our laborious undertaking; for every accession of approval on the part of the public will be met by fresh exertion on the part of their old and faithful servant,

SYLVANUS URBAN.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
1st *January, 1853.*



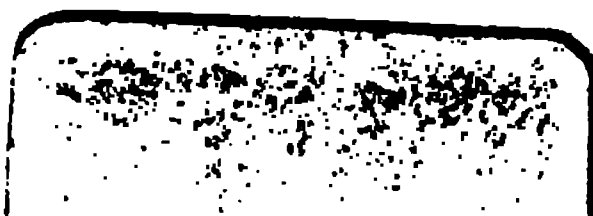
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—With reference to the inquiry of T. W. P. in your Magazine for Feb. 1849 (p. 114) for the arms of DE ROUBAIX FAMILY, I, as one of the members of the family of that name, have herewith the honour to transmit a copy of an impression of the said arms, which was obtained by me from my grandfather Petrus de Roubaix, who came to this place as secretary in a Dutch man-of-war in or about 1782, and, in consequence of ill health, remained behind, married, and died here. His father left France, where he was born, under the following circumstances, as appears from a brief written statement of my said grandfather, which remained with the family after his demise, and of which the following is a true copy, translated from the Dutch language:—"My father, Emanuel Joseph de Roubaix, de Tourcoing, died at the Hague, in the age of nearly 74 years, in the year 1775, born a Marquis, descended of a most noble extraction. The estates de Roubaix and Tourcoing, in Picardie, in France (which after his flight were confiscated by the French government), belonged to him, and which he left and fled from in consequence of the persecution in France against the Protestant reformed religion. He settled himself in the Hague, where he was greatly esteemed by reason of his abilities and skill in all arts, sciences, and languages, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. of the Engineers, in which branch, as well as that of surveying, he rendered many services to the Dutch government, and for which he has obtained their approbation. He married in the year 1764 with my mother, named Margaretha Woest."—Yours, &c.

P. E. DE ROUBAIX.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Note.—The impression in sealing-wax inclosed by this Correspondent with this letter was wholly defaced by pressure; but another writer communicated a reply respecting the arms in question, which was inserted in our number for March, 1849, p. 226.—EDIT.

P. C. informs us that the Brechin seal noticed at p. 607 of our last number is not one of the "episcopal see" of that name, but of the court of the official of that diocese. Its legend is *Sigillum curie officialis brechinensis*, and its device the mitred head of St. Columba, and beneath it a hunting horn stringed. The latter feature makes it probable that the official's name was Forester, of which name there were several churchmen in that diocese, and a Walter Forester was Bishop of Brechin in the very beginning of the fifteenth cen-

tury, and it is not improbable that he may have been official before he was elevated to the see; but there was a Gilbert Forester who was archdeacon at a somewhat later period within that century. There was also a considerable family of landowners of the name in the immediate neighbourhood, who bore for their arms three hunting horns stringed, some cadets of the family bearing only one. From Mr. H. Laing's "Catalogue of Scottish Seals" it appears that this matrix was found near Montrose in 1848, and then surrendered as treasure-trove to the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

With reference to the term bridge as applied to landing-places, Mr. John Acklam, of Gravesend, has the kindness to inform us that it is still used at that town in regard to various low wooden platforms running from waterside premises to the low water mark, at which persons can land from small boats at all times of the tide. The modern piers are similar contrivances for large vessels, and consequently built on a larger scale, with this difference, that, whereas the pier is on a level, and the landing always taking place at the extreme end, the different state of the tide being met by a floating barge and a staircase,—the smaller landing-place is on an incline, and the passenger from the small boat steps from the boat to the "bridge." At high water these "bridges" are entirely under water; at low water they are dry.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that the Rev. PHILIP STANHOPE DODD as well as Mr. CHILDREN, who were both subjects of articles in the Obituary of our last Magazine, were alike scholars of the Rev. Vicesimus Knox—the former receiving the whole, and the latter a part, of his education under that eminent master at Tunbridge School.

In the article on "Monetary Affairs after the Revolution of 1688," in our last Magazine, p. 567, the name of the writer of the diary is misprinted Leake instead of Jeake. He was the son of Samuel Jeake, the well-known editor of the Charters of the Cinque Ports.

We have much pleasure in complying with the wish of CONNUBIENSIS by inserting Mr. Le Grice's Sonnet on Coleridge in our present Magazine. Our readers will recollect the sonnet by the same veteran writer "On Charles Lamb leading his Sister to the Asylum," which was inserted in our Magazine for May, 1851; and we also refer them to that for March, 1846, for Mr. Le Grice's Lines on hearing of the recovery of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY.

Northern Mythology, comprising the principal Popular Traditions and Superstitions of Scandinavia, North Germany, and the Netherlands. Compiled from original and other sources. By Benjamin Thorpe. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1852.

OF its kind we do not know a better book than this. It does not pretend to treat the subject philosophically, but as a collection of popular legends, brought together from a variety of sources inaccessible to the general reader, translated with obvious care, well illustrated with notes, and rendered accessible by useful indexes, the work is worthy of high praise and deserves great success. We shall probably do justice to the author most completely, and inform our readers in the clearest way what is the nature of the book, if we throw together the information it contains upon some of those subjects of popular superstition which are best known amongst ourselves, or are common to us as well as to the nations to whose mythology these volumes relate,—perhaps common to all mankind.

We will first take *Jack-o'-lantern* or *Will with the Whisp*. Among ourselves, popular superstition imagines these flickering lights to be the false glimmering torches of mischievous little beings who seek to mislead the wandering traveller into bogs and marshes. In Northern Germany we are told that they are called by various familiar names similar to those among ourselves, and at Magdeburg are styled "light-mannikins." Both in Northern Germany and in Denmark the peasants say they are the souls of land-measurers who, in their

lifetime, had perpetrated injustice in their measurements, or persons who had sworn away lands, or who had removed landmarks. In punishment of these several offences they are condemned to run about at midnight, measuring with red-hot iron rods, and exclaiming "From here to there, so much," or "Here is the clear and right boundary." (Thorpe, ii. 211, iii. 158.)

In Sweden the tradition is very precise.

According to the old popular belief a man who during life has rendered himself guilty of such a crime [removing landmarks], is doomed to have no rest in his grave after death, but to rise every midnight, and with a lantern in his hand to proceed to the spot where the land-mark had stood which he had fraudulently removed. On reaching the place he is seized with the same desire which instigated him in his lifetime, when he went forth to remove his neighbour's land-mark, and he says as he goes, in a harsh, hoarse, voice, "It is right! it is right! it is right!" But on his return qualms of conscience and anguish seize him, and he then exclaims, "It is wrong! it is wrong!" (ii. 97.)

This was probably the most ancient form, that is, the heathen form, of the superstition; then followed the Christian, or priestly form; which was, that these wandering fires were the souls of unbaptized children, that have no rest in the grave, and must hover

between heaven and earth. This phase of the superstition seems most definite in the Netherlands;—

Because these souls cannot enter into heaven they take their abode in forests, and in dark and desert places, where they mourn over their hard lot. If at night they get sight of any person they run up to him and then hasten on before him, to show him the way to some water, that he may baptize them therewith. And that no one should neglect to do, because the poor beings must remain without the gates of paradise until some takes pity on them. (iii. 220.)

In some places (of course boggy marshy situations) it is thought possible to call up these lights by a particular form of invocation. When they come unbidden, the best safeguard against them is “to turn one’s cap inside out.” If they appear at a distance they ought never to be pointed at or invoked; they will come, if they are, and then let him that has drawn them to him beware. If they assemble around a traveller in troops, his safety is to be found, not in prayers, but in curses. Swear at them manfully, and they will take to their heels at once. All this seems clear enough to be understood. To turn a man’s cap is an act of exertion and consideration, and to bid a man seek safety in doing that, is to tell him, not to follow the light incautiously, but to rouse himself and think where he is going. The different effects of praying and swearing indicate in like manner that safety is to be sought in shaking off all fear and facing the misleading enemy boldly. An amusing story is told in illustration of this last point. A clergyman of Storkow, in North Germany, was driving home late at night. As he crossed a marsh, the little Jacks came buzzing about the heads of the horses, who shied, and started, and plunged, to the terror of the driver. He began to pray aloud, “but the more he prayed the more jack-o’-lanterns came.” The matter was becoming worse and worse, when the clergyman’s servant interfered, “Just leave that off,” he said to his master, “or they will never go: but I’ll send them packing;” and then he roared out at the top of his voice, “Will ye be off in the devil’s name!” In a moment not a jack-o’-lantern was to be seen. (iii. 85.)

There is another story, not less pleasant, which turns upon the capture of one of these little fellows. Mr. Thorpe shall tell it in his own words.

A cow-herd, near Rathenow, who had been all day on the heath with his cattle, on his return home at dark, was not aware that one of his cows was missing. On discovering his loss he immediately went in search of her, but, after seeking her here and there and all over the forest, without finding her, he sat down overcome with fatigue, on the stump of an old tree, and prepared to smoke his pipe. While he was thus sitting there came all at once a countless multitude of jack-o’-lanterns, dancing wildly around him, so that he would have been not a little terrified had he not been a courageous fellow. He remained, however, sitting quietly and filling his pipe, but just as he was about to light it they began to fly about his head, so that he expected every moment they would singe his hair. He therefore seized his stick and began to strike about him, but the more he struck the more jack-o’-lanterns came. At last he made a grasp at one of them, and found that he held in his hand a bone. This seemed to have scared the others, as they instantly disappeared; but the man put the bone into his pocket, lighted his pipe, and returned home. On the following morning he again drove out his herd, and also found the missing cow, but on his return in the evening, when it was already dark, he saw a couple of lights before his window, and supposing that a neighbour with a lantern was come to consult him about a sick cow, he opened the window and saw the entire village street full of jack-o’-lanterns, which came in large bodies dancing and whirling about, and crying “If you don’t give us our comrade we will burn your house!” He now first recollected the bone, and said “Don’t make such a stupid hubbub, surely the bone cannot be your comrade?” But they cried yet more loudly, “If you don’t give us our comrade we will burn your house!” Thinking then the matter serious, he took the bone, laid it on the palm of his hand, and held it out of the window, when it instantly became a bright, flickering jack-o’-lantern, and danced away, all the others surrounding it as in joy, and then merrily hopping and springing out of the village. (iii. 85.)

Another superstition with which we are all well acquainted is that of *the Wandering Jew*. That tradition is known in all the countries to which these volumes relate, and pretty nearly in one and the same form. The wanderer

is believed to have been a shoemaker of Jerusalem, who, when Our Saviour passed his door bending under the weight of his cross, refused to allow him to rest even for an instant. The inhuman *coriscarius* thus drew upon himself the curse of perpetual wandering. In Iceland he is described as "a man mean and lowly in his garments," and accepting as alms only so much as he requires for the moment. He is looked upon as a prophet, and many examples of foretelling future events are attributed to him. (ii. 212.) In North Germany they say he never grows old, nor is ever hungry or thirsty. He takes rest always out of doors, not being permitted to sleep under a roof. Some years ago he was at Luneburg, where he slept on a stone just without the city. "A few years since he was seen at Sundewitz, not far from Beschau. He carried a basket, out of which there grew moss. He rests only on Christmas eve, when he finds a plough in the field, for on that alone may he sit" (iii. 59.) Our friends the Belgians believe that he was met in the forest of Sognies in 1640, by two citizens who dwelt in the Tanners'-street in Brussels. His old-fashioned clothes seemed much the worse for wear.

They invited him to accompany them to the hostelry, which he did, but refused to sit down, and drank standing. As he walked with the two citizens towards the gate he told them many things, most of which were relations of events that had taken place several hundred years before; whence the citizens soon discovered that their companion must be Isaac Laquedem, the Jew who refused to let our Lord rest at his door, and they left him filled with horror. (iii. 265.)

The number of superstitions founded upon similar imaginary histories attributed to scriptural persons is very considerable.

Gertrude's Bird, which is the name given in Norway to the red-crested black woodpecker, is one of them. In her human condition Gertrude dwelt in the Holy Land during the lifetime of our Lord, and on one occasion he and St. Peter, in the course of their "wandering," accosted her at a time when she was baking. They solicited the gift of a cake. The over-scrupulous but not altogether churlish woman separated a small portion of dough for

them, and put it into the oven. It rose in the process of baking so as to fill the pan. She tried again, with the same result, and finally dismissed them, with "You must go without alms, for all my bakings are too large." She was thereupon sentenced, so the story goes, by him who is All-merciful, to become a little bird, to seek her dry food between the wood and the bark, and to drink only when it rains. Hardly were the words uttered when the metamorphosis was completed. The colour of Gertrude's red hood reappeared in her crest as a bird, and the soot of her kitchen chimney (up which she made her escape) imprinted itself upon her body. "She constantly pecks the bark of trees for sustenance, and whistles against rain, for she always thirsts and hopes to drink." (ii. 25.)

Another story of a similar kind is entitled *Hans Dumkt*. A very small star, nearly in the centre of the fore part of the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain, is known as the wagoner Hans Dumkt. This Hans was a servant to our Lord. "He had a very comfortable place, but, by degrees, did his work more and more negligently." Hans was chided, but cared little for that. He was particularly careless in cutting chaff; none that he cut could be used, being cut much too long. By way of punishment he was set upon the pole of that celestial wain in which Elias, our Lord, and other saints journeyed to heaven; there he may be seen nightly, "a warning to all serving-men that cut chaff too long." (iii. 58.)

The *Cuckoo* is the subject of a similar tradition. The Saviour, passing by a baker's shop, was attracted by the smell of new bread. He sent one of his disciples to beg a loaf. The baker refused, but his wife and six daughters, who overheard what took place in the shop, secretly complied with the request of the humble applicant. For this good deed, the pious women were transferred to the heavens, where they shine forth as the Pleiades, or seven stars, whilst the churlish baker remains on earth transformed into the cuckoo. He makes his appearance from St. Tiburtius, April 14th, to St. John, June 24th, that being the period during which alone the constellation Pleiades can be seen in Northern

Germany; and by his monotonous chant attracts attention to the warning conveyed in his own wretched fate, and the contrasted brilliancy of his starry relatives. The original condition of the cuckoo, as a baker, is still indicated by his plumage, which appears as if sprinkled with flour. In some parts of Germany the story is altered into that of a baker's man, who, in a time of dearth, stole portions of the dough brought to him by poor people, "and on drawing it thus diminished from the oven was wont to cry 'Gukuk!'" (See, see!) (iii. 131.)

The Cuckoo's indication of the future, or power of foretelling by the number of times his cry is heard, either on the first occasion of his being listened to, or after he has been appealed to by a question, is a superstition common to the people of other countries as well as to ourselves. The number of times he is heard indicates how long the person hearing will live, or if a maiden how long it will be ere she be married. Upon the last point Mr. Thorpe's book contains a very valuable piece of information. Many a blooming damsel's heart has been saddened by hearing the cuckoo suddenly break forth into his monotonous chant, and continue it until all maidenly patience was exhausted. Years have seemed to stretch out in the distance, even "to the crack of doom," and still "Cuckoo! cuckoo!" has continued its tormenting reiteration of numbers yet to come. Now the Swedish lasses have found out the secret of this. If the cuckoo cries oftener than ten times, then "they say he sits on a bewitched bough," and that young ladies need not give heed to his prediction. (ii. 108.) We are most happy to be able to give currency to this valuable and consolatory discovery.

Much value is assigned in Sweden to the point of the compass from which the cuckoo is first heard. If from the north, the year will be one of sorrow; if from the west or east, one of prosperity; if from the south, a good butter year, but a year of death. Here we see the way in which ignorance links together cause and effect by means of superstition. The sound of course comes in the way of the wind. In a northern climate, the predominance of a northerly wind at cuckoo time bodes

an unseasonable and fruitless year, east and west indicate moderate weather, the south wind brings wet, butter is plentiful, but so is miasma, fever,—death.

Laziness is reproved in a Danish cuckoo-superstition. The "plain song" is not heard until the sun is well up. A man who hears it ere he has broken his fast is of course a late riser. Such a one is said to be "befooled" by the cuckoo. He shall not find his cattle on the hills or anything else he may seek after. He is behind-hand in everything. His day is badly begun, and he passes through it in a hurry and bewilderment. A girl who is similarly "befooled," is evidently a lazy worthless slut. She is warned lest she find that men as well as birds "befool." Old folks are told that early rising conduces to longevity, and that to be befooled by the cuckoo portends sickness. (ii. 271.)

We have not noticed in these volumes any allusion to the money-superstition connected with the cuckoo which is common among ourselves, namely, that he who has money in his pocket at that time will not want money all the year. The same notion is common in France. (Plancy, Dict. Infernal, voce "Coucou.")

The *Wild Hunt* is a superstition common to all the northern nations. It originated in the fact that sounds like voices are heard in the air during the months of November and December. These are either the roar of the winter tempest, or, as some modern naturalists suppose, the gentler utterances of certain waterfowls on their way to the south. (ii. 83, n.) But the chief time of the hunt is in the twelve days of Christmas, when the seasonable festivities occasion people to be abroad late at night under circumstances which predispose them to meet with unusual incidents. Everything out of the way which then occurs is set down to the Wild Huntsman. In all the northern nations Odin, or Woden, is the person supposed to lead the hunt. He carries his head, like St. Denis, under his arm, and is followed by a wild, barking, screaming rabble of dogs and men, the latter being thought to consist of the souls of loose livers, "drunkards, brawlers, singers of slanderous songs, crafty deceivers, and those that for the sake of lucre have perjured themselves," whose punishment it is to ride about

till the end of the world. Their horses are coal-black, and have eyes that glow in the dark like fire. They are guided with red-hot rods and iron reins. The screaming of the riders, the tramp of the horses, and the clang of their reins produce a terrific noise, which may be heard at a vast distance. As they pass along they press into their service whomsoever they can find. Belated travellers have been run off with, and horses not well secured have been found in the morning weary, covered with mud, and sweating at every pore. (ii. 25, 26, 27.) The peasant who hears their approach in the distant wind seeks safety by throwing himself flat on his face on the earth, until the roar and scream of the hellish band are past. At these times the house should be kept fast and quiet. No linen should be left out, or it will be torn to tatters. If the door be left open, the hunt will pass through the house, consuming and destroying everything.

The great antiquity of this impersonation of the horrors of a tempestuous night is unquestionable. Certainly it belongs to the times of heathendom, but many additions were subsequently made to it. A story, which Mr. Thorpe has printed (iii. 218), is evidently of this kind. In favour of the celibacy of ecclesiastics, this tale represents "the concubine of a priest," that is, his wife by a marriage not binding, after the change in the ecclesiastical law, caught up by the wild huntsman, and thrown across his saddle in most contemptuous fashion.

One of the post-Christian diversities of the legend of the Wild Huntsman is entitled Hans von Hackelberg. (iii. 91.) This Hans was a wild fellow who hunted on Sundays, and, on his death-bed, told the priest he might keep heaven to himself provided he might continue to hunt. He was taken at his word, and his "Hoto! Hoto!" is still heard every stormy night through the forest of Hackel. Those who mock him meet with sudden vengeance, but he disappears if asked for salt, which he is unable to command. Some allusion to the use of salt in baptism is here implied.

The superstitions connected with *horse-shoes* are probably derived from those of the Wild Huntsman. A found horseshoe was presumed to be one

dropped by the spectral hunters, and was therefore an object of superstitious regard. If nailed to the threshold, with the points turned outwards, it brought luck, that is, it kept out the wild huntsmen; if the points were turned inwards, it brought misfortune. This superstition is referred to Berlin, and other places in North Germany. (iii. 185.) In Denmark the notion is simply this, "If you nail a horseshoe fast to the step of the door, no spirit can enter," a version which, as Mr. Thorpe remarks, is common among ourselves. (ii. 275.)

Weyland Smith, or "the underground smith," shoes the wild horseman's cavalry, and will do the same for the belated traveller. He will do other things besides, when properly adjured. A man riding past the Dreiberge "heard smiths there at work, and cried out that he wished they would make him a chaff-knife." In the evening, as he returned past the same spot, the very instrument he desired was lying on his path. He laid down his money in payment, and bore off his acquisition in triumph. It was a knife "of excellent temper and keenness, but wounds caused by it were incurable." (iii. 33.)

The seas of Scandinavia were of old time peopled with *Mermen and Mermaids*. They were seen only in tranquil weather, but their appearance foreboded storms. Woe worth the mariner, who, beguiled by their siren songs, allowed himself to fall asleep. Infallibly they dragged him to perdition. It was scarcely less fatal to catch one of them, and bear it away against its will. The ship that carried it soon found itself involved in storm and tempest, and the companions of the imprisoned dweller in the sea following in the vessel's track, wailing and howling for their lost companion. In spite of these imminent perils, sailors were fond of ensnaring one of them, because "they can see into futurity,"—wonderful gift, to participate in which man will face any danger. But all these marvels retreat before the schoolmaster. Even in Norway, "it is now rare to hear a mermaid speak or sing." (ii. 27.) The Swedes are so impressed with the badness of the omen which a mermaid presents, that, when one appears, the man who sees her should not say to

his companions "Look there!" but, holding his peace, should take out his flint and steel, and strike fire. (ii. 76.) Here we trace the universal appeal to light, as the protector against evil beings, which is the foundation of the faith of the fire-worshipper, and the origin also of the blessing of candles as practised in the Roman church.

Their dwellings are at the bottom of the sea, where they have their mansions and castles with pastures well stocked with cattle. Sometimes they drive their cattle up on the sea-shore and let them graze on the salt-marshes, and the peasantry are wise when they submit to the loss with a good grace. Once on a time, we learn, the inhabitants of a village in Denmark, "notorious for their covetousness," were foolish enough to intercept a party of sea-cows and bulls who had done them the kindness to feed off their pasture. They drove them, with their attendant merwife, into an inclosure near the town, and refused to allow them to return to their more accustomed element until they had settled a considerable claim for agistment. In vain the merwife explained that coin was unknown in the transactions of her native watery realm, and that money therefore she had none. The greedy townspeople insisted upon payment in some shape or other, and compelled her to relinquish her girdle studded with lustrous sparkling gems. Having thus redeemed her cattle and herself, she took her way to the sea-shore, muttering vengeance. The wind suddenly rose until it blew great guns from the direction of the sea. She drove her cattle onwards until they reached the shore, where, choosing a convenient spot, and gathering her flock around her, she conveyed her orders through her large bull, "Rake up now!" Instantly with horns and feet the lately impounded animals raked up the sand and tossed it in the air. Away it flew, carried by the tempest, over the residences of the covetous villagers, and in a few hours so completely were they buried, that even the church could scarcely be discerned peering above the level sand-drift. The punishment of these churls did not end there. The exacted girdle was soon found to be a mere pretence. Its watery brilliancy disappeared like

that of sea-weed as soon as it lost its moisture. (ii. 171.)

There are many pathetic tales of the sorrows which result from yielding to the seductions of these dwellers in the waters. The following, as we are told by Mr. Thorpe, is not only the subject of an old Danish ballad, but also of two beautiful poems by Baggesen and Oehlenschläger.

In the diocese of Aarhus there once dwelt two poor people who had an only daughter named Margaret, or Grethe. One day when she had been sent down to the sea-side to fetch sand, and was scooping it into her apron, a merman rose from the water. His beard was greener than the salt sea, he was of comely aspect, and spoke in friendly words to the girl, saying, "Follow me, Grethe! I will give thee as much silver as thy heart can desire." "That would not be amiss," answered she, "for we have not much of that article at home." So she suffered herself to be enticed, and he took her by the hand, and conducted her to the bottom of the ocean, where she became mother of five children.

After a long lapse of time, and when she had nearly forgotten her Christian belief, as she was sitting one holiday morning, rocking her youngest child in her lap, she heard the church-bells ringing above her, and was seized with a strong fit of melancholy and longing after church; and as she sat and sighed, with the tears rolling down her cheeks, the merman, observing her sorrow, inquired the cause of it. She then besought him earnestly, with many expressions of affection, to allow her once more to go to church. The merman could not withstand her affliction, but conducted her up to land, repeatedly exhorting her to return quickly to her children. In the middle of the sermon the merman came outside of the church and cried "Grethe! Grethe!" She heard him plainly enough, but resolved within herself that she would stay and hear the sermon out. When the sermon was ended the merman came a second time to the church, crying "Grethe! Grethe! art thou soon coming?" But she did not obey him. He came a third time, crying, "Grethe! Grethe! art thou soon coming? Thy children are longing after thee." On finding that she did not come he began to weep bitterly, and again descended to the bottom of the sea. But from that time Grethe continued with her parents, and let the merman himself take care of the poor little children. His wail and lamentation are often to be heard from the deep.

A local traditional mermaid story from Sweden is full of interest and curiosity.

In West Gothland, in the district of Bårke, there is a lake, with beautifully wooded shores, called Anten. On an isle in this lake there was formerly an ancient castle, remains of which are still to be seen, called Loholm, in which dwelt Sir Gunnar, a renowned knight and ancestor of the famous family of Leionhufvud, or Lewenhaupt. Once, when out on the lake, he had fallen into danger, a merwife came to his aid, but exacted from him the promise, that on a certain day he should meet her again at the same place. One Thursday evening she sat expecting the knight, but he forgot his promise. She then caused the water of the lake to swell up over Loholm, until Sir Gunnar was forced to take refuge in a higher apartment; but the water reached even that. He then sought safety in the drawbridge tower, but there the billows again overtook him. He next committed himself to a boat, which sank near a large stone, called to this day Gunnar's Stone, from which time Sir Gunnar, it is said, lives constantly with the merwife. When fishermen or the country-people row by the stone they usually lift their hats, as a salutation to Sir Gunnar, in the belief that if they neglected to do so they would have no success. From that time no one dwelt at Loholm, of the materials of which was built the noble castle of Gräfsnäs, on a peninsula in the same lake, with towers, ditches, and drawbridges, remains of which are still visible. From this Sir Gunnar descended Erik Abrahamson, father-in-law of Gustavus the First.

The Finns and Laplanders, it is well known, used to sell "a wind," which was either inclosed in a bag, to be opened when desired, or to be procured by the untying of a knot. There are not so many stories upon this subject in the present book as might have been expected, but the power of the Finns in this particular is clearly admitted both in Denmark and North Germany. In one story, referring to a Finlap, something of the meemic character is mixed up with the power of controlling the wind. A Jutland shipmaster formed an acquaintance with a Finlap, who often came on board his ship to visit him, and among other proofs of his friendship offered to teach him how to procure a wind. The shipmaster was afraid of dealing

in such matters, and, although he went the length of accepting a bag of wind and hanging it outside his cabin, he soon afterwards repented, and returned the doubtful gift, "suspecting that it came from the devil." The Finlap then asked him whether he wished to know how his wife and children were. On the skipper answering in the affirmative, the Finlap immediately laid down on the deck as if dead. After some time he rose, saying, 'I have been to Aarhus. Thy wife was sitting drinking coffee: the others were also in good health, though one of the children had been ill. That thou mayest believe my words—dost thou know this?' at the same time handing him a silver spoon. 'This,' said the other, 'thou hast taken from my house in Aarhus,' and so took the spoon and kept it." (ii. 193.)

The incident of the spoon (which the captain of course found to be missing on his return home) looks like an addition to what—save for that—is the mere record of an experiment in *clairvoyance*.

The most precise and explanatory story in reference to buying a wind is the following:—

WIND-KNOTS.

At Sisey on the Slei there dwelt a woman who was a sorceress, and could change the wind. The Sleswig herring-fishers used frequently to land there. Once when they would return to Sleswig, the wind being west, they requested the woman to change it. She agreed to do so for a dish of fish. She then gave them a cloth with three knots, telling them they might undo the first and the second, but not the third until they had reached land. The men spread their sails, although the wind was west; but no sooner had the oldest of the party undone the first knot than there came a beautiful fair wind from the east. On undoing the second knot they had storm, and arrived at the city with the utmost speed. They were now curious to know what would follow if they undid the third knot, but no sooner had they done so than a violent hurricane assailed them from the west, so that they were obliged to leap into the water in order to crawl their vessel on shore.

We might carry this kind of illustration of the book before us into a vast variety of subjects, but space warns us to forbear. We will conclude

with an illustration, the practical utility of which will, we are sure, commend it to the judgment of our readers.

The power attributed to witches in this country was altogether vast and vague. They could perpetrate a multitude of annoying and disagreeable and even deadly things; but we doubt whether any faculty ever attributed to them in England was half so tormenting as one which they possessed, and perhaps still possess, in Northern Germany. The preparation of a bridal bed is in that country a matter of peculiar importance. The cumbrous feather bed under which the newly united pair are to take their rest is to be stuffed with singular care, and woe betide the unhappy couple whose bed passes through the hands of any one envious of the happiness they are about to enjoy, for it appears that the witches have the power of stuffing into the bridal couch either harmony or dissension at their pleasure. A striking story is told upon this subject. A young couple, fondly attached to each other, passed a happy wedding-day, and retired in due time to rest. Soon the sound of discord began to be heard between them; the contest rose so high that the house echoed to the shrill dispute, and, finally, the happy couple proceeded even to blows. The parents

of the bridegroom, whose chamber was not far off, disturbed at the unseemly dissension, interfered to restore harmony, and, suspecting what had occurred, offered the youthful pair to change beds with them. The offer was accepted, and the bride and bridegroom passed the remainder of the night in becoming quietness and affectionate harmony. But no sooner had the old folks laid themselves down in the bridal bed than they, who had never before had a difference between them, quarrelled and fought the whole night through. In the morning the mystery was explained. The bed was ripped open, and it was found that the feathers were "all twisted together in wreaths and rings with silken threads of all colours." The conclusion was clear. "The women who had stuffed the bed were witches, and they had twisted dissension into it." (iii. 25.) Benevolent anxiety for the comfort of our young friends about to enter into the holy estate compelled us to record this curious history, and we heartily trust its practical warning will not pass unremembered.

Mr. Thorpe's book, it must be obvious to every one, is not only full of amusement but is a most valuable repository of information for the folk-loreist and the student of manners.

POPE'S IMITATIONS OF THE LETTERS OF ABELARD AND ELOISA.

MR. URBAN,

DR. WARTON, in his observations on "Eloisa to Abelard," has given some of the passages from the Latin letters of these celebrated persons which were imitated by Pope. As the letters are not in every library, I have noted and transcribed what I believe to include nearly all the passages which Pope's exact taste regarded as suitable to his subject; and it may interest some of your readers to compare them with the Epistle, and to trace with what consummate judgment and poetical skill he selected, and improved upon, the slightest hint furnished by the letters; producing the most finished, perhaps the most beautiful, and certainly the most pathetic, of all his writings.

Abelard and Eloisa, as is well known, after their fatal attachment, retired from the world, and devoted themselves to a monastic life. Long afterwards, a letter written by Abelard to a friend, in which he detailed the history of his life and misfortunes, came by chance to the hands of Eloisa. It revived all the recollections of her love, and elicited her first letter to Abelard. This was followed by two others; and her three letters, with three from Abelard in reply, form the whole correspondence, so far at least as relates to the Epistle of Pope.

The wildness of the scenery amidst which the Paraclete was built was evidently suggested by a passage in her first letter. Pope begins—

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive Contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing Melancholy reigns.

And line 19—

Ye rugged rocks, which holy knees have worn,
Ye grotts and caverns, shagg'd with horrid thorn, &c.

Epist. Heloiss. p. 48.—Solitudo hæc feris tantum, sive latronibus vacans, nullam hominum habitationem noverat, nullam domum habuerat. In ipsis cubilibus ferarum, in ipsis latibulis latronum, ubi nec nominari Deus solet, divinum erexisti tabernaculum, et Spiritus Sancti proprium dedicasti templum.

Pope, l. 7.—Yet, yet I love! from Abelard it came,
And Eloisa yet must kiss the name.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 45.—Quam (epistolam) ex ipsâ statim tituli fronte vestram esse considerans, tanto ardentius eam coepi legere, quanto scriptorem ipsum charius amplector.

Pope, l. 13.—Oh, write it not, my hand!—the name appears
Already written—wash it out, my tears.
In vain lost Eloisa weeps and prays,
Her heart still dictates, and her hand obeys.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 46, 47.—Tanto dolores meos amplius renovarunt, quanto diligentius singula expresserunt. Quas videlicet tuas diligenter commemorans, cum ejus intenderes consolationi, nostræ plurimum addidisti desolationi, et dum ejus mederi vulneribus cuperas, nova quædam nobis vulnera doloris inflixisti, et priora auxisti.

Pope, l. 45.—Tears still are mine, and those I need not spare;
Love but demands what else were shed in prayer.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 63.—Flere nunc miseris tantum vacabit, non orare licebit.

Pope, l. 41, 49.—Yet write, oh, write it all! that I may join
Griefs to thy griefs, and echo sighs to thine.
Then share thy pain, allow that sad relief;
Ah, more than share it! give me all thy grief.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 46.—Per ipsum itaque Christum obsecramus, quatenus ancillulas ipsius, et tuas, crebris literis de his, in quibus adhuc fluctuas, naufragiis certificare digneris; ut nos saltem quæ tibi solæ remansimus, doloris vel gaudii participes habeas.

Pope, l. 65.—Guiltless I gazed: heaven listen'd while you sung,
And truths divine came mended from that tongue.
From lips like these what precepts fail'd to move?
Too soon you taught me 'twas no sin to love.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 52.—Duo autem, fateor, tibi specialiter inerant, quibus foeminarum quarum libet animos statim allicere poteras; dictandi videlicet, et cantandi. Pleraque amatorio metro composita relinquisti carmina, quæ præ nimia suavitate, tam dictaminis, quam cantus, sæpius frequentata, tuum in ore omnium nomen, incessanter tenebant.

Pope, l. 71.—Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor envy them that heaven I lose for thee.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 52.—Ego autem (Deus scit) ad Vulcania loca te properantem præcedere, vel sequi pro jussu tuo minime dubitarem.

Pope, l. 73.—How oft, when press'd to marriage, have I said,
Curse on all laws but those which love has made.
Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 49.—Nunquam unquam (Deus scit) in te, nisi te requisivi; non matrimonii foederi, non dotes aliquas expectavi. Amorem conjugio, libertatem vinculo præferebam.

Pope, l. 77.—Let wealth, let honour, wait the wedded dame,
August her deed, and sacred be her fame;
Before true passion all such views remove;
Fame! wealth! and honour! what are you to love?

Ep. Heloiss. p. 50.—Non enim quo quisque ortior sive potentior, ideo et melior; fortunæ illud est, hoc virtutis. Certe quamcunque ad nuptias hæc concupiscentia ducit, merus ei potius quam gratia debetur.

Pope, l. 85.—Should at my feet the world's great master fall,
Himself, his throne, his world, I'd spurn them all.
Not Cæsar's empress would I deign to prove;
No, make me mistress of the man I love.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 50.—Si me Augustus, universo præsidens mundo, matrimonii honore dignaretur, totumque mihi orbem confirmaret, in perpetuo præsidendum, charius mihi et dignius videretur tua dici meretrix, quam illius imperatrix.

It may be observed here that, in this instance, Pope has hardly done justice to Eloïsa, in adopting the above sentiment without the extenuating circumstance alleged by her in the same letter; and which, in truth, even as it stands in the above passage, needs no additional darkening. But one motive was that she might not injure him by her marriage, *ut excellentiæ tuæ gloriam minus læderem*, for she knew that it would occasion the loss of his prefer-

ment, and fix a stain upon his reputation. The learned Du Pin, in his *Ecclesiastical History* (xii. cent.) has fallen into a strange mistake in this passage. He makes Eloïsa say that *the* Emperor had offered her marriage, and that she had chosen rather to be the mistress of Abelard; not interpreting the passage generally and hypothetically, as Eloïsa wrote, and as Pope judiciously adopted it.

Pope, l. 89.—If there be yet another name more free,
More fond than mistress, make me that to thee.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 47.—Vel quod si dulcius, et sanctius vocabulum potest excogitari—et si uxoris nomen sanctius et validius videtur, dulcius mihi semper extitit amicæ vocabulum; aut si non indigneris, concubinæ vel scorti.

Pope, l. 103.—Barbarian, stay! that bloody stroke restrain;
The crime was common, common be the pain.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 65.—Solutus in corpore luisti, quod duo pariter commiseramus. Solutus in poena fuisti, duo in culpa: et qui minus debueras, totum pertulisti.

Pope, l. 110.—Canst thou forget that sad, that solemn day,
When victims at yon altar's foot we lay?
Canst thou forget what tears that moment fell,
When, warm in youth, I bade the world farewell?
As with cold lips I kiss'd the sacred veil,
The shrines all trembled, and the lamps grew pale;
Heaven scarce believ'd the conquest it survey'd,
And saints with wonder heard the vows I made.

Ep. Abelardi, p. 18.—Illa (*Heloïssa*) prius ad imperium nostrum sponte velata, et monasterium ingressa. Ambo itaque simul sacrum habitum suscepimus. *Ep. Heloiss.* p. 52, 49.—Quam quidem juvenculam ad monasticæ conversationis asperitatem non religionis devotio, sed tua tantum pertraxit jussio. Unde non mediocri admiratione nostræ tenera conversionis initia tua jamdudum oblivio movit.

Pope, l. 115.—Yet then to these sad altars as I drew,
Not on the cross my eyes were fix'd, but you:
Not grace, not zeal—love only was my call.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 68.—In omni autem (Deus scit) vitæ meæ statu, te magis adhuc offendere, quam Deum, vereor; tibi placere amplius quam ipsi appeto. Tua me ad religionis habitum jussio, non divina traxit dilectio.

Pope, l. 118.—And if I lose thy love, I lose my all.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 63.—Quod autem, te amisso, sperendum mihi superest?

Pope, l. 123.—Give all thou canst, and let me dream the rest.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 46.—Ut ejus rem perdidisti, verbis saltem, tanquam ejus quadam imagine recreor.

Pope, l. 125 — Ah, no ' instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my view set all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 53 — Per ipsam itaque, cui te obtulisti, Deum obsecro, ut quoquo modo potes, tuam mihi præsentiā reddas, consolationem videlicet mihi aliquam rescribendo. Quanto autem rectius me nunc in Deum, quam tunc in libidinem excitares.

Pope, l. 129. — Ah ' think at least thy flock deserves thy care,
Plants of thy hand, and children of thy prayer.
From the false world in early youth they fled,
By thee to mountains, wilds, and deserts led.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 47, 48. Tua itaque vere, tua hæc est proprie in sancto proposito novella plantatio, cujus adhuc teneris maxime plantis frequens, ut proficiant, necessaria est irrigatio. Hujus quippe loci tu, post Deum, solus es fundator, solus hujus oratorii constructor, solus aujus congregationis edificator.

Pope, l. 133. — You rais'd these hallow'd walls, the desert smil'd,
And paradise was opened on the wild.
No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors;
No silver swots, by dying misers given,
Here bribe the rage of ill requited Heaven.
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with their Maker's praise.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 47, 48. — Nihil hic super alium ædificasti fundamentum; totum quod hic est, tua creatio est. Nihil ad hoc ædificandum ex Regum vel Principum opibus intulisti, cum plurima posses et maxima, ut quidquid fieret, tibi soli posset ascribi.

Pope, l. 151. — But why should I on others' prayers depend
Come thou, my father, brother, husband, friend
Ah ' let thy handmaid, sister, daughter, move,
And all these tender names in one, — thy love.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 45 — Domino suo, imo patri; conjugi suo, imo fratri; ancilla sua, imo filia; ipsius uxor, imo soror.

Pope, l. 180. — Ah, wretch ! believ'd the spouse of God in vain,
Confess'd within the slave of love and man.
I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought;
I mourn the lover, not lament the fault.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and solicit new.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 61, 66, 68. — Custam me prædicant, qui non deprehenderunt hypocritam. Quomodo etiam poenitentia peccatorum dicitur quantacunque sit corporis afflictio, si mens adhuc ipsam peccandi retinet voluntatem, et pristinis aestuat desideriis. Quæ cum ingemiscere debeam de commissis, suspiro potius de amissis.

Pope, l. 187. — Now, torn'd to Heaven, I weep my past offence,
Now think of thee, and curse my innocence,
Of all affliction taught a lover yet,
'Tis sure the hardest science to forget.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 66. Facile quidem est quemlibet confitendo peccata seipsum accusare, aut etiam in exteriori satisfactione corpus affligere; difficillimum vero est a desideriis maximarum voluptatum avellere animum.

Pope, l. 203. — Oh ! come, and teach me nature to subdue,
Renounce my love, my life, myself, and you.
Fill my fond heart with God alone, for He
Alone can rival, can succeed to thee.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 2, 53 — Dum tui præsentiæ fraudor, verborum saltem notis, quorum tibi copia est, tuæ mihi imaginis præsentiā dulcedinem. Hoc saltem pacto, ut sic recreata divino alacrior vacem obsequio.

Pope, l. 225.—When at the close of each sad, sorrowing day,
Fancy restores what vengeance snatch'd away,
Then conscience sleeps, and, leaving nature free,
All my loose soul unbounded springs to thee;
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms, &c.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 67.—Nec etiam dormienti suis illusionibus parcant. Nec solum quæ egimus, sed loca pariter et tempora, in quibus hæc egimus, ita tecum nostro infixæ sunt animo, ut in ipsis omnia tecum agam, nec dormiens etiam ab his quiescam.

Pope, l. 257.—Come, Abelard! for what hast thou to dread?
The torch of Venus burns not for the dead.
Nature stands check'd; religion disapproves;
E'en thou art cold—yet Eloisa loves.
Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn.

Ep. Heloiss. pp. 67, 69.—Hæc tibi gratia, charissime, prævenit, et ab his tibi stimulis una corporis plaga medendo multas in anima sanavit. Nunc vero præcipue timendum est, ubi nullum incontinentiæ meæ superest in te remedium.

Pope, l. 249.—For thee the Fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain;
Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose,
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows;—
Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiven,
And mild as opening gleams of promis'd Heaven.

Ep. Abelard. p. 87.—Deest materia pugnæ cui ablatus est stimulus concupiscentiæ; aliquid tamen esse æstimo, si cum hinc nullam percipiam coronam, nonnullam tamen evitem poenam, et dolor unius momentaneæ poenæ multis fortassis indulgeatur æternis.

Pope, l. 263.—What scenes appear where'er I turn my view!
The dear ideas, where I fly, pursue.
Rise in the grove, before the altar rise,
Stain all my soul, and wanton in my eyes.
I waste the matin lamp in sighs for thee—
Thy image steals between my God and me.
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With every bead I drop too soft a tear.
When from the censer clouds of fragrance roll,
And swelling organs lift the rising soul,
One thought of thee puts all the pomp to flight—
Priests, tapers, altars, swim before my sight.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 67.—In tantum vero illæ, quas pariter exercuimus, amantium voluptates dulces mihi fuerunt, ut nec displicere mihi nec vix a memoria labi possint. Quocunque loco me vertam, semper se oculis meis cum suis ingerunt desideriiis. Inter ipsa missarum solemnities, ubi purior esse debet oratio, obscœna earum voluptatum phantasmata ita sibi penitus miserrimam captivant animam, ut turpitudinibus illis magis quam orationi vacem.

Pope, l. 247.—If ever chance two wand'ring lovers brings
To Paraclete's white walls, and silver springs,
O'er the pale marble shall they join their heads,
And drink the falling tears each other sheds.

Ep. Heloiss. p. 46.—Quæ cum siccis oculis neminem vel legere, vel audire posse æstimem.

Lastly, Abelard had directed that, wherever he might die, his body should be carried to the Paraclete, and rest at last with that of Eloisa. This suggested the couplet,

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And graft my love immortal on thy fame!

A wish, it may be observed, which, as it limited their hopes of reunion to the being buried together, is less pathetic, and less religious, than that added by Abelard,—*Quas, Domine, a se semel divisisti in mundo, perenniter tibi conjungas in cælo.*

Yours, &c. C.

GODFREY WILLIAM LEIBNITZ.

PART FIRST.

IT were reason enough for writing the Life of Leibnitz anew that no record of it, at once accurate and ample, has yet been given in England. But we think also that round his name has gathered much superstition which it would serve the cause of truth to overthrow.

Leibnitz spread himself over a large surface, glanced at a thousand various regions, if he did not always dwell in them as an investigator, or travel through them as an explorer. In some of his countless pursuits he scarcely attained mediocrity; in others he did not surpass it; in no single department do his admirers claim for him the first rank, except mathematics and philosophy. That the claim so far as concerns philosophy, is undeserved, it will require little trouble to show; that it has been so readily admitted is mainly because the historians of philosophy are seldom at the same time both critics and philosophers.

The four chief modes by which man and the universe have been and can be studied are—analytical inquiry, mathematical deduction, experimental observation, and intuitional perception.

Analytical inquiry is simply pulling a thing into the extremest infinitesimal morsels. It demands a subtle and acute, but not a great, mind. It is incompatible with genius, for genius always combines; and with religion, for religion always unites. Real and living thought is ever and potently the discernment of relations. Poetry is the fructification and garniture of that discernment. Microscopic perspicacity may profit special sciences; but it cannot give a catholic, consistent, fecund theory of creation.

Mathematical deduction, as an instrument for solving ontological or psychological problems, is still more barren than analytical inquiry; for the latter, if it generally deals with dead dogmas, often aids and watches the dismemberment of living forces, and thus comes into contact with that which is the grand secret of being organic growth. But mathematical deduction cannot get beyond the abstract. Be-

ginning with an abstraction, it proceeds in an endless series of abstractions, none of which comes any nearer the heart of things than the first. Deduction is the descent of a bottomless pit, the giddiness from whose rapacity is mistaken for inspiration. As a discipline of the faculties, it may have its value; as a means of discovery, it can have no substantial results, and fills the world with phantasms which have not even a visionary splendour.

Experimental observation has the advantage of being natural. It has no eye for relations; for that which is the basis of relations—the essence, for that which is the transfiguration of the essence—life. It beholds isolated masses,—isolated facts. If it attempts to group, it is from no profounder necessity or higher aim than its own convenience. It discovers abundantly, but is incapable of inventing, and the more it discovers the more its incapacity of invention is shown; though it is prone to mistake discovery for invention. It is the less scientific in the degree that it becomes a treasure-house for science. It tends inevitably toward materialism, whether conscious thereof or not; but it develops this tendency feeblest when assuming least of scientific forms. In many cases it is nothing more than an attentive and retentive memory, which looks at creation simply as if it were reading a catalogue.

Intuitional perception is the instinctive consciousness of a beautiful and a divine in the soul, to which outward things in their freshest aspects, most radiant lustre, and most symmetrical majesty are felt to be purely correspondences. The mind cannot have an idea of the external till it beholds it, but it can have an idea of itself. There is an old dispute about innate ideas, which is sufficiently frivolous. It is evident that of what is innate the idea must be equally innate, otherwise how could what is innate come to the knowledge and use of itself? The second that elapses from the commencement of existence to the feeling of existence is abundant for the birth of the innate idea of the innate faculty.

Intuitional perception is the spontaneous growth, the comprehensive development, of those earliest innate ideas. The first attempts at philosophy have always been intuitional,—spiritualist. The mind endeavours to find its own secret before striving to find the secret of the universe. Sensationalism of every kind is the product of an advanced civilization, in which, the material predominating, tries to make itself a law to the spiritual, instead of as in more religious ages obeying the spiritual. In the dawn of society, religion and philosophy are born together; they are both intuitional. Ever afterwards philosophy needs to renew its intuitional life through religion. If religion is unable, from a tragic decline among the nations, to render philosophy intuitional, philosophy will be but too successful in rendering religion material. In our own age religion and philosophy are about equally balanced in their power to influence each other. Hence we have a philosophy half-intuitional, and a religion half-material, though the signs of the times show that in the years just opening on us it is religion which is to be the victor.

As modes of studying man and the universe, analytical inquiry is the subtlest, mathematical deduction the clearest, experimental observation the richest, intuitional perception the deepest.

Analytical inquiry is incapable of forming a system; mathematical deduction capable only of a system in a linear direction; experimental observation, of a system from the circumference to the centre; intuitional perception, of a system from the centre to the circumference.

The natural tendency of the English is toward systems combining experimental observation and intuitional perception. Hence the folly of regarding Locke as the chief representative of English philosophy—Locke, who had not a peculiarly English intellect, who wanted that wealth of phantasy which is as necessary to the great philosopher as to the great poet, who was always by implication if not always by profession a materialist, and who shrank from the atheism which was the legitimate consequence of his principles, from impulses most honourable to his

character, but fatal to his logical consistency.

The Germans have intuitional perception in predominance.

The French have more of analytical inquiry than of mathematical deduction; more of this than of experimental observation; more of this than of intuitional perception. Hence they are fertile in methods, but barren in systems, while dreaming that they are giving new systems when they are giving new methods, though they never have had a system, never will have one, and must confine their philosophical feats to methodology. In France more than anywhere else, thought, however paradoxically uttered, or artistically garbed, is mere reproduction.

Of intuitional perception Plato is a notable type; of experimental observation, Bacon; of mathematical deduction, Descartes; and of analytical inquiry, Leibnitz.

According to the importance which we assign to analytical inquiry as an instrument of philosophical investigation, shall we determine the claims of Leibnitz as a philosopher, and allow him the foremost or a very inferior rank. If we consider analysis useful only in so far as it leads to synthesis, since by itself it can never be creative, then Leibnitz will remain an acute and ingenious but far from a grand or commanding thinker. But if we consider analysis as among the highest efforts of the human mind, then we must allot Leibnitz a truly kingly position. This however he is refused by everything which precedes.

It is common to represent him as the founder of modern German philosophy. No representation can be more inaccurate; for Leibnitz, though a German, had an intensely French mind. He had the French tendency to mistake method for system, the French inaptitude to construct a system. How could an intellect so purely rationalistic influence the growth of a philosophy wholly constructive, wholly synthetic, wholly intuitive? If it were simply maintained that Leibnitz by the shrewdness of his analytical glance has, both in Germany and elsewhere, largely affected the relations between metaphysical philosophy and physical science, the statement must at once be admitted. It is as a mediator between

the physical and the metaphysical that we would chiefly hold him forth in our record of his life.

Godfrey William Leibnitz was born at Leipsic on the 23rd June, 1646. During the baptism, which took place a few days after, the child opened his eyes and lifted up his hands. Probably every child has done the same thing in the same circumstances, but the father of Leibnitz, when narrating the incident in his journal, prophesies from it the future greatness of his son. Frederic Leibnitz had been thrice married. His third wife was Catherine Schmuck. She had besides Godfrey William a daughter, who married a clergyman. Leibnitz, though not of illustrious, was of honourable descent. His grandfather and great-grandfather had held office under the government. His great-uncle Paul von Leibnitz had served as a captain in Hungary, and had been created a noble by the Emperor Rudolph the Second. It was the armorial bearings of this uncle that Leibnitz used. Frederic Leibnitz was Professor of Law in the University of Leipsic. He died when his son was only six years old. Godfrey once when playing fell from a considerable height without being injured. His father caused thanks for this to be delivered in church, as for a special providence, and saw in it, as he had seen in the baptism, a prognostic of coming glories. As far as he could influence the education of the child at so early an age, his efforts were chiefly directed to awaken in him a taste for history.

Leibnitz had a pious, prudent, and loving mother. Leibnitz's religious susceptibilities were not quick, nor was his religious nature deep; but to whatever religious and moral elements he possessed his mother gave a wise and careful culture.

He was sent when very young to the Nicolai school of his native city. He found that he was only to be taught Latin there by a very slow and dull routine, so he commenced, without consulting or telling any one, to teach himself by a more rapid and rational plan. There was in Leibnitz from his tenderest boyhood an immense self-reliance, with a daring discursiveness that could not be satisfied either with the usual studies or with the usual modes of pursuing them. His pro-

gress in Latin by other than the orthodox road offended his teacher, who made a formal complaint to his guardians. The teacher charged him with the heinous crime of audaciously reading Livy, contrary to all rule and propriety, when he was only fit for the smaller catechism, and the picture-book of Comenius. The charge would have received some heed if a gentleman had not been present who saw its absurdity, and who convinced his guardians that it would be right to nourish rather than to check a yearning for knowledge, which was the necessary and desirable companion of uncommon faculty. The result was not merely that Leibnitz was permitted to read in peace and with profit equal to the pleasure his favourite Livy, but that the large and valuable library of his father, from which he had till now been excluded by lock and key, was with all its tempting treasures thrown open to him. Here at eight years of age he shut himself up for days, revelling as in a paradise, passing from book to book, as his liking for an author or his interest in a subject impelled. Cicero, Quintilian, Seneca, Pliny, Herodotus, Xenophon, Plato, historians, logicians, metaphysicians, the Christian fathers, the modern controversialists, were all before him. Ere he had reached his twelfth year he began to acquire that familiarity with Greek which he had so early possessed with Latin. What would have been most repulsive to other children was precisely that which attracted him. What would have enchanted them had no charm for him. No fairy tales, no marvellous legends, no romances of chivalry, but metaphysical mysteries, logical distinctions, the technicalities of jurisprudence, theological polemics, these were what fascinated the imagination and occupied the thoughts of the child. There was something very wonderful in this no doubt, but also something very unnatural. It was a great misfortune for Leibnitz that his being had never been nourished by the free and genial flowing of childhood's life. Precocities are always monstrosities; peculiarly so when they run directly in the teeth of childhood's sweetest, simplest tastes and inclinations. We do not like any famous poet the better for knowing that he

planned epics when he should have been spinning tops ; but, through what a region of dust and of dry bones are we dragged on learning that Leibnitz, when he should have been trundling a hoop, or plucking wild flowers from the hedges, was venturing on improvements in that part of logic called the *Predicaments*. We might have pardoned him for composing from dawn to noon three hundred hexameters, and being able to recite them from memory almost immediately afterwards. To determine however, after deep reflection and prolonged examination, that the Augsburg Confession could not be improved, is not exactly the feat which we delight to see a very young child accomplish. Just in the degree that Leibnitz's childhood wanted natural growth did his philosophy want natural freshness and life.

At fifteen Leibnitz entered the University of Leipsic. The university was as unsatisfactory as the school had been. Slovenliness and a cowardly clinging to the past marked both. The university proceeded as if the hundred and fifty years which followed the Reformation had not been made glorious by the grandest discoveries in physical science. Scholasticism reigned supreme, as if Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Bacon, and a whole host of Titans had not, by the side of Protestantism, or through Protestantism, hurled mountains at mediæval monsters, and sent them howling to the abyss. One of the professors Leibnitz always gratefully remembered, Jacob Thomasius, the father of one whose name is familiar to all acquainted with the history of German literature and philosophy. Jacob Thomasius encouraged and counselled Leibnitz in his studies, and gave wise guidance and warm friendship with the same generous hand. Clearing his way through scholasticism with that impetuous perspicacity which was his force as it was his feebleness, Leibnitz soon came in contact with the ideas of Descartes, whom he admired, from whom he profited, but to whom he did not surrender himself with a blind enthusiasm. Leibnitz was never disposed to call any one master, less because he was an independent and original thinker, than because he thought there was nothing

that he approached which he could not improve. He shunned hero-worship as if it had been a heresy.

On taking his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the age of seventeen, Leibnitz published a treatise entitled "*De Principio Individui*," in which he avowed his preference for nominalism, which was in harmony with the spiritual and scientific tendencies of the age, but not popular at the university. The treatise has interest, as containing the germ of his metaphysical principles, and it excited much wonder for the accurate and extensive knowledge of scholasticism which it displayed. About this time he enlarged the circle of his philosophical erudition and experience, by perusing the "*De Augmentis Scientiarum*" of Bacon, whom he in some points resembled, but to whom he was incomparably inferior in genius, and especially in majestic and fecund imagination, for whatever Bacon touched became poetry.

It was now deemed necessary that Leibnitz should fix on a profession. As his father and so many of his relations had been connected with law, it was considered prudent that he should follow in their footsteps. He embraced the proposal with sufficient alacrity, marching into the vast domain of jurisprudence with that yearning for reform which he carried everywhere, and which with him was far more an intellectual want than a moral feeling. It was at the University of Jena, soon after taking his Bachelor's degree, that he commenced his law studies. While not neglecting these—devoting himself to them under able teachers with an ardour and industry which few possessed in so large a measure—he found himself much attracted by Erhard Weigel, the professor of mathematics, who, though not a perfect mathematician, brought to mechanics, astronomy, and the science of morals a bold and gifted, but exceedingly eccentric, mind. While at Jena, Leibnitz was a member of the *Societas Quærentium*, at which students and professors met once a week to discuss the merits of important and interesting books, chiefly such as had recently been published. This society was still in existence when Schiller, more than a hundred years after, taught at Jena.

Leibnitz had also been a member of societies at Leipsic, having similar objects.

Returning to Leipsic, Leibnitz took the degree of Master in Philosophy. He had scarcely done so when one of the saddest events of his life befel him, the death of his mother. This happened in 1664. From his mother, he, jointly with his sister, inherited some small property. This heritage his maternal aunt, the wife of John Strauch of Brunswick, had interest in or control over. In connection therewith Leibnitz took a journey to Brunswick. Strauch was a distinguished jurist. He perceived at a glance his nephew's eminent abilities, and he seemed inclined to guide and counsel him in his law studies, but family disputes soon put an end to all intercourse between them.

He now wrote "*Specimen Difficultatis in Jure*," and two treatises on Roman law, entitled "*De Conditionibus*." These productions he reprinted in a collection of his Essays on Legal Subjects, with the title "*Specimina Juris*" in 1672.

In 1666 appeared his work "*De Arte Combinatoria*," which, besides the various knowledge and the vigorous thought which it displayed, was considered by himself as foreshadowing some of his great plans and discoveries; among others the differential calculus and a universal language.

Having already taken rank as a writer and a thinker, he applied to the University of Leipsic for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. To his immense chagrin and disappointment his application was refused. He was told he was too young, though it is supposed that the refusal mainly arose from jealousy of talents, which, however unquestionable, were not meekly or modestly worn.

Leibnitz quitted his native city in disgust and anger, which deepened into rooted rancour, and he never returned to Leipsic but with excessive reluctance.

It was in the autumn of 1666 that Leibnitz bade his friends in Leipsic farewell. He found strangers more willing than his fellow-citizens to do justice to his capacities. He repaired to the University of Altdorf, and his application there for a doctor's degree

was at once granted. His examination was brilliant, and his defence in public of a treatise which he had printed at Altdorf, "*De Casibus perplexis*," brought him general applause. He was offered in consequence a professorship in the university, which he declined, principally from a dislike to academical teaching, which he retained to the last. He recurs with much exultation and pride in his autobiographical memoirs to the circumstances which made him for a time a notable figure at Altdorf.

The University of Altdorf was in the territory and under the jurisdiction of Nuremberg. This led Leibnitz to fix his residence for a season in the imperial city. It was not its ancient renown, its freedom, its industrial activity, its traditional taste for the fine arts, which attracted him; but its opulence, its refinement of manners, its learned society, were the main inducements. His fame had preceded him, and he met with a cordial reception. In Nuremberg, as in many other large towns of Germany, existed a society of Rosicrucians. This society consisted of persons who deemed themselves chemists, but who were sufficiently drunk with the dream of alchemy to cherish the belief in the philosopher's stone. Partly from curiosity, but partly from the desire of increasing his income, Leibnitz applied for and obtained the situation of secretary. His duties were chiefly to register experiments and to make extracts from scientific works. In the discharge of those duties, in converse with learned men, while feeding his quick insatiate glance with the most diverse studies, he passed the winter.

The spring of 1667 brought a change in his fate. He accidentally met John Christian von Boyneburg, who belonged to a family that had been illustrious for many generations, and who had himself achieved renown as a scholar, a diplomatist, and a statesman. He had long been prime minister to the elector of Mentz, but, having lost his master's favour, he was now living at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in literary retirement. Struck with the affluence of capacity which the young philosopher manifested, Boyneburg invited Leibnitz to go with him to Frankfort. This invitation, though it was unac-

accompanied at first by the offer of any definite employment, Leibnitz cheerfully accepted. At Frankfort he found himself more drawn into the great whirl of human affairs. One, however, he came into commune with whose heart was raised above that whirl, and who subsequently had a conspicuous share in Germany's religious development, Philip Jacob Spener. Born a worldling, Leibnitz early acquired the tact of a man of the world. He therefore, to obtain the notice and the bounty of the elector of Mentz, published in 1668 his "*Methodus Nova Discendæ et Docendæ Jurisprudentiæ*." This was preceded by a flattering dedication to the elector. The essay advocated law reform, lucidly and forcibly exhibiting deficiencies and remedies. It gained for the author many new friends, the most important and welcome being the elector, who praised the essay, and took him into his service. He had already been appointed private secretary to Boyneburg, a situation which he held till the death of the latter in 1672. A learned jurist, called Lasser, was by command of the government revising the system of Roman laws to bring them into harmony with the condition and wants of Germany. Leibnitz was associated with him in this undertaking, in connection with which he wrote two pamphlets, one in German and the other in Latin, the latter entitled "*Ratio Corporis Juris Reconcinnandi*." The zeal and activity of Leibnitz in favour of law reform stand among his best claims to the gratitude of mankind.

Residing alternately at Frankfort and Mentz, Leibnitz spent much of one whole winter in preparing a catalogue of the Baron von Boyneburg's extensive library. The baron, shortly after his meeting with Leibnitz, had been restored to his master's favour. In 1669 the Polish throne became vacant. To occupy it there was a crowd of candidates. Of these one was the Palsgrave of Neuburg. Boyneburg was sent as ambassador to Poland to plead and champion the Palsgrave's cause. To give weight to the baron's arguments and appeals, Leibnitz published anonymously "*Specimen Demonstrationum Politicarum pro Rege Polinorum Eligendo*." Leibnitz was fond of dabbling in politics, and perhaps he would have been more flattered

to be considered a great politician than a great mathematician.

Leaving law and politics for a moment, Leibnitz next dashed with his bold and versatile faculties into theological controversy in the "*Confessio Naturæ contra Atheistas*," and "*Defensio Trinitatis per Nova Reperta Logica contra Epistolam Ariani*." It is said that he always regarded it as sufficient in theological polemics to expose the weak points in the arguments of the adversary. This is more a lawyer's than a pious philosopher's view of the objects of controversy, and overlooks the grand cardinal truths involved in the contest. About the same time Leibnitz edited a work entitled "*Anti-Barbarus*," by an Italian, Marius Nizolius, which had first appeared in 1553, and was an attack on the scholastic philosophy.

Pondering on that reconciliation of ancient metaphysics and modern physics which consciously or unconsciously was to be the primordial labour of his life, Leibnitz produced in 1676 a cosmological hypothesis in two parts, the first with the title "*Theoria Motus Concreti*," the second with that of "*Theoria Motus Abstracti*." It is impossible to praise these two treatises more than he praises them himself. The first was dedicated to the Royal Society of London, and the second to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. They seem to have been both received with a courteous appreciation most grateful to the young ambitious author.

So many efforts in so many various directions not merely acquired for Leibnitz fame as a thinker and a writer, but made such rulers as prided themselves on the patronage of talent desirous of securing his services, and of adding him as an ornament to their courts. He refused offers from the Duke of Hanover and the reigning Prince of Darlach in 1669, and in the following year was appointed Counsellor in the College of Appeals at Mentz, which was the highest judicial tribunal in the electorate.

His correspondence with the illustrious men of Europe now began to occupy a large share of his time, and continued increasingly to do so till the end of his career. At present we find him occupied with writing to Antony Arnaud about a union of the Protestant

and Catholic Churches; to Spinoza about some discovery he thought he had made in optics. A letter which he sent to Thomas Hobbes, as well as one which he afterwards dispatched to him from Paris, received no reply.

Louis the Fourteenth, after the victorious invasion of Holland, menaced Germany. The German princes were inclined to join the alliance which had been formed against France by England, Holland, and Sweden. Leibnitz published a pamphlet in German strenuously discountenancing this plan, but advised the princes to form an alliance among themselves, which would be simply defensive and less likely to provoke the vengeance of Louis. Affairs growing gloomier, Louis having meanwhile attacked the duchy of Lorraine, Leibnitz brought out in November, 1670, another pamphlet urging the same views. The policy recommended was not wise, simply by being so excessively prudential.

In the summer of 1671 Leibnitz paid a visit to Strasburg. Boyneburg's son was receiving his education there, and the journey of Leibnitz appears to have been connected with that circumstance. On his return, when sailing up the Rhine, his mind became oppressed with the evil which threatened his country, through the ambition of Louis the Fourteenth. A plan took organic shape in his brain, which had already been much in his thoughts, and through the realisation of which, if that were possible, he expected to avert the storm which lowered over Germany. It was to place Louis at the head of a new crusade. He therefore proposed to Boyneburg, when they met, that Louis should be incited to send an army to Egypt and to fight out the battle of Christian civilisation under the shadow of the pyramids. The idea of the scheme Leibnitz had taken from a book of the Venetian Marino Sanuto, who, in his "*Secreta Fidelium Crucis*," had proposed to one of the popes something of the same kind. When a successor to the Bishop of Mentz was elected, Leibnitz made a Latin poem on the occasion, in which, apostrophising Louis the Fourteenth, he pictured in glowing colours the expedition to Egypt as the most glorious and chivalrous of enterprises. The following year he drew up numerous

memorials on the subject. One of these was entitled "*De Expeditione Egyptica, Epistola ad Regem Franciæ Scripta*," and another "*Consilium Egyptiacum*." Boyneburg thought it would be well if Leibnitz presented his project to the French king personally. Leibnitz had long been desirous of visiting Paris. Fired by the Egyptian vision, and carrying with him kindred hosts of bold aspirings, theories, and designs, he set out for that city in March 1672, furnished by Boyneburg with ample means for paying expenses and with a letter of introduction to the minister De Pomponne. Louis the Fourteenth granted Leibnitz an audience. The Egyptian scheme was proposed, debated, and rejected. As, however, Boyneburg and his son were shortly after expected in Paris, and as Leibnitz encountered everywhere much to excite his curiosity and to gratify his taste, he determined to prolong his sojourn.

Boyneburg and Leibnitz now tried to get the Elector of Mentz to be an advocate in their behalf to Louis. This office he cheerfully and eagerly accepted. He entered into communication with the French king, and strove to convince him how much it would redound to his glory to be the conqueror of the East. At this very time, however, Louis was carrying on secret negotiations with the Sultan for the purpose of augmenting and confirming the friendly relations existing between Turkey and France. He therefore said to his ambassador at Mentz:—"As to the project of a holy war I have nothing to say. You know that since the days of Saint Louis such expeditions have gone out of fashion."

Persevering indomitably, Leibnitz next introduced the Egyptian expedition to the notice of John Frederic, Duke of Hanover, with whom he had been previously corresponding on literary matters. The plan itself met with no favour, but the able mode in which Leibnitz had presented it induced the duke to repeat to him in pressing and flattering terms an invitation to enter his service which he had formerly made.

It was said at the beginning of the present century that Bonaparte had borrowed the idea of his Egyptian campaign from the memorials of Leib-

nitz. But these memorials had all been prepared and communicated with the greatest secrecy, and they were never heard of till several years after Bonaparte's return from Egypt.

If Leibnitz's political disappointments had in any way depressed or embittered him, which does not seem to have been the case, the rich literary and scientific resources of Paris would have amply compensated and consoled him. In the immense libraries he passed day after day with a boundless delight, adding to intellectual acquisitions which were already enormous, by rapid, infallible discernment and a memory which retained whatever it once seized. However, no one so much a student could be less of a mere student than Leibnitz. Books he seldom read on their own account, but always with a direct regard to certain results. He was now journeying through the domain of every known science with the ambition of being a discoverer in them all. Optics, pneumatics, dydrostatics, geometry, mechanics, none of these and their countless sisterhood did he approach but with the design of doing something memorable. He invented a calculating machine which, exhibited to Arnaud, Huygens, Thevenot, and afterwards to the Royal Academy of Sciences, was pronounced to be much superior to that of Pascal. And, while showing how a ship could dive under water to avoid ships or pirates, he did not think it unworthy of him to suggest improvements in the construction of watches.

Leibnitz had frequent and profitable converse with many of the illustrious men whom France at that time possessed. None of them showed him more cordial attachment than Antony Arnaud, or entered so willingly into discussion with him on the wide range of topics interesting to both. Arnaud was skilled in mathematics as well as most eminent in theology. Their debates, however, were chiefly theological, and Arnaud, forgetting his own dignity and the gravity of the subject, was prone to lose his temper.

Political affairs had brought Leibnitz to one great metropolis and they enabled him to see another. Baron von Schoenborn, the son-in-law of Boyneburg, was sent as ambassador to the French court. The objects of his

mission were to obtain the favourable consideration of Louis for German affairs, and to determine him to agree that a congress about to be held for fixing the conditions of a peace should meet at Cologne. Von Schoenborn was accompanied by Boyneburg's son, a youth of sixteen, who was recommended to the special care and superintendence of Leibnitz. A few days after, the father died. The younger Boyneburg became one of the most memorable men of his time, though now somewhat wayward and disinclined to the systematic studies which Leibnitz desired him to pursue.

Failing to make any impression on Louis the Fourteenth, Von Schoenborn went to London, thinking that he would succeed better with Charles the Second. Accompanied by Leibnitz he arrived in London in the beginning of the year 1673. They had to employ an interpreter, as they were ignorant of the English language. Charles the Second was quite as unyielding as Louis the Fourteenth, and was as little in the mood to oblige the elector. But probably this did not disturb Leibnitz's equanimity much. The more Charles hesitated and the slower he was in giving a decision, the longer time had Leibnitz for fertile commune with the gifted and noble minds who atoned to England for a degenerate aristocracy and a profligate king;—The Boyles, the Rays, the Sydenhams, and the Wrens.

Leibnitz had only been a month or two in London when the Elector of Mentz died. In the elector Leibnitz regretted a kind friend, a generous patron, an appreciating master, and a wise ruler. Von Schoenborn returned to Paris in March 1673, and with him Leibnitz. In a short time Louis the Fourteenth and Charles the Second agreed to the propositions of the electoral court. This led to the immediate departure for Mentz of Von Schoenborn. But Leibnitz had no wish to accompany him, as the political affairs of Germany were exceedingly unsettled, and the scientific studies which he pursued at Paris, and the learned society which he enjoyed there, made him unwilling to leave it; and, as he was favourably known to the new Elector of Mentz, permission was granted him to remain. With the

title of Counsellor to the Elector, he therefore continued to sojourn at Paris, rejecting offers made to him by the Duke of Hanover and the King of Denmark. Yet, as the remuneration allowed him by the Elector was very small, he could scarcely consider his position as fixed, though if he had been contented with simply being a man of science, and not had so childish a longing for the fame of a diplomatist, it would have been easy for him to make Paris his permanent abode, and then his life and labours would have had that organic completeness in which they were so singularly and sadly deficient. But earnestness is the first condition of unity of purpose, and Leibnitz was not an earnest man. His career was one long protest in favour of Christian epicureanism, which means not sensuality, but intellectual comfort.

The purely literary influences, the artistic grandeurs, which a melodramatic king cherished and created as ornaments of his court, glories of his reign, rather than from any taste either for literature or art, but feebly affected Leibnitz. He was, however, no ascetic, and now and then went to the theatre. He once saw Molière play in one of his own comedies, and was present when the "*Ombre De Molière*" was performed in honour of departed genius.

A chief employment of Leibnitz when at Paris was drawing up memorials to be presented by noblemen and others to the government. In this way he acquired the idiomatic ease with which he wrote French, though his use of that language is often inaccurate. The preparation of these memorials also added to his income. Whether in connection with such papers or not, Leibnitz occasionally visited the great minister Colbert.

One affair in which Leibnitz was engaged at Paris was not much to his credit. The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, having become unpopular with his subjects, came to France in 1674. The first wife of this Prince was a Protestant. From her he had separated and married a Catholic, he himself having joined the Church of

Rome. Speedily growing dissatisfied with his second wife, he pretended to be immensely dissatisfied with himself, and wished to obtain a divorce. He consulted Leibnitz regarding the propriety of this step. Less influenced, no doubt, by a desire to deserve his fee than by certain juristic sophistries, Leibnitz decided in favour of the divorce.

While superintending the education of the late Baron Von Boyneburg's son Philip William, which proved a thankless occupation, Leibnitz had a still more disagreeable task in the attempt to obtain the payment of some unsatisfied claims of the Baron on the French government. Philip William, though impatient, and though fonder of athletic sports than of mental application, might have proved a more docile pupil, if his relations at Mentz had not foolishly interfered. This led to a misunderstanding, and the youth was withdrawn from Leibnitz's control. Boyneburg and Leibnitz however afterwards renewed their former friendship, which they kept up by constant correspondence. With Von Schoenborn Leibnitz continued on the most intimate terms, and Von Schoenborn had many opportunities of serving him near the government of Mentz.

In this, and in two subsequent articles which we intend to prepare on Leibnitz, we avail ourselves freely of a German biography, of a memoir by an American, Mackie, written in an unpretending manner which characterises few American books, and of the celebrated Eloge of Leibnitz, by Fontenelle. The Eloge is tolerably well crammed with the clap-traps and the epigrammatic common-places which distinguish all French Eloges. But in truth almost every life of Leibnitz which we have read is an Eloge. Multifarious talent and prodigious energy have received in Leibnitz's case the most lavish honours of genius. The world never overrates a poet, a statesman, or a soldier beyond a generation or two, but when scholars blunder in their estimate of a philosopher they cling to the mistake for centuries like an article of faith.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

THE IRONMONGERS OF LONDON.

Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Compiled, from their own Records and other authentic Sources of Information, by John Nicholl, F.S.A. 1851. Royal 8vo. (Printed for the Company and for Private Circulation only.)

THE present is, beyond all comparison, the iron age—not metaphorically, but materially and practically. Not only are houses, and churches, and ships now constructed of iron, but the greatest energies of human progress are derived from our iron roads, and from the iron arms and hands of our multiform machinery. The chief boast of modern handicraft has been a structure of unrivalled size, and raised with a rapidity before unprecedented, which, though it has been the fashion to call it the Crystal Palace, in compliment to the more delicate and transparent material which formed its outer clothing, was in reality a palace of iron, and owed its existence to the ductility with which that most useful and most abundant of all the metals is ready to repeat any set form, and to muster, as it were, a host of columns and beams and rafters to obey the commands of an architectural captain. The wondrous palace of the Great Exhibition might have existed without the crystal glass, but it could not have been raised without the tough iron.

In reviewing the earlier history of iron in this country there is little to boast of and little to remark, except the gross examples it exhibits of blind prejudices and impolitic restrictions. The manufacture of iron was generally discountenanced because it enhanced the price of wood, which was required for domestic fuel; and again, when coal was introduced for smelting it, that course was discouraged in turn, because it was likely to lessen the demand for wood! The works erected

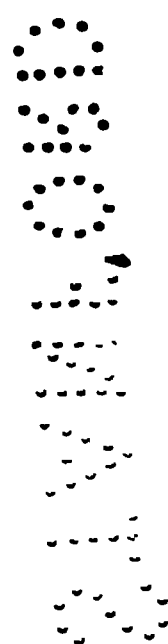
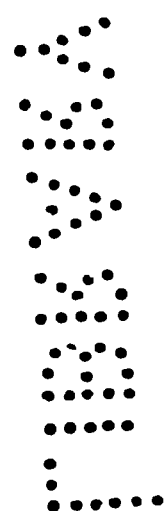
by Edward Lord Dudley in the reign of James I. to smelt iron with pit-coal, were destroyed in a popular insurrection, whereby the process was checked and for a time relinquished. Even in the reign of Charles II. there were many, and such (says a contemporary *) “who think themselves very wise,” who were ready to maintain that “it were well if there were no iron-works in England, and foreign iron from Spain will do better and last longer.” Similar sentiments were entertained by a man of no less estimation in the eyes of his own generation and of posterity than the ingenious and equally amiable John Evelyn, who gave it as his opinion that “’t were better to purchase all our iron out of America than thus to exhaust our wood at home;” and again, more deliberately, he remarks,—

He that should deeply consider the prodigious waste which these voracious iron and glass works have formerly made but in one county alone, the county of Sussex, for one hundred and twenty miles in length, and twenty in breadth (for so wide and spacious was the ancient Andradswald, of old one entire wood, but of which there remains now little or no sign), would be touched with no mean indignation.† Certainly the goodly rivers and forests of the other world [i. e. America] would much better become our iron and saw mills than these exhausted countreys, and we prove gainers by the timely removal. I have said this already, and I cannot too often inculcate it for the concerns of a nation whose only protection (under God) are her wooden walls.

These sentiments now sound passing

* England's Improvement by Sea and Land. By Andrew Yarranton, Gent. 1677.

† The manufacture of iron in the weald did not entirely yield to the competition of the coal districts until the close of the last century. “By degrees, however, the glare of the furnace faded, the din of the hammer was hushed, the last blast was blown, and the wood-nymphs, after a long exile, returned in peace to their beloved retreats. Farnhurst in western, and Ashburnham in eastern Sussex, witnessed the total extinction of the manufacture.” See the interesting memoirs on the Sussex iron districts by Mr. M. A. Lower in the Transactions of the Sussex Archæological Society, to which we have before directed the attention of our readers in our Mag. for Nov. 1849. In 1848 there were 433 furnaces in blast in Great Britain, of which 144 were in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire, 89 in Scotland, and 151 in South Wales.





ARMS GRANTED TO THE CRAFT OF THE IRONMONGERS OF LONDON,
by Lancaster King of Arms, A.D. 1466.

strange, for, though the author of *Sylvia* might very patriotically advocate the maintenance of the forests of British oak, it is plain that he was utterly blind to the future importance of English iron. They are, however, in part accounted for by the circumstance that, while the non-employment of coal had limited the production of iron, its actual demand was hitherto very trifling in comparison to its capabilities. In still earlier days—those which we call the mediæval times—its use had been principally confined to tools and weapons, to pots for culinary purposes, and to the great bars, bolts, locks, and chains with which gates and bridges were strengthened and protected. Nails would be always in some demand,* but even they were in great measure dispensed with; for the huge frames of the timber-houses were fitted together by the joiner's art, and even the nails which were used were partly of "tree." The floors were formed of tiles or of plaster. Neither was much iron employed in the fireplaces; the ovens were of stone or brick, and the fires, formed of wood, were burnt upon a hearth, assisted only by dogs or andirons, without grates.

The Ironmongers of London are supposed to have congregated, in early times, chiefly about Ironmongers'-lane, which ran out of the north side of Cheap, near the Old Jewry, and of which Stowe says that it was "so called of ironmongers dwelling there, whereof I read in the reign of Edward I. &c." In the neighbouring church of St. Olave some old interments of ironmongers are recorded, of whom the earliest is William Dikeman, *ferroner*, who served the office of sheriff in 1368. The first mayor of this trade was Sir Richard Marlow, who belonged to the ward of Queenhithe. He was sheriff in 1402, mayor in 1410, and again in 1417. Nicholas James, citizen and ironmonger, was sheriff in 1428; and Sir John Adderley, another of this trade, was mayor in 1442. After him the Ironmongers had no mayor of their fraternity until the reign of Elizabeth;

though Robert Byfield was sheriff in 1479, and Richard Grey in 1516.

As a Company, the Ironmongers have perhaps held a more distinguished place in modern than in ancient times.† Yet they were always reckoned as one of the twelve principal companies of the city of London. They were not incorporated until the 23d Edw. IV. 1483; but there are many proofs of their previous existence as a fraternity. This is the case with most of the city companies, whose original formation may be traced to municipal provisions. There are several instances in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. of the *probi homines*, or *prudes homines*, of the trades, answering to those afterwards designated wardens, being authorised by the mayor and barons of the city to frame bye-laws for the regulation of their respective crafts. In 1402, on an occasion when the principal citizens were required to attend before the King's council at the Tower, a list of their names is given, which enumerates twenty-seven trades, commencing with the Mercers. The Ironmongers occur in the ninth place, and were represented by Henry Julyan and Thomas Craste, who were probably the wardens of the craft at that time.

In 1466, before their incorporation, "the honorable crafts and fellowship of the fraunchised men of Iremongers of the citie of London," received a grant of arms from Lancaster king of arms, viz. Silver, a chevron of gules, set between three gads of steel azure, and on the chevron three swivels of gold, and for crest, two lizards "of their own kynde," encoupled with gules. The original grant is still preserved by the Company, and it specifies the use to which such "token of arms" should be put in the following terms:—

To haue, to holde, and reioyce the forsaide tokyne of armes to the said Craft and fellowship thereof, and to their successors en franchise. I men of the same Crafte, in the saide citie, for euermore, to [bear] the said armes in all maner seruitces of our souerayne lord the Kyng, and in baners to the honour and [worship] of

* "Our nayles generally, till thirty years since, were brought out of Flanders, and lyttle or noe making thereof in England." Document written in 1612 (p. 178).

† At the assessment for providing corn in the year 1602-3, their quota was the least of all the twelve.

God in holy churches, and ellewhere in eyther places convenient and needfall, and atte all tymes in honor and defence of the said citie of London, yf and whan cause requyre hit. Willyng and grannting also, that he which shall bere the Baner of the saide Crafte for the tyme, if such nede, be armed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in delakke or for defaulte of his propre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the saide Crafte and fellowship, and att all tymes to haue and reioyce the same in the maner aforesaide, for euermore.

The picture of this coat, as illuminated on the Grant, is shown in the accompanying Plate, together with the signature and seal of Lancastre, which are attached.

On the incorporation of the Ironmongers, in 1483, alderman Richard Flemmyng was constituted their first master. Their silver seal, which is here represented, is supposed to be of the same date as the charter. Three



lizards, it will be seen, are disposed about the shield, and this it seems is the only authority for those animals—originally belonging to the crest—being also taken as supporters to the Company's arms, though the arms themselves have more than once received confirmation from the heralds.

During the earlier period of its history, the Ironmongers' Company fulfilled its duty of superintending the affairs of its trade in the metropolis, though that, as already stated, was never very extensive. It combined therewith, like other commercial guilds, those charitable functions which pro-

vided mutual succour in adversity, and good fellowship in times of rejoicing; attendance at funerals, prayers for the dead, and aid to the indigent, the widow, and the orphan.

Like the Fishmongers and the Saddlers, the Ironmongers still preserve an ancient hearse-cloth, which was used at the funerals of themselves, "their wives, and no other," and of which Mr. Nicholl gives the following description:—

The Ironmongers' state pall in its present state is greatly inferior to that belonging to the Fishmongers' Company. It consists of a centrepiece six feet five inches and a half long, and twenty-one inches and a half wide, with a deep border of black velvet, and another of white sarcenet. The centrepiece is a rich ornament of flowers and fruit in dark crimson on cloth of gold.* On the black border at the head and feet are two pikes or tabernacles, beneath one of which is the following inscription:—

... f. Johu. greg. lator Ironmonger
of London. and Elizabeth. his. wyfe.
wythe. his. good. thys. cloth. was.
made. th. th. [i. e. 1515.]

and on each side shields of the Company's arms, and figures of several of the New Testament Saints and of the blessed Virgin, surrounded with angels in glory, the whole richly wrought in various coloured silks and gold.

There can be no doubt that the Ironmongers' pall consisted originally of one entire piece of cloth of gold, ornamented probably throughout like the present centre, and fringed with a deep border of gold lace, which having become dilapidated, some worthy but injudicious warden of the craft caused the figures to be taken off and placed upon a border of black velvet, and completed the travesty by adding to this, another border of white sarcenet.

It is to be hoped that some future warden of the Company will think it worth while to restore this ancient relic as nearly as possible to its original appearance.

Another relic of olden customs which is preserved at Ironmongers' Hall is a set of the "garlands" with which it was usual to crown the master and wardens on their entering into office. The master's garland is of crimson, and the other two are of green velvet; they are mere fillets (ornamented with

* A representation of this embroidery, in its actual colours, has been given by Mr. Henry Shaw, in his last work on the Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages.



silver or iron plates of the Company's arms and crest, enamelled in their proper tinctures), as shewn in the engraving, and are not converted into perfect caps, like those of the Carpenters, of which engravings (extracted from Mr. Jupp's History of that Company) will be found in our Magazine for January, 1850. The ceremony with which they were annually transferred is particularly described in some ordinances framed in the year 1562. When the feast had proceeded to that point when the wafers were served in, the two wardens went out, and returned with the garland for the master only, having the minstrels and the bedell before them, and making their obeisance, they delivered it to the actual master. He thereupon "assayed the garland upon the heads of such of the most worshipful as he thought meet,"—during which "assay," we may be sure, no little jesting and personal banter arose; and at last he set it upon his own head, saying probably that it fitted no one so well as himself. The wardens then again went out, and presently returned, each wearing his garland, with the minstrels and bedell before them, and one bearing a cup before the chief warden. After they had passed once round the house, the chief warden took the cup, and delivered it to the old

master, who thereupon took his own garland from his head, and set it upon that of the new master, at the same time drinking to him from the cup. After that, the wardens went to assay their garlands upon those whom they thought meet; and at length, having made their choice, they went out a third time; and returned, either of them having a cup borne before him, with the minstrels and bedell as before, and, having gone twice about the house, the chief warden set his garland on the new chief warden's head, and the younger warden his on the new junior warden's, with the like ceremony of drinking, as was previously performed by the master.

The ceremony of investiture by capping and pledging is now abandoned by the Ironmongers, but it is maintained by the Fishmongers, the Carpenters, and probably by other companies.

The only specimens of ancient plate which remain in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company are represented in the annexed engraving. One of them is a cocoa-nut, mounted as a hanap or standing-cup; it appears to be of the early part of the sixteenth century. The other is a flat saucer-shaped bowl or mazer, of about six inches in diameter, having chased round its edge the words of the angel-



ical salutation of the Virgin, and in its centre an enamelled boss of the Company's arms. This may have served for the Senior Warden's, and the

former for the Master's, cup. A second mazer (which might be that of the Junior Warden*), resembles the other, except that it has no inscrip-

* We should mention, however, that Mr. Nicholl supposes the two mazers to have

tion. It has been customary to display these mazers on the Company's sideboard by placing them on a pair of reversed salt-cellars of the sixteenth century, and it is in this position the figure is given in the engraving, but the mazers themselves are without foot or stand of any kind.

The importance of the principal City Companies in modern times arises from their Irish estates, and from their being the trustees of various excellent benefactions. In both these respects the Ironmongers' Company is distinguished; and in the latter it is now conspicuous among them all, as we must more fully explain before we conclude.

An early instance of this Company being required to contribute in the charitable promotion of learning is presented by a letter (p. 190) from archbishop Abbot in 1616, desiring help towards the building of the public schools at Oxford. We have not the satisfaction to add that this request was very cordially responded to; it was ordered "that the matter rest till it is further understood by the contribution of other companies." In such a work the Ironmongers would feel less interest than those companies which had grammar-schools under their patronage, as the Mercers and Merchant-Taylors; or which sent exhibitioners to the universities, which the Ironmongers do not appear to have done. Their season of acting as the promoters of education had not yet arrived.

But towards the close of the same century we find them not deaf to the appeal of an individual scholar. In 1694, "Upon the address of Dionissus Congu Babus, of the city of Larissa, a Greek presbeter, for some assistance to carry him into his country, he having been sometime resident in the university, and producing good testimonials from several of the bishops, the Court ordered him forty shillings." Upon which Mr. Nicholl takes occasion to remark, that "Donations of money are very frequent in these records; not only are the City Com-

panies called upon to relieve the necessities of private indigence, but there is scarcely a public charity whatever whose petitions for aid are not laid before them."

In 1724 Mr. Thomas Betton left the worshipful Company of Ironmongers his trustees for the management of his estate; one half of the proceeds of which he bequeathed "for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary;" one fourth for charity-schools in the city and suburbs of London; and the other fourth, after payment of 10*l.* per annum to the chaplain of the Ironmongers' hospital or alms-houses in the Kingsland road, to decayed freemen of the Company, their widows, and children. The report of a Master in Chancery in 1720 found this estate to consist of 21,500*l.* in stock and India bonds, and 837*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* in money, which sums were afterwards laid out in the purchase of various lands and hereditaments. The interest arising was expended from time to time, in accordance with the directions of the testator, and from the year 1734 to 1835 the following sums were paid for the redemption of British captives, and the incidental expenses consequent upon their liberation:—

		£	s.	d.
In the year	1734	2,000	0	0
"	1750	7,647	12	4
"	1758	1,975	0	0
"	—	230	8	0
"	1772	800	0	0
"	1779	800	0	0
"	1785	4,000	0	0
"	1803	210	0	0
"	1807	53	5	0
"	—	34	10	0
"	—	423	10	7
"	1808	176	3	4
"	—	19	11	6
"	—	32	17	9
"	1811	128	3	10½
"	—	267	10	4
"	1812	42	15	6
"	1814	437	1	7
"	1816	1,250	0	0
"	1817	53	1	8
"	1820	105	10	0
"	1825	321	6	9

At length the reduction of Algiers

belonged to the yeomanry of the Company, because he has found no mention of them in the inventories. In that case the old cups used in the election ceremony have disappeared.

by Lord Exmouth, in the year 1816, had occasioned an almost total cessation of any applications for the redemption of British slaves; and, after allotting a part of that moiety of the income in aid of the other two objects of Mr. Betton's charity, the remainder was allowed to accumulate, and, in November, 1829, the accumulated fund was producing more than 3,500*l.* per annum. At this period an information was filed against the Company by the Attorney-General; and the stream of charity was diverted from its beneficent purposes into the stagnant pool of Chancery. During a long period of protracted litigation the matter came before the successive judgments of Leach, Brougham, Pepys, Langdale, and Cottenham, and the conduct of two masters, Lynch and Roupell, and was finally settled in the House of Lords, where judgment was given by Lord Lyndhurst in June, 1844. At length, on the 3rd December, 1845, the master made his final report, by which it was arranged that, after setting apart the sum of 7,000*l.* Three per cents. to meet any applications that might hereafter be made for the redemption of British slaves, the remainder of the surplus income should be devoted to the assistance of Charity Schools in England and Wales, where the education is according to the Church of England, but not to the "amount of more than 20*l.* a year to any one school." This decision, we cannot but remark, seems scarcely to have been worthy an incubation of sixteen years, and the cost of 7,638*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*—for no less a sum did the prolonged proceedings cost the charity. It may be observed, in the first place, that the proportionate claim (according to the testator's will) of the decayed freemen, &c. of the Company was entirely ignored; and, in the next, that his limitation to charity schools of the city and suburbs of London was extended, with no show of necessity, to the whole of England and Wales,—why Scotland and Ireland, and at least the Irish estates of the Ironmongers' Company, were not included, it would be difficult to explain. However, happy was the day when Betton's charity was rescued from the clutches of the Chancery lawyers and H. M. Attorney-General, and from that time it has been diffusing the blessings of educa-

tion throughout all the dioceses of the Church of England. It is a rule in its administration to make no grant for building school-houses, or establishing schools; but to assist schools already in operation sums are granted of not more than 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* a year; and the distribution remains, as it ought to do, with the original trustees of the testator.

It may be said that the benefits conferred by Betton's charity are not only far greater than he contemplated, but also somewhat different in their character; but this is nothing more than has happened in many other cases, where, from the increase in value of particular properties, the benefactor has been raised to a greater notoriety than others whose intentions were equally good, and their original outlay more costly. Such has been the case, among others, with the founders of the schools at Harrow, Rugby, and Bedford—Lyon, Sheriffe, and Harper. Their fame is in part fortuitous; but is not that the case with many others of the world's favourites? whilst more, equally meritorious, are nearly forgotten,

——— *ignotique longa*
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

It is too certain that all human praise is partial, as human judgment and information are imperfect; and, whilst such is of necessity the case, we still think it is well that fortunate benefactors, like fortunate generals, should receive their meed of glory. It is right that the recipients of their bounty should be taught the virtue of gratitude, whilst they themselves are beyond the influence of adulation. For such reasons it would have gratified us to have found in the pages before us some kind of biographical notice of Thomas Betton. But, though Mr. Nicholl's book is otherwise rich in biography and genealogy, this is still wanting. All we learn is that there is at the Hall his picture,—“a fine portrait, the face handsome, with full flowing dark wig, and easy attitude.” Why, surely, this should be engraved; and not only should it decorate the next edition of the History of the Company, but an impression, neatly framed, should be presented for suspension in every one of the

schools which is benefited by the bounty of Thomas Betton.

We have said that Mr. Nicholl's work is rich in biography and genealogy. The latter pursuit is indeed the author's forte. He has presented to the Company six MS. volumes compiled from their own archives and other authentic sources of information, in which there is a large collection of the pedigrees of Masters and other distinguished members.

Among the biographical notices attached to the present volume are some of the amiable *Piscator*, Isaak Walton: whose name in his earlier days frequently occurs in the records of this Company. We next meet with a pedigree of Canning; for the direct ancestor of the late distinguished statesman was George Canning, citizen and Ironmonger of London, who went to Ireland as agent to the Ironmongers' estate in Ulster in the year 1614. His elder brother William, who was twice Master of the Company, was ancestor of the Cannings of Elsenham in Essex.

We will not enumerate the civic worthies, for they are many, whose family history Mr. Nicholl has developed, but we will content ourselves with stating that one of the most distinguished was the famous Alderman Beckford, Master of the Company in 1753, whose son, the late Mr. Beckford of Bath, in the year 1833 presented to the Company a fine marble statue of his father, removed from Fonthill, which now stands in a niche on their principal staircase.

Mr. Nicholl's History of the Ironmongers is altogether as substantial and accurate in its matter, as it is handsome in its outward appearance: the author, aiming at no display of composition, has been content to lay solid and valuable information before his readers; but at the same time there is a method and well-considered proportion in all the departments of the work, and a judicious admixture of historical illustration, which render its perusal as interesting as its materials are important.

THE UNGRACIOUS ROOD OF GRACE—ST. GRIMBALD AND ST. ROBERT.

IN the February number of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the "Paper on Puppets," allusion is made to the wonderful Madonna which, by its miraculous imitation of life, gave celebrity of old to the abbey of Boxley, in Kent. There is an error here which I am anxious to rectify. Doubtless there was a Madonna at Boxley abbey; but the marvellous piece of mechanism whereby the religious community there achieved much renown, and no little wealth, was a crucifix known as the Rood of Grace. Of the abbey and its treasure I will proceed to say a few words.

Lambarde, in his "Perambulations of Kent," says, truly enough, that "abbaies do beget one another." Thus Boxley, founded in 1146, was the "daughter" of Clairvaux, and, in 1172, became the mother of the abbey of Robertsbridge, in Sussex. The white monks of Boxley acknowledged as their founder a gallant captain of king Stephen, named William de Ipres, to whose liberality they were indebted

for the handsome yearly revenue of two hundred and four pounds.

Boxley remained for some time in the enjoyment of its income, and of much peaceful obscurity therewith. The period however arrived when it would fain achieve distinction, and this it effected in something of a marvellous manner. It happened that an English carpenter, serving in our early wars with the French, was taken prisoner, and in order to lighten the heavy hours of his captivity, and accomplish an end that should purchase his ransom, he bent his ingenuity to the task, and, after much labour, "compacted of woode, wyer, paste, and paper a roode of suche exquisite arte and workmanship that it not onely matched in comelynesse and due proportion of the partes the beste of the common sorte, but in straunge motion, varietie of gesture, and nymblenesse of ioyntes, passed all other that before had beene seene." This wonderful rood excelled the famous figure of Apollo of which I have spoken in the "Paper on Puppets."

If it could not carry on an argument like the Androide of Albertus Magnus, which logically foiled Thomas Aquinas, it could do all but that. It could raise or seat itself, could hold head erect or move with body bent. The office of motion was familiar to every limb. It could roll the eyes, "wagge the chappes," frown portentously when displeased, or smile mirthful as sunshine when the cloud had passed. Scorn, contempt, indifference, earnestness, joy, sorrow, anger, or content, all these sped over its face in successive phases of emotion, according as temper marked the time.

The cunning artificer of this dainty work not only compassed his liberty, but took with him into freedom and his native land the wonderful image itself. He journeyed therewith through the smiling fields of Kent. A sorry jade bore the marvellous rood on its back, while the author of the work followed his production humbly a-foot. There was good ale to be had in Rochester in those days; and when the weary and thirsty carpenter had arrived in that city, he entered a well-reputed inn, without intent of tarrying longer than would suffice for him to get at the bottom of a tankard. In the meanwhile he left sorry steed and glorious burden to wend slowly on their western way through the admiring city. The horse, however, was no sooner committed to his own responsibility than he adopted an independent course. Suddenly turning southward, he broke into a miraculous gallop, and never stopped till he had reached the abbey-church door at Boxley. He assailed the gates there with such vigorous application of his heels, that the entire brotherhood, after an exclamation of inquiring astonishment, rushed to the portals. There they were nearly all ridden over, as the horse charged through them, brought himself up, with a congratulatory neigh, at the foot of a pillar, and intimated thereby that he had selected that spot whereon the rood should be at once raised to challenge the general wonder and enrich the fraternity. The monks thereon addressed themselves to their assigned work with alacrity, and they were in the act of unloading the carpenter's steed, when the owner himself rushed impetuously into the

church, clamourously claimed his own, and went to loggerheads with the monks, who disputed the fact of his proprietorship. Being at length satisfied upon this head, they bade him take his own, if he could, and depart therewith. The smile on their radiant faces interpreted an inward conviction that there had been a miraculous transfer of proprietorship, and that the saints above who had witnessed the transaction would support them in their question of right. The carpenter, meanwhile, troubling himself not at all with subtleties of any quality whatever, quickly strapped his handiwork on to the back of the horse, and forthwith by tugging at the bridle, showering down encouraging, deprecating, menacing, or blaspheming epithets, endeavoured to pull brute and burden to the portal. But the brute refused to stir, and the burden urged it to maintain its obstinate resolution. The artificer then unstrapped the figure from the beast's back, thinking so to carry it out of the church, and then to return and lead his horse into the high road. But when he had placed the image on its feet upon the ground, it would no longer consent to be moved at all. All the united and persuasive strength of the owner and the monks, who affected to do their utmost in seconding the efforts of the carpenter, availed nothing. Thereupon the good brothers asked if the owner could any longer resist belief in what before was sufficiently palpable, namely, that the divine figure had ridden down to Boxley church of its own accord,—yet divinely impelled? The carpenter shook his head with a very sceptical air, and was little moved by the appeals made to his religious sensibility. Logical conviction, however, descended upon him when the abbot put into his glad palm a purse full of new minted coin. He at once thereupon saw and believed; and he readily left the work of his hands to stand and exact reverence as "the great god of Boxley." Such is the legend of the Carpenter's Rood.

To few shrines was there greater resort than to what in after years became known as the "Ungracious Rood of Grace." This epithet was especially attached to it, less out of disrespect, than as illustrating the difficulty by

which it might be approached, and the cost at which alone favour at its hands might be purchased by visitors.

Access to the rood was only permitted to those who were of pure life. The necessary ordeal to prove this purity was a strange one. It was one that seldom allowed substantiation of proof but to those endowed with substance of purse, and liberality to dispense it. The rood only smiled upon the wealthy. The more humble and destitute sinner was fain to be content with hearing of the miracles which he was not worthy to witness.

The mission of testing the claims of those who hoped to gain advantage from worshipping before the rood at Boxley was confided to St. Rumbald and a confederate; and between the two it was performed to perfection.

Rumbald, Rumwald, Rombault, Raimbaud, or, as the English were more given to call him, Grimbold, was the son of a Northumbrian king, with a name full of *burrs*. His mother was the daughter of Penda, King of the Mercians. The Northumbrian prince was a heathen, and obstinate to boot. His wife was a Christian, and in obstinacy was a perfect match for her husband. So long as he persisted in his heathenism, the lady who had condescended to espouse him maintained a haughty reserve, *a mensâ et thoro*. This course having convinced the king as to the excellence of his consort's faith, the result was satisfactorily illustrated by the birth of Rumbald, whose little eyes no sooner beheld the light than, according to his biographers, he clapped his little hands, and startled all the people of Sutton by crying cheerily aloud, "Christianus sum! Christianus sum!" The gossips stood looking on in admiring perplexity, which was not diminished when the "parlous" infant bade them be stirring, and bring to him a huge stone that stood near (for his premature birth took place by the roadside), and which he would fashion into a font in which he might be baptized. The standers-by bent themselves to their work with hearty good will and abundant faith, but the ponderous mass refused to move. The child gazed at their fruitless efforts with a smile, and then hilariously ordering them to stand aside, he walked to the stone, lifted it

with ease, gave it a toss or two, out of very wantonness and exuberance of spirits, into the air, and finally, when tired of his sport, turned the stone into a font, wherein he was forthwith baptized by Bishop Widerin, who happened to be at hand, one of whose attendant priests, named Eadwold, served, for the nonce, as godfather. This Eadwold deposited in an early grave the boy for whom he had stood sponsor at the miraculously provided font. The child had intimated his desire that his body should remain for the space of one year at Sutton, two at Brackley in Northamptonshire, and permanently, after the expiration of the latter period, in the town of Buckingham. This was done according to his desire. Widerin translated his remains to Brackley, where the woolstaplers who lived among the *brakes* held the saint in especial esteem. The entire county of Buckingham paid him no less honour; and consoled itself for being without a city, upon the plea that the relics of the deceased were worth a wilderness of living bishops.

To the shrine of St. Rumbald, in the county town, pilgrimages were made that Walsingham might have envied. The "hundreds" sent up their devotees. Princes visited it from Brill, and lordly friars from pleasant Burnham. The Colne sung its eulogy in flowing murmurs, and Ouse and Ousel rippled perpetual praise. Long Crenodon generally, and Notley Abbey in particular, resounded with ecstatic acknowledgment of the merits of the saint. The Cistercians at Medmenham took up the theme, the Augustine canons of Great Missenden joined in the chorus; the rich brothers at Asheridge helped to swell the strain; and the Benedictines of Wyrardisbury, when their time came, kept alive the renown of the grandson of Penda by unsparing panegyric.

The community of Boxley, ever famous for being wide awake to its own individual interests, at an early period of its existence raised within its precincts a figure of this St. Rumbald, on which they conferred a power of working miracles such as would have become the saint himself; and all those who were desirous of passing into the presence of the Rood of Grace had first to undergo an ordeal before the image

of St. Rumbald. This ordeal consisted in moving the figure of the saint from a heavy stone to which it was attached. The figure was neither high nor heavy. They who were able to remove it were pronounced pure. They who failed were sent away in disgrace. A child would often succeed where strong men strove in vain; and notorious sinners lifted the saint, when honest maidens, upon failure, were driven from it in blushes and in tears. The cause of this seeming caprice in the saint lay in the priest, who stood by to regulate the turn of those who came to the ordeal. All who approached for that purpose were called upon, at three several barriers, to pay a triple fee. They who gave of their substance liberally, invariably succeeded at the ordeal, while churlish givers tugged in vain; the image was as little to be moved as the mother of Rumbald herself when her heathen consort failed to stir the Christian heart of his reserved and orthodox bride. The priest who presided at the ceremony looked carefully to the proper working of these several results, all of which were accomplished according as his hand or foot loosened or fastened the spring by which the mute and counterfeit presentment was held to the stone. The secret was not discovered till that daylight broke in upon Boxley which dispersed other superstitions as little able to endure the invasion. When this occurred, the Kentish Men and the Men of Kent severally maintained, amid inextinguishable laughter, that the delusion had been too strong for the one party and had been long seen through by the other. Each side attributed to itself the wisdom, and to the opposite side the folly. Both agreed as to the community against which the charge of knavery might be laid without gain-saying.

With regard to the relics of St. Rumbald, part of the remains of a saint of that name now lie gorgeously enshrined above the chief altar in the cathedral church at Mechlin. Some assert that these are the remains of the English saint, born at Sutton. Whether this be so or not, I am not able to assert. An ancient custom of the married women of Mechlin would seem to support the idea. The custom

to which I allude was this. For many years the wives of Mechlin, when the time of their confinement was near, used to pass into the territory of Brabant that the birth might take place when, like the mother of Rumbald, they were absent from home. I suspect, however, that the privileges attached to being a born Brabançon might have had something to do with this custom. The moving fashion, on the other hand, was extended to other ladies besides the married ones, who resided in the "city of pigs' feet and costly lace," under the guardianship of St. Rumbald. Thus in the old convent which formerly stood near the gate of Saint Katharine, there was then a sisterhood of not less than fifteen hundred nuns; with a pupilhood, if I may so speak, of nearly five thousand boarders. The sisters of this monastery enjoyed the privilege of receiving and paying visits, within or without the monastery, and at whatever hour it so pleased them. They could lodge in the town, if they were so inclined, and might marry, if proposals were made which they chose to accept. I do not know if this was the convent which broke out into open revolt when the government deprived it of the *privilege* of having soldiers quartered upon it; but that such revolt has occurred more than once is matter which may not be gainsayed.

Another fact is that St. Rumbald at Mechlin has made as many dupes as he or his namesake did at Boxley. He has given rise to a joke which, for a joke, has proved one of the most serious and bloody upon record, and which cannot, even now, be mentioned to a native of the town without its exciting his most solemn displeasure. It appears that one night, as the blessed moon was shining most brilliantly over the Dyle, and lighting up in all her splendour the towers and turrets of old Mechlin, saving the best of her effulgence for the old cathedral, a half-sleepy burgher, smoking at his window, and gazing therefrom at the shrine of St. Rumbald, which seemed to lie bathed in a triple lustrous glory, appeared to be suddenly inspired with an idea breathed into him from that upon which he was meditatively looking. He thereupon thrust his head out into the street and shouted lustily

"fire! fire!" Having done which he quietly retired to bed, and left the city to make the best of it. The city was fairly aroused. The people, amid the clangor of tocsins, the rolling of drums, and the shouts of the multitude, rushed in crowds to the cathedral square, where the light upon the cathedral tower was taken by them for the conflagration they supposed to be raging. The fire-brigade of the day, aided by the zealous townsmen, soon directed a deluge of water against the edifice, which had well nigh turned the Dyle itself into aqueous destitution. The walls and windows of the cathedral looked all the brighter for the watery application, and the Mechliners worked on with zeal proportioned to their fears and convictions. In the meantime the peasantry poured in from the surrounding villages in obedience to the alarm; but when they saw in what occupation the citizens were engaged, they waxed something wroth, and demanded what it all meant. The burghers breathlessly pumped at their engines, pointed to the shrine, and faintly muttered "fire!" Whereon there arose a crepitation of laughter loud enough to have shaken the moon herself from the spheres. The peasants turned homeward in a vein of boisterous glee. No one slept that night for laughing, and there was not a road, a field, a lane, an alley, or a grove through which the ecstatic crowd passed on their way homeward, which did not re-echo the general laughter and resound with the now proverbial saying, that "the wise men of Mechlin want to put out the moon!" a saying which has sometimes

cost the utterer a broken head or a poniard-thrust in the ribs.

To return to St. Rumbald in England, I find a memento of a saint of that name under his more popular appellation of Grimbald, in Grimbald Craig, a rock which overhangs the Nidd exactly opposite to St. Robert's cave, where Eugene Aram and John Houseman, in 1745, murdered Daniel Clark, some half-mile from Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. The craig is said to have been the residence of a saint, but I think he must have been too old for Rumbald of Sutton, and I am not inclined to believe that he is to be identified with that Grimbald whose memory is celebrated in the old English calendar on the 10th of July, who was living in 882, and whose grave in the Abbey of Winchester was near that of King Alfred himself. The festival of Rumbald of Sutton is kept on the 3rd of November. Brackley has not even yet quite forgotten the anniversary of the translation of the saint's remains, on the 26th of August.

There were few localities more picturesque and more suited for meditation than those selected on the banks of the Nidd by the Yorkshire Grimbald and his brother hermit, St. Robert. The craig itself is a majestic portion of a picture where the majesty of beauty abounds, a beauty which varies with the seasons, but which ever exists. There is inspiration to be caught from such a spot, though I am far from saying that I have succeeded in seizing that of a suitable quality in the following lines born of the memories of the scene.

Hail, noble craig! the honours of thy brow,
When wreath'd with verdure, or when crown'd with snow,
Still shine the same; half solemn and half sweet,
As when the rippling Nidd first kiss'd thy feet.
How many a weary year since then hath shown
Its varied gifts to man; while passing on
Far into Time's wide ocean; like the wave
That hast'neth past thee, and can scarcely lave
Thy rocky base, ere—type of human lot—
'Tis lost in wider streams, and there forgot.

Still changing but in hue, unchanged in form,
Thou smilest with the sunshine; while the storm
Draws from thee but a beauty more severe,
When the wild thunder leaps in his career.
But ever beautiful thou art; and he
Who stands to contemplate thy majesty,
Might almost dream he saw thee, smiling, greet
Each playful wave that breaks against thy feet,

As Cathay's tuneful shores, they say, once gave
 Payment in song for kisses from each wave.
 Yes, beautiful ; and eloquent, though mute !
 Almost defying Time : what sense acute
 Feels not emotion in the breast of man
 Who thinks how many their short race have ran
 (All record of them being that they died)
 Since here thou'st stood ; now full of strength and pride,
 As when the storm first thundered o'er thy head,
 Or on thee Summer her first glories shed ?
 Think then, oh thou who turnest from this scene,
 Man's chequered life how brief ; himself how mean !

Of the saint who has given his name to the cave, and to the chapel a little higher up the river, on the side opposite to that where beetles Grimbald Craig, I will add a few words by way of conclusion. St Robert of the Nidd did not, like his namesake of Britany, drive courtezans to church or queens into nunneries ; nor, like Robert of Auvergne, build monasteries, though like him he loved retirement ; nor was he noble, like Robert of Molesme, who founded the Cistercians ; nor was he the Robert who was the Abbot of Newminster, near Morpeth, and who died in 1159. To this last Robert, Butler has assigned some of the circumstances that belong to the biography of Robert of the Nidd. The latter is known to have been visited by King John (after Robert of Newminster was dead) in the beginning of the thirteenth century. He was probably a younger brother of the Abbot of Newminster, where there were assuredly two brothers of the name of Floure, and, though they could not both have borne the same Christian name, it is certain that the two men have been diversely celebrated under one name. Tocklese Floure was a tradesman in and mayor of York. His wife's name was Stinceria. Robert of the Nidd, their son, entered the church, became a sub-deacon, and at Whitby gratified the nuns of "High Whitby's cloister'd pile" by his various exercises, religious and otherwise. He was afterwards a member of the Cistercian brotherhood at Newminster, of which I believe his own brother to have been abbot. He subsequently wandered about from one community to another, edifying all by his piety, his meekness, and his mortifications. He was particularly popular at Spoforth and Rosfarlington ; but, self-denying as legend asserts him to have

been, there is evidence yet extant of his having been, as Hamlet says, "spacious in the possession of dirt,"—in other words, a landed proprietor. His "banks were all furnished with bees," and his barns with corn. He maintained four serving-men, who alike looked after his farm, his interests, and their own. He had a sharp eye after land. William Estoteville, lord of the forest of Knaresborough, had designated him as "the protector of thieves," and thereon Robert contrived to terrify him into the surrender of all the land which now lies between St. Robert's cell and Grimbald Craig. He rescued his mother from purgatory, foiled the evil one in various encounters, and was visited with the religious indignation of the unwashed and more orthodox hermits, because he practised the comfortable virtue of cleanliness. His own valet, if a saint could have such an officer, was a Jew ! and master and man used occasionally to quarrel after the most mundane fashion. The chapel and cell cut out of the rock by the Nidd, possess little architectural decoration, yet they are not without a certain beauty, always excepting the three heads said to be emblematical of the Trinity, and a sculptured portrait of St. John the Baptist, which is a startling libel upon humanity. Robert died in the full odour of sanctity, and the monks of Fountains endeavoured in vain to get possession of his remains. From his grave there flowed, it is averred, a medicinal oil that would have made the fortunes of half the unsuccessful quacks of this degenerate age. Many a story is told of its miraculous effects, and the virtues of the saints of the Nidd are still talked of at the hearths in the vicinity of St. Robert's chapel and St. Grimbald's Craig.

J. DORAN.

OXFORD, AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford, 1852.

IN the year 1238, the legate of the holy father Gregory IX. having a visitatorial commission to the university of Oxford, was driven out of the town by the scholars, and forced to take refuge under the royal protection at Abingdon. A contemporary chronicler gives a lively picture of the indignant zeal of the assailants, who "sought everywhere for the legate, exclaiming 'Where is that usurer and simonist, who plunders our revenues and thirsts for our money, and who, perverting the King and subverting the realm, enriches strangers with our spoils?'"*

The conduct of the university authorities to the commission of Her Majesty, although less turbulent, has been scarcely more amiable or sympathetic than that of the old Oxonians to the papal commissioner. The latter had, however, in common with the country whose spirit they represented, reasons for distrusting the motives of the visiting authority, which are entirely wanting to the remonstrants of the present day. But although the Convocation has petitioned the Crown against the commission, and although the heads of colleges have with very few exceptions refused to supply evidence to it, we are far from attributing to the University generally either a repugnance to a free and complete investigation into its condition and resources, or an entire antipathy to legislative interference. The evidence contributed to the Report by several of its most distinguished members bears conclusive testimony to an earnest desire on the part of the intellectual leaders of Oxford, and generally of those engaged in its educational work, to co-operate with the State in rendering its wealth and intellectual resources more available than at present in the national work of education. We do not fear from the growing demand for reform of the universities any injurious diminution of their independent action.

We should deprecate as heartily as any of the most rigid defenders of the old system any such change as would subject these important bodies to continual interference on the part of the supreme power. We wish to see them delivered from the shackles which now repress their activity, and placed in the position most favourable for independent and internal development.

It is remarkable that much of the proposed reform takes the shape of a return to institutions analogous to those existing in freer and more vigorous times of university history. The constitution of the universities is as ancient, and its sources as various and as perplexing, as those of the English constitution itself. As in it, the old elements of freedom exist. But the first Charles and his ecclesiastical minister were more successful in Oxford in the perpetuation of a system of repression and dogmatism than they were in the larger field of their labours. We shall therefore make no apology to our readers for tracing shortly the origin and growth of the elder of the English universities.

The school of Oxford of the thirteenth century rises before us out of the mists that shroud its earlier history, as an aggregate of teachers and learners many times more numerous than any university of a later age. Its numbers, with some show of authority, are said to have amounted to thirty thousand. Its head, under the title of Chancellor, represented the function of the diocesan, the Bishop of Lincoln, but is said to have been elected by the body which he ruled. Its great divisions would naturally be those of Masters and Scholars. The latter in those turbulent times were able to maintain a more influential position than their successors, the tamer and more *policés* undergraduates of the present day. They were divided into two nations, the Northern-men and the Southern-men, the partisans, according to Huber,† of

* Matthew Paris, sub anno 1238.

† History of the English Universities, translated by Francis W. Newman.

De Montfort and the King, and the prototypes of the Whigs and Tories of modern times. The ancient importance of the body of students is perpetuated in the corporate name of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford." If a corporate name had to be sought for the present university, it would be, "The Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Masters." Oxford at that time was in close connection with the university of Paris, which had a similar constitution, and whose students were divided into four nations, French, English, Normans, and Picards. From Paris, in 1229, Oxford received a large immigration of students; and the fact that the Nations of Oxford were both English is ingeniously used by Huber as an argument that the university existed prior to this influx of foreigners. It seems to us to afford some presumption of its existence before the Conquest. Each nation, both at Paris and at Oxford, was presided over by proctors of its own election.

The system of degrees arose out of the original simple distinction between teachers and learners. The degrees were all originally, as their names (master, doctor, professor) import, merely licences to teach. The original *universitas literaria* was the faculty of Arts; the other faculties were subsequently added. The *artes liberales* comprised the ancient *trivium* of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the *quadrivium* of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music, as well as the then new speculative philosophy, which, from the schools (or universities) where it flourished, was called Scholastic. Those who were themselves in the actual enjoyment of the privilege of teaching (*magistri regentes scholarum*) naturally claimed the right of admitting others into their body, while the growing number of those who sought the licentiate merely as a distinction, or as a proof of proficiency, and who, when called upon in due time, renounced the intention of exercising the profession of instructor, were excluded from taking part in the admission of new masters. The distinction is still maintained between the Regent Masters (Masters of Arts, in effect, of less than a year's standing) and Non-Regent Masters, the former of whom constitute

the *Congregation*, and take part in the formalities of granting degrees.

The formula still used in conferring degrees is that of a licence to teach in each subject up to a certain point—a bachelor of medicine, for example, is admitted to lecture upon the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and a bachelor of music receives a commission from the university to hold a public reading of any book of Boethius which he may choose. We presume he is restricted to the treatise upon his own science. This inferior estate of bachelors (a term apparently borrowed from chivalry) constituted a class between the masters and students. The formula of granting a B.A. degree at Oxford is, if we remember rightly, a permission to lecture upon any of Aristotle's works connected with the science of logic. This calls to mind Chaucer's Clerk, who was no doubt a bachelor of arts:

A clerk ther was of Oxenforde also
That unto logike hadde long ygo.

Nowhere do existing forms and customs savour so strongly of the most venerable age, or carry the mind back so many centuries, as at Oxford. *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*, who are at this moment vanishing from our assizes as superannuated sniters, would be jammers if transplanted into the university courts. The machinery of fines and recoveries, and all the kindred learning of the old law, which has been swept away as "antediluvian rubbish" by our more active law reformers, arose and grew into a system when the still lingering formulas of Oxford, and a great part of her university constitution, were already old. A large emigration of scholars from Oxford, in consequence of some of the troubles of the university in the thirteenth century, was directed to Stamford, in Northamptonshire. In the present day it is one of the oaths required of a graduate that he will not lecture or attend lectures at Stamford. The exercises performed until lately at one of the colleges of Oxford were called *Austens*—a name which brings back the poorer youth of the university, when the halls of the monasteries were borrowed or hired for the university disputations. The examination which goes among undergraduates by the name of *Littlego*, is still in Latin

styled "The Responsions or Disputations in the *Parvise*." And those who are well acquainted with Oxford at the present day will observe, without a sneer, how much the traditional studies of Oxford still run in the medieval channel. The faculty of arts still haunts its ancient trivium, and the word "science," in the language of Oxford, still means nothing more than dialectic and rhetoric.

No circumstance has contributed so much to the peculiar character both of medieval and of modern Oxford, as its isolation from the contact and influence of an imperial or capital city. It is to this circumstance and to the absence on the other hand of any overpowering ecclesiastical authority, that the ancient independence of the university is due. The schools of Paris and the other French universities grew up as supplemental to the cathedral establishments with which they were connected, and never succeeded in entirely freeing themselves from this dependence. The bishop's chancellor was there not so much the head as the governor and legislator of the body which he ruled. In the English universities the chancellors were always distinct from the chancellors of the diocese, and, though originally officers of the bishop, naturally became identified in feeling and interest with the institutions of which they were the chief members. The principal continental universities again were founded in the midst of populous and ruling cities. In Paris, Bologna, Padua, or Naples, the universities were no match for the municipalities, and existed only by royal, imperial, or papal patronage; they could not therefore reject the continual interference and control of the ministers of the potentates upon whose protection they depended. At Oxford the University, during her active and stormy youth, carried on a persevering and often bloody contest against the municipality in which she was placed. Although the immediate consequences of these early frays between 'town and gown' were often most disastrous, the schools being at times completely broken up, yet the ultimate result of the appeal to the King, and the vigorous exertion of ecclesiastical influence and spiritual power on behalf of the Univer-

sity which generally followed, was the gradual enlargement of the jurisdiction and prerogative of the chancellor and scholars, and the confirmation of the independence of the academic authorities and their final ascendancy over the town corporation. The very isolation of Oxford, which, in the present day, seems to lead to so different a result, enabled the University, by the freedom which it secured her from the violent control of the state faction which was uppermost, and on the other hand from the repression of ecclesiastical interference, to reflect the whole feeling and character, political and religious, of an earlier time, and to lead in a remarkable manner the intellect of the age. We have seen, in the contest with the papal legate in 1238, how completely an institution eminently ecclesiastical in its character and origin, reflected the national aversion to all interference which came from Rome. The doctrines of Wycliff emanated from the same schools, and, until forcibly expelled, gave a strong colour to the spirit of Oxford, which made it harmonize the more with the popular feeling of England.

Observers of events in those times remarked that the intestine commotions of Oxford were generally the prelude to national disturbances. Wood cites an old monkish rhyme to this effect:—

*Chronica si penses cum pugnant Oxonienses
Post paucos menses volat ira per Angligenenses.*

To illustrate the intellectual eminence of Oxford in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it is sufficient to call to mind a few of her teachers, whose names became watchwords to the philosophical factions of that age. At the same time that Roger Bacon, under the protection of Robert Gross-teste Bishop of Lincoln, the learned enemy of Innocent IV. and the great opponent in that day of papal pretensions, pursued his costly experiments at Oxford, and anticipated, as in a dream, some of the most valuable results of modern science, Duns Scotus, a "Northernman" as we may suppose, was practising his mind in those intricate speculations which earned him the title of the Subtle Doctor. The next generation produced William of Occam, like Bacon a Franciscan friar, the 'Singular Doctor of Oxford,' who revived the sect of Nominalists, and the

champion of the temporal against the papal power. Occam was a scholar at the new college of Merton, which at the same period sheltered Thomas Bradwarden, styled the "Profound Doctor," whose treatise *De Causa Dei* was printed by Archbishop Abbot, as anticipating many of the tenets of Protestantism. In the next generation the same spirit was more fully developed in Wycliff, who is said by Wood to have taught Chaucer in Canterbury Hall, and whose followers towards the end of the fourteenth century had almost gained the upper hand in Oxford.

But when any great name of those times is claimed as the property of any single school, it must not be forgotten that the universities of Europe were literary republics, which acknowledged mutual rights of citizenship, and it is probable that few of the doctors or clerks of that age confined their labours to their proper *alma mater*. Chaucer's "Clerk of Oxenforde" had wandered as far as Italy, and very appropriately prefaces his tale

I woll you tell a tale which that I
Lerned at Padowe of a worthy clerk

This worthy clerk being no other than "Francis Petrark the laurent Poete."

We have been describing a period in the history of Oxford prior to the existence both of the tutorial or collegiate and of the professorial systems of instruction. We find no traces of public or University professors. The scholars flocked into the "schools" or to "the Parvis" to listen to the disputation of the "Sophists," or crowded round the Doctors selected by themselves. Some listened eagerly to the Franciscan friar as he revealed the properties of his convex glass, or announced to his incredulous hearers the new *methods* by which he promised a royal road both to the languages and to science. To others the Subtle Doctor expounded his scholastic Platonism. And in the next generation, hundreds of scholars learned from Wycliff an advanced theology, and eagerly caught

his covert insinuations against the Papacy and the monks. Wood finds traces of some fifty "schools," many of them crowded into the space between St. Mary's Church and the town wall, where was the lane called School Street. The space is now occupied by some of the most magnificent structures of the Academy, but for one student who of late has listened to Dr. Buckland in the Clarendon, or taken down a volume in the Radcliffe Library, hundreds in the thirteenth century attended on the same spots the teachers of their choice.

The students generally lived in halls or inns, of which Wood reckons that there were at one time three hundred, and every hall was probably a school. Scholars not attached to any of these establishments were always discouraged by the authorities, and as early as the year 1231, no clerk or scholar was allowed to remain a fortnight in the town without putting himself under a master of the schools as tutor. Still the University seems to have been long infested with disorderly members or pretended members, many of them strangers from Ireland and Wales, who lived in lodgings or chambers, and were called *chanterlekins* (*cameris degentes*). A statute of the realm (1 Henry V.) ordained that all "Irish clerks mendicant, called chamber-deakyna, should be voided out of the kingdom." An exception was made in favour of graduates in the schools and professed religious.

Out of the halls which became so early an established part of the Oxford system, arose those foundations which in modern times have superseded the functions and usurped the power of the University. Walter de Merton was the first to settle a body of clerks upon a permanent and corporate basis. His statutes became the model for all subsequent colleges, both at Oxford and at Cambridge,* and they have the merit of being less minute and consequently less manifestly obsolete than their later copies. Another proof of the wisdom and benevolence of the founder is the provision that the

* The Statutes of Merton College were translated by Mr. G. R. M. Ward, and published since his death by Mr. Percival; those of Corpus, All Souls, and Magdalen were previously published in English by Mr. Ward. The Commission propose to publish the Statutes of which they have copies. Most of the college authorities, from a very mistaken notion of the meaning of their oath not to divulge "the secrets of their house," have refused to supply copies of their Statutes.

number of fellows should be dependent on the means of the house. Any departure from this rule, if occasioned by the Warden, was to be the cause of his dismissal, and the Visitor was to see the intention of the founder enforced. Archbishop Laud, however, as Visitor of the College, defeated this reasonable provision by prohibiting the election for the future of more than twenty-four fellows. The Colleges were secular foundations, and any scholar "entering into religion" or becoming a monk was obliged to give up his collegiate provision. Some persons have asserted in the present day, as an excuse for the small service done by several of the richer colleges to the cause of learning, that the primary object of their original foundation was not education, but, as it is expressed, "a higher purpose."* This notion finds no support in the text of the College statutes. The sole object of the establishment of Merton is the perpetual support of clerks residing at the schools and beneficially engaged in studying there; "and the provision of a fellow is to cease upon his retiring from the house with the intention of giving up learning or neglecting to study in the house." They are generally enjoined to pray for the souls of their founders, and, if they were of the mind of Chaucer's clerk, they would have done so without any order:

For all that he might of his frendes hente,
On bokes and on lerning he it spente,
And besily gan for the soules praie
Of hem that gave him wherewith to scholaie.

Had this been otherwise, the founders and their bedesmen would not have been true sons of the age in which they lived.

The statutes of the later colleges follow their predecessors in essential matters, while they accumulate more numerous and minute directions as to the dress, manners, and behaviour of their members. They all without exception contemplate continual residence without reference to the University terms, and any cause which would incapacitate residence is a cause of removal. One is almost startled at finding in an enumeration of the causes for which the fellows of a College founded in the seven-

teenth century may depose their head, "heresy, adultery, frequent drunkenness, manifest perjury, *infectious sickness*, and wilful homicide." In the statutes of Magdalen a humane provision is made for pensioning off and maintaining in a separate house a sick president or fellow. At some of the colleges public lectureships were founded for the benefit of the University.

The list of founders of colleges properly begins with Walter de Merton, the chancellor of Henry III. and ends with Nicholas Wadham, in the learned reign of the first James. The greater number were founded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the latter part of the fourteenth century the numbers of the University began rapidly to diminish. An academic statute of the year 1373 has an ominous character. It recites that from the excessive number of vendors of books not attached to the University many manuscripts of great value were being exported to foreign parts, and forbids the sale of books of above half a mark by any but the University stationers.† At that time the University was distracted by the contests between the adherents of Wycliff and the Mendicant Friars, and in 1377 the bull of Gregory II. against Wycliff arrived in Oxford. During the next century the University was still declining. In its last years Erasmus could scarcely collect a class to acquire the suspected knowledge of Greek; and in 1503 only thirty-three, according to Wood, out of the once numerous halls of Oxford, existed, and these but slenderly inhabited. In these circumstances it will be easily conceived how the colleges, increasing in number and in wealth, gradually absorbed all the learning and influence of the University. They became the centres of instruction in the classical languages, the study of which after the revival of learning gradually displaced much of the ancient curriculum of Oxford. Bishop Fox founded Corpus Christi College with especial reference to the study of Greek, and established there a professor of that language; and, subsequently to the Reformation, the legislators of Jesus' College, while they

* Letter of the Hebdomadal Board to the Duke of Wellington, May 16, 1850. Report, Appendix A.

† Wood's Annals of Oxford, sub anno 1373.

forbade the use of English within its precincts, added Hebrew to the permitted languages. The former part of this rule is common to all the colleges, the latter is peculiar to the Society last named.

In the earlier period of University history the interference of the Crown was sought and exercised most beneficially upon every emergency. In that age of conflicting forces and ill-defined prerogatives, the royal *Dens ex machina* descends as of course upon every scene, and with a wholesome vigour, superseded in the present day by slower and more constitutional processes, silences contention, and restores order. In times nearer to our own the Crown has frequently exerted its visitatorial power over the University. The Visitation of 1535 under Henry VIII. had for its principal object the purgation of Oxford from the remains of popery, but among the reforms then recommended it was proposed to establish lectureships at several of the richer colleges for the benefit of the University.* In 1559 Queen Elizabeth directed a commission to Oxford, for the purpose of making "a mild and gentle, not a vigorous reformation." In this process no less than thirteen heads of colleges were ejected. In 1629 the Earl of Pembroke, being Chancellor of the University, commanded a revision and codification of the statutes of Oxford. This work was completed in 1636, when it received the assent of the then chancellor, Archbishop Laud, and was finally confirmed by the King.

This code, which is substantially the law of the University at the present day, comprehended what are called the Caroline Statutes, which have since been treated as unalterable. The grounds for this opinion are ably discussed in the Report of Her Majesty's Commission. The question, however, is of no great practical importance, inasmuch as the constitution of the University as settled by those statutes is not likely in any event to be reconstructed, except by the assistance of the legislature. The principal characteristic of that constitution is the pre-

ponderance given to the Hebdomadal Board, or meeting of the Heads of Colleges. This body has now for two centuries enjoyed the sole initiative power in the legislation of the University, and the chief share in its administration. Since this arrangement the University has no history as distinct from the Colleges.

The legislative power still resides in the Convocation of Masters of Arts and Doctors, but long experience has shown that a miscellaneous body, the learned or scientific element of which forms a very small part of the whole, having only the power of accepting or rejecting without amendment the propositions of a board of persons elected by the several Colleges, not for legislative or literary, but for social, or at best for administrative, capacity, forms a cumbersome and unfit machinery for the supreme direction of an educational institution, or for the adaptation of its system to modern requirements. "In any plan for University reform," we quote the words of the Commissioners' Report,—“must enter some modification of the academical constitution, as regards the legislative powers now almost exclusively confided to the Hebdomadal Board.”

The founders of Colleges, as a general rule, did not contemplate the admission into their walls of any persons beside the fellows and scholars for whom they provided a maintenance. When these establishments were permitted to receive boarders ("Commoners" or "Batellars"), it was only a subsidiary and unessential part of their foundation. At the present day no person can be admitted into the University except through the gate of a College or Hall, within whose precincts he must reside until he has kept sixteen terms. The five Halls which now remain can accommodate but a small number of residents, and it is no longer in the power of a Master, according to the ancient usage, to establish a new Hall. The University is therefore in the main dependent on the Colleges for the reception of its students. Under this system the Colleges have, with few exceptions, become large boarding-

* See Letters of King Henry the Eighth's Commissioners, published by the Camden Society, p. 71.

houses for the reception of "Commoners," who not only live but receive their instruction within the College. One important consequence of this arrangement has been to establish a uniformly high scale of expense as necessary to the acquisition of a degree. Fees have to be paid both to the College and to the University; and, in addition to this, a nearly equal standard of personal and social expenditure is established, which is suited to the more wealthy of the class from which the present students are supplied. The result is that, with the exception of those who are preparing for the ministry of the Church, and who require a degree for ordination, the number of students from the middle rank of society is extremely limited, and the class for whose benefit the benefactions of the Colleges were originally intended is excluded both from those foundations and from University education of any kind. In the year 1851 only 359 students were matriculated. We shall subsequently state what measures are suggested by Her Majesty's Commissioners for extending more widely the education of the University.

The studies of Oxford, as well as its constitution, were intended to be so settled by the Laudian statutes as "to endure in *annum Platonicum*." The system was, in its conception, not unsuited to the science and requirements of that age. The instruction contemplated was to be given chiefly by the prælectors or professors of the University. The course of study terminated by the M.A. degree occupied seven years; from those who proceeded in the higher faculties a further residence was expected. The principal subjects were still comprised in the ancient *trivium*, and the disputants were bound to maintain "the whole doctrine of the Peripatetics." It is needless for us to trace the steps by which this scheme of academical education was practically abolished, until, at the end of the last century, an examination for a degree at Oxford had become, to use Lord Eldon's word, "a farce."* It is somewhat startling to find the Hebdomadal Board, in their Letter of 1850 to the Duke of Wellington, stating that "the academic

system of study was admirably arranged at a time when not only the nature and faculties of the human mind were exactly what they are still, and must of course remain, but the principles also of sound and enlarged culture were far from imperfectly understood." By a series of beneficial changes from the year 1800 to 1850, the University examinations prior to a Bachelor of Arts' degree have become the most important "instruments," to use the words of the Commission, "not only for testing the proficiency of the students, but also for stimulating and directing the studies of the place." The B.A. degree is now the only degree, except those in Medicine and Music (which are taken at Oxford by very few persons indeed), that has any pretensions to be a test of learning or proficiency. It is required as a step to the faculties of Law and Theology, degrees in which are granted upon fulfilment of the formal conditions and payment of the required fees. The latest statute respecting the public examinations was passed in convocation since the issuing of the Royal Commission, and does not come into full force until next year. Students are now examined at three several periods of their academic career. On the third of these occasions they are required to pass through two "schools" at least, one that of *literæ humaniores*, which comprise classical literature, logic, moral philosophy, and ancient history, and the other to be selected by themselves from the remaining three schools. These are the schools of mathematics, of natural science, and of law and modern history, which latter is to include the subject of political economy.

The Royal Commission discusses at considerable length, and makes some valuable suggestions, upon the subject of the examinations. One of the changes which they propose is the establishment of a public examination of all applicants for matriculation. The admission of members into the University is now committed to the discretion of the collegiate authorities, whose standards vary according to the pressure of persons desiring admission into the particular societies. Another excellent recommendation is, that every student should be entirely free during his third year, after having passed an

* Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon, i. p. 57.

examination in Arts, to devote himself to such special branch or branches of study as he may think likely to be useful to him in the profession he is about to enter.

But the more important suggestions of the Commission relate to the remodelling of the legislative constitution of the University, its liberation from dependence on the Colleges, the re-establishment in some measure of the professorial system of instruction, and such changes in the statutes of the Colleges as may make them more useful to the cause of education, and answerable to the requirements and manners of the present time.

With respect to the University constitution, it is proposed to re-construct the ancient meeting, which we have before mentioned as composed of those actually engaged in the work of education, and to form a new "Congregation" of the heads of houses, proctors, Professors, and senior college-tutors. This body would share with the present "Board" the right of initiating measures in Convocation, would succeed to the appointment of those professors who are now elected by Convocation, and would nominate the Proctors out of the whole University, without regard to the "Caroline Cycle," which prescribes the order in which this office is now filled from the several Colleges. The proctors are the *Prefets de Police* of the University, and it is evidently most important that the office should be held by persons suitable for and accustomed to its particular duties. The Commission, therefore, wisely propose that the Proctorship should be tenable for two years instead of one, with power of re-election. At the same time they propose that these officers, being selected for magisterial rather than literary qualities, should no longer share, as at present, in the nomination of examiners, the adjudication of prizes, the election of professors, and the appointment of preachers; and that their extraordinary power of veto on Acts of Convocation should be abolished. It is another useful suggestion of the Commission, that the process in the Vice-Chancellor's Court for the recovery of debts from members of the University should be assimilated to that of the County Courts, and that the practice of the University Court should be thrown open.

For the purpose of providing accommodation for a greater number, and for students of smaller means, the Commission recommend that members of the University should, "under due superintendence, be permitted to live in private lodgings, without connection with a college or hall." Under this system it is hoped that, instead of the course of residence and study necessary for a degree costing as it now does upon a low average about 600*l.*, the expenses of a student at the University may be reduced in the case of persons of frugal habits to considerably less than half that sum.*

The re-establishment of the University or professorial system of instruction is involved in the formation of a body of students unattached to the Colleges. At present the mass of undergraduates know nothing of the University professors, and receive instruction from their college tutor only. Those who are preparing for "honours," with scarcely any exception, read with a private tutor besides; and the same class frequently attend the lectures of the professors, especially of such as lecture upon subjects which are useful, with a view to their examinations. In the scheme of instruction adopted by the Commission, it is proposed to supplant, if possible, the private tutors, and in some degree the college tutors also, by professors and assistant lecturers acting under the direction and control of the University. The great difficulty in this matter is to make such provisions as will secure the practical working of the plan proposed. The professorial system exists in theory already, but in practice it exercises no influence; and the private tutors educate the University, in which they have no recognised position. It is proposed to reinstate the professors in the position of general instructors, by connecting them with the public examinations, which do in fact determine the direction of the studies of the place. For this purpose the professors are to be distributed into four boards for the regulation of different branches of study, and to have a voice in the appointment of examiners. The freer choice which it is proposed to allow to the students, in respect to the subjects of their study, would also tend to

* See Report pp. 34, 51.

draw them to the lecture-rooms of the professors; and we might add that a stricter and more regular performance on the part of the professors themselves of their duties would in itself induce a larger attendance, and will be absolutely necessary, if the students are to trust mainly to them for their instruction.

The Colleges as originally founded might be defined as charitable or eleemosynary foundations for the perpetual support of poor scholars residing together under a common rule of life, and devoting themselves to study and prayer.* It is needless to say that this description does not apply to the same institutions as they now exist. Colleges are no longer eleemosynary. Their fellows, as a general rule, do not reside and are not engaged in university studies, either as teachers or learners. The religious services prescribed have become obsolete. And yet, *pudet dicere*, an oath of the most stringent kind, is still exacted of every member to maintain and observe the original statutes of his College. If asked, what parts of their statutes are observed, we should be compelled to answer, those parts only in the maintenance of which private and limited interests are involved, and the general tendency of which in the present day is to render the institutions bound by them comparatively useless to the main objects of their foundation. The same persons who acquiesce most contentedly in the change of circumstances which has converted the pittance of a poor scholar into the pension of a wealthy sinecurist, and the college of "indigent clerks pursuing without intermission the sciences and faculties" into a species of clerical club,† assert, we have no doubt conscientiously, their belief in the sacredness of the founders' intentions as to the dioceses which were to fill their fellowships and the families to be benefited by their bounty. Every one will have anticipated the recommendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners, that "all promissory oaths" imposed either by the University or by the Colleges, and "all declarations

against change in statutes, should be prohibited as unlawful," and "that fellowships should be thrown open to all members of the University (being Bachelors of Arts) wherever born." From this latter recommendation St. John's is excepted, whose foundation it is proposed to throw open to all the schools of London; and as to New College, the only change suggested is to open the fellowships to the commoners as well as the collegers of Winchester. The Commission are also favourable to retaining some benefits for Welsh scholars at Jesus' College. Another obvious suggestion of the Commissioners is, that all fellowships should be released from the obligations imposed upon their holders to enter into holy orders, or to proceed to degrees in the higher faculties; and that some regulation should be adopted in lieu of the present obsolete and disregarded provisions with respect to the vacation or non-tenure of fellowships by persons of a certain amount of private property. It is manifest that Fellows of Colleges engaged away from Oxford in the study of law or medicine, or in other scientific or literary labours which are now followed rather in capital cities than in universities, represent as fairly as any other members of the University of the present day the class of persons intended to be benefited by the founders of Colleges. The obligation of residence, which has long been disregarded in practice, should therefore be erased from the statute books. At the same time it would very much benefit the University if the suggestion of the Commission were adopted, that some part of the College endowments should "be made available for the education of the University," by the support of resident professors and lecturers, and "that for this purpose the three lectureships founded by Fox at Corpus should be restored and endowed by the College;" and that a similar obligation should be imposed on Magdalen, "where three lectureships were founded by Wainflete," and on some other of the richer Colleges. At the same time it would be necessary in order to secure the tenure of these

* See the Report of the Oxford Commission, p. 136.

† Dr. Ingram (Memorials of Oxford) gracefully described one of the Oxford Colleges, as "not so much a place of elementary education as of cultivated society." Compare the Statutes of All Souls College.

offices by persons in whom the University could confide, "that these professor-fellows should not be elected by the College electors, but that such fellowships should follow the professorships to which they may be attached." This would transfer the nomination to the Crown, in whom it is proposed that the appointment to the newly-created chairs should be vested. While we admit that the powers of the Crown in respect to such appointments is commonly exercised with fairness, we think it extremely desirable that the whole patronage of the University should not be centred in one quarter. For the benefit of the professor-fellows only, the Commission recommend the obligation of celibacy to be removed. If this restriction were retained, it is manifest that the object of inducing the permanent residence in Oxford of the most eminent teachers in literature and science could not be attained. We are unable to see any reason why, now that the residence of fellows is no longer enforced, the enjoyment of a collegiate provision should be saddled with a condition so much more in harmony with the mistaken notions of the Middle Ages, than with the altered circumstances and more enlightened feelings of modern times; and with respect to fellows engaged in the tuition of a College we agree with the evidence contributed by Mr. Conington of University College to the Commissioners' Report, that "as long as married heads of Colleges occupy a part of the College buildings, a proposal to allow a similar privilege to married tutors is not to be treated as an absurdity, much less to be put down by paltry sneers about domestic details." A sufficiently rapid succession might be secured by making all fellowships terminable, as some of those of later foundation already are, after a certain number of years.

We must not omit to notice what we consider a most valuable suggestion of the Commission, that certain fellowships in each College should be appropriated to the encouragement of those studies, chiefly scientific, which it has been the object of the recent changes in the examinations to intro-

duce into the academic course. These sciences are now totally disregarded in the elections to fellowships, and are consequently neglected in favour of those branches of knowledge which, however barren in public benefit, lead the individual to more substantial results.

The principal object of the establishment of Colleges was, as we have seen, the maintenance of learners; that part of the existing institutions which best answers this intention is the assistance given to the "Scholars" or junior members of the foundations. The scholarships, where they constitute a part of the original foundation, have not always been fairly dealt with in the distribution of the growing incomes of Colleges, and never at the present time amount to a sufficient maintenance even for the most frugal student. The Commission recommend the application of surplus college revenues, after making due provision for the fellows, to increase the number and value of scholarships.

Another method in which the Colleges may be expected to advance the cause of education is by the admission, upon favourable terms, of students who are not members of their foundation,—a duty which has especially devolved upon the Colleges since they have absorbed the University in themselves. It appears that in the 17th century this duty was more effectively recognised than at present. In the year 1616 sixteen Colleges offered a cheap maintenance to between four and five hundred students, and of these 86 were educated in Magdalen and 31 in All Souls.* At present, the services done by the Colleges in Oxford to the cause of education seem to be in inverse proportion to their wealth. Magdalen Hall has 115 undergraduates, while Magdalen College, whose revenues are said to be equal to those of Trinity College, Cambridge, and which cannot have less than 15,000*l.* a-year, educates scarcely more than fifteen. All Souls educates only its four Bible-clerks. We looked with some curiosity to see the answers returned to the inquiries of the Commission by the Heads of Magdalen and all

* Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. 1. p. 196; Report, p. 143.

Souls. The venerable President of Magdalen evidently imagines himself in the position of his predecessor, before James II. "The President declines giving information concerning property which he is not conscious of having misused or misapplied, or surrendering statutes for alteration or revision which he has sworn to observe, and never, directly or indirectly, to procure an alteration of or dispensation from." The Warden of All Souls does not refuse to answer any of the inquiries of the Commission, and his courteous replies display a charming *nuïveté* and unconsciousness that the institution he governs is any other than *le meilleur des collèges dans le meilleur des mondes*. We recommend to those who wish to take an optimistic view of the present state of Oxford, the modest answer of Mr. Sneyd to the question whether the fellowships of All Souls are disposed of strictly according to merit. It appears from the same evidence that most if not all the fellows of All Souls are habitually non-resident, and that "the admission of undergraduates would be impossible for want of room, the college buildings not being sufficiently capacious to hold even all the fellows at the same time." The gross revenue of All Souls amounted in 1850 to 9,622*l*.

It is obvious that very few of the changes recommended by the Commission can be accomplished without the aid of Parliament. This assistance, whether sought or unsought, we trust the legislature will hasten to afford. The University is a national institution, enjoying many privileges and emoluments by virtue of royal or parliamentary bounty. It is therefore the duty of the state, as well as the interest of the public, to see that the purposes of its existence are most efficiently fulfilled.

With respect to the Colleges, it appears that some persons conscientiously maintain that, so long as the state holds the rights of private property as sacred, the application of the revenues of these societies ought not under any circumstances to be prescribed or altered by legislative interference. To these persons we recommend the following considerations. In the first place, the laws of England do not recognise the crea-

tion of a perpetuity as to the objects or uses of property. Such a perpetuity in the case of private property is inconsistent with its legal enjoyment by the persons successively entitled to it; and in the case of property devoted to public purposes, is inconsistent with the reasonable employment of it for the beneficial promotion of those purposes in successive periods of time. These principles are familiar to lawyers, and have been enforced as to the property of the Colleges at the Reformation and at other times, and as to that of other corporate bodies upon several well-remembered occasions; as to charities, they are of daily application in the Court of Chancery. In the second place, corporations are artificial bodies, owing their existence entirely to the commonwealth, which endues them with rights and capacities in consideration of certain public benefits expected from their creation. Thirdly, we would urge, that with respect to Colleges the question at present is, whether institutions which from lapse of time and alteration of circumstances have ceased to promote efficiently the objects of their foundation, "shall, through the observance of single enactments of their statutes, continue to do so for ever."

We do not deny the services performed even now by Oxford to the cause of literature and of education; we are very far from undervaluing the efforts of those who direct her studies, to enlarge their basis, and to make them commensurate with the just requirements of the age; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that in many of those branches of knowledge in which she was once foremost, she has suffered herself to be surpassed by rivals of far meaner pretensions and poorer resources. It is the object of the changes proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, "to place the University of Oxford at the head of the education of the country, to make its great resources more effectually serve their high purposes, and to render its professors fit representatives of the learning and intellect of England." Every enlightened friend of the University will join with us in wishing them success.

CONTEMPORARY NOTES FOR A HISTORY OF ENGLAND BETWEEN 1659 AND 1672.

(Continued from May, p. 479.)

SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

1660, 13 Sept. The Ambassadors Extraordinary of the King of Spain, Prince de Ligné, came into London very nobly attended. He lay at Camden House, London, and kept a noble table for all persons of quality of our English nation. (118 a.)

PRINCESS ROYAL'S ARRIVAL.

The 25th day the Princess Royal came to Whitehall attended with a noble retinue of about 100 persons, gentry, and servants, and tradesmen, and tirewomen, and others that took that opportunity, thinking to advance their fortunes by coming in with so excellent princess as without question she is. She came from Gravesend to Whitehall by water. (123 b.)

TOBACCO-BOXES—CROMWELL AND THE KING.

Sept. At this time great store of tobacco boxes was made, the outside of the box-lid the late King, the inside of the box-lid the present King, and on the inside of the bottom the picture of Oliver Cromwell leaning to a post, and a gallow tree over his head, and about his neck a halter tied to the tree, and by him the picture of the devil wide-mouthed. (123 b.)

PRINCE RUPERT'S ARRIVAL.

The 30th day of September Prince Rupert came to Whitehall, being newly arrived in England. He came with a very small retinue. (124 a.)

STREET SIGNS.

October. At this time the sign of the Kings Head, the Dukes Head, the Queens Head, was sett up in several streets in London, also General Moncks Head, and also those signs that were formerly the Kings Arms, and by the Protector pulled down, was again set up in more state than at the first. (125 a.)

ST. JAMES' PARK.

October. A great riuer cut out of the maine lande was cut out in St James Parke—a very broad one. (129 b.)

PALL MALL.

October. A Pall Mall made on the further end of St James Park, which was made for his Majesty to play, being a very princely play. (129 b.)

SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

October. The Spanish Ambassador in ordinary who came to reside here, had his residence in *York House*. (129 b.)

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

October 22. About 300 men are every day employed in his majesty's worke in making the river in *St. James Park*, and repairing *Whitehall*. (130 a.)

October 22. A snow house and an ice house made in *St. James Park*,* as the mode is in some parts in France and Italy and other hot countries, for to cool wines and other drinks for the summer season. (130 a.)

DUKE OF SOMERSET'S DEATH.

October 25. The Duke of Somerset, an old man, Marquis of Hertford, died at *Essex House* in the Strand. (130 a.)

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Ambassador of France lies at *Somerset House*, but being new come I cannot speak anything that's worth observation. (Further description of his magnificence.) (131 a.)

QUEEN MOTHER'S ARRIVAL.

Nov. 2. The Queen (the King's mother) and the Princess Henrietta came into London. Her coming was very private, *Lambeth* way. (132 b.)

BULL AND BEAR BAITINGS AT WHITEHALL.

Nov. 13. His Ma^{tie} and many of the nobility were at the bull and bear-baiting in the *Tilt-yard*, as it seems an ancient custom in times of peace in England—in Kings peace. (134 b.)

DEATH OF COL. BLAGGE.

Nov. In this month died Colonel Blauge or Blague, an old servant to the Kings Ma^{tie}. (135 a.)

PLAYS.

Nov. Playes much in request, and great resort to them. (135 b.)

SIR JOHN LENTHALL.

Nov. Sir John Lenthall, the old Speaker's son, was committed to the *Tower of London*, for endeavouring to counterfeit the great seal of England in tobacco-pipe clay. (136 a.)

* Waller refers to this ice-house in his poem on St. James's Park.

MAN KILLED IN THE FLEECE TAVERN.

Nov. One Sir John Gooscall was unfortunately killed in the *Fleece Tavern in Covent Garden*, by one Balendin, Scotchman; the Scotchman was taken and committed to the *Gatehouse* in this month. (136 a.)

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I.

Nov. In this month one Tench, the carpenter that made the scaffold and knocked the staples on the scaffold that King Charles the first was beheaded on, was committed.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE POSY IN THE RING.

Nov. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper's regiment of foot disbanded at Salisbury. The week's pay that his Majesty gave over and above every man in the regiment caused a ring to be made, and the posie in the ring "The King's Guift." (137 a.)

FISHER'S FOLLY.

Nov. The King, Queen, Duke of York, and the rest of the royal family, supped at Fisher's Folly,* at the old Countess of Devonshire's. (137 a.)

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR HASELRIGGE.

1660-1, Jany. Sir Arthur Haselrigge died in the Tower, he being there a prisoner for sideing with Oliver Cromwell, and was one of the Rump Parliament; his body was carried from thence and buried by his auncestors in Leicestershire. (149 a.)

BODIES OF CROMWELL, IRETON, AND BRADSHAW.

Jany. 28. The bodies of Oliver Cromwell and Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw and Thomas Pride, were digged up out of their graves for to be hanged up at *Tyburn*, and buried under the gallows. (152 b.)

CROMWELL'S BODY.

Jany 28. Oliver Cromwell's vault being broke open, the people crowded very much to see him, who gave sixpence a piece for to see him. (152 b.)

BODIES OF CROMWELL, IRETON, AND BRADSHAW.

Jan^y 30. Was kept a very solemn day of fast and prayers observed in all the churches of London, and that morning the carcass of Oliver Cromwell, and Henry Ireton, and John Bradshaw (which the day before was brought from Westminster to the *Red Lyon Inn* in *Holborn*), drawn upon a sledge to *Tyburn*, and then taken out of their coffins, and in their shrouds hanged by their necks till the going down of the

sun, then cut down, their heads cut off, and their bodies buried in a grave made under the gallows. The coffin that Oliver Cromwell was in was a very rich thing, very full of gilded hinges and nails. (154 b.)

DEATH OF THE OLD LADY CAPEL.

Feb. 6. The old Lady Capel† buried at Hadham Hall in Hertfor^e. (156 a.)

HEADS OF CROMWELL, IRETON, AND BRADSHAW.

Feb. 6. The 3 heads, Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, was set upon poles on the top of *Westminster Hall* by the common hangman. Bradshaw was placed in the middle, over the place wher the High Court of Justice sat—Oliver Cromwell and Henry Ireton on both sides of Bradshaw. (156 a.)

AMBASS^r FOR TUSCANY.

March 18. Count de Sulviati arrived, Ambass^r Ex^y from the Great Duke of Tuscany.

STANDING ARMY.

March 18. About this time the old army, horse and foot, save a regiment or two, was quite paid off, and every man a week's pay over and above his pay. The Earl of Oxford raised a regiment of horse, which was quartered in several places in the country, and likewise a regiment of foot was raised and quartered in the country under the command of Colonel [John] Russell; and here in town His Majesty had a Life Guard, and Duke of York and Duke of Albemarle Life Guards. The chief officers of their Guards I shall name:—

His Majesty's Guard of Horse, all of them in buff coates.

The Lord Gerard of Brandon	Captain.
Sir Thomas Sands, Bart.	} Lieutenants.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart.	
Col ^l Thomas Panton.	
Col. James Prodgiers	} Quarter Master.
Col ^l Francis Lovelace	
Col ^l Charles Grimshaw	} Corporals.
Col ^l Francis Berkeley	
Col. Edward Roscarrick	
Dr Mathew Smallwood.	Chaplain.
Mr Thomas Woodall	Chirurgeon.

Now foloweth a list of the Duke of York his Guard.

Sir Charles Barklay	Captain.
Rob. Dongan†	Lieu ^t
S ^r John Godolphin	Cornet.
Edward Barklay	Quart ^r

* See article "Fisher's Folly" in Handbook for London, 2nd edit.

† The widow of the Lord Capel who was beheaded.

‡ See "The Story of Nell Gwyn," p. 27.

Francis Bedlow..... }
 James Somerville } Corporals.
 Thomas Dauenport }
 Thomas Stourton }
 Mr. John Robinson..... Chirurgeon.

These were the chief officers to his Highness Guard. (169 a.)

Now followeth a list of His Maj^y's Life [Guards] under the Command of the Duke of Albemarle.—

Sir Philip Howard..... Captain.
 Henry Moncke..... Lieut^t
 Daniell Collinwood..... Cornet.
 Francis Watson..... Quart^r
 S^r Edward Fish..... }
 Mark Robinson } Corporals.
 Christopher Backon }
 Will. Upcott..... }
 Thomas Gunball* Chaplain.
 M^r John Troughtback..... Chirurgeon.

All these were entered, mustered, and in this month [March 1660-1] entered into pay. (169 b.)

DR. BABER, KNIGHTED.

March. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon John Baber, Doctor of Physic in Covent Garden. (170 a.)

COUNT CONINGSMARCKE'S ARRIVAL.

1661, April. Likewise the Count Coningsmerk, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, arrived in London. (175 a.)

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.

April 11. Called Maunday Thursday: His Maj^y was pleased to wash 31 poor men's feet in the great hall in Whitehall, and gave every man a purse of white leather, in it 31 pence, and a red purse, in it a piece of gold, and a shirt, a suit of clothes, shoes and stockings, a wooden dish, and a basket wherein was four loaves, half a salmon, a whole ling, and herrings red and white. Every man drank claret wine in the Hall, and after service was done by the usual Vicar that be onged to the King's Chapel, also the sound of the organs, they all departed and said—God save the King. (180 b.)

QUEEN OF BOHEMIA'S ARRIVAL.

May 17. There came to London the Queen of Bohemia out of Holland, and lodged in Drury House, at the Lord Craven's: her coming was in the night, so that no state attended her coming in. (197 a.)

FORM OF PRAYER FOR 29 MAY DRESS.

An order for keeping the 29th of May,

for the happy return of His Maj^y, and a form of Prayer, with the Common Prayer, to be read in every church and chapel in England and Wales...

Ladies began to wear slashed sleeves wth white, in a way of a half shirt. (201 a.)

THE COMMONS—TAKING THE COMMUNION.

Sunday, 26 May. The House of Commons received the Communion, where D^r Gumt preached. This taking of the Communion was a vote in the House, that they might know who was for Presbytery and who were Episcopacy given. All took it—some standing, some sitting, some kneeling—except two who did not receive at that time. (201 b.)

QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

Aug. The Queen of Bohemia still remains at Drury House, and is very much visited by our English ladies, and she is very much honoured and beloved of all sorts of people. At her visits she hath six footmen, three coaches, and other attendants very nobly. (237 a.)

ST. JAMES' FAIR.

Aug. This year the Fair called S^t James Fair was kept the full appointed time, being a fortnight, but during that time many lewd and infamous persons were, by his Majesty's express command to the Lord Chamberlain, and his Lordship's direction to Robert Nelson, Esq. for the committing of these to the House of Correction their names are these, *Tory Rory*, M^r Winter, Jane Chapman, Rebecca Baker, Anne Browne, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Rachel Brinley, M^r Munday, Alice Wiggins, Nell Yates, Betty Marshall. Some of these were very impudent in the Fair, and discovered their nakedness to several persons when these whores were drunk, as that they often were † (38 a.)

CONDEMNED PRISONERS SOLD TO JAMAICA.

Aug. In this month many prisoners that was saved from the gallow tree, was, by his Majesty, rather than hanged, sold to a merchant to be transplanted over to Jamaica, three score and twelve men and twenty-five women; but the men being in a barge towards Gravesend to take shipping, finding themselves strong enough to overcome the watermen, took away the oars, and conducted themselves on shore, but by the care of the sheriff and other his Majesty's officers, 62 was taken and clapt on shipboard. (242 b.)

* The same who wrote the Life of Monk.

† Quoted in Handbook for London, 2nd edit. p. 255.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

Sept. In this month came forth many incomparable books written by that loyal and faithful subject who, in the late war, was sold and condemned to die, but lived to write his name Roger L'Estrange in Covent Garden. One book, a *Cautet* [Caveat?] to the Cavaliers, and another *A Modest Plea*, &c. 3 or 4 editions. (243 a.)

PALL MALL AND ST. JAMES' PARK.

Sept. This month the road that was formerly used for all coaches and carts and horses from Charing Cross to St James by St James Park Wall and the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St James Park by the Wall, and the dust from coaches was very troublesome to the players at Mall. The new road was railed on both sides, five foot distance the whole field length. Also in the park at the hither end of the new River cut there (the length of the Park) a brass statue set up upon a mount of stone, and the Park made even level to the bridge taken down, and the great ditches filled up with the earth that was digged down: the rising ground and the trees cut down, and the roots taken away, and grass seed sowed to make pleasant walking, and trees planted in walks. (249 b.)

CORPSES DISINTERRED FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Sept. These corpses who in their lifetime joined with the Parliament against the King, lying some of them in Hen. 7 Chapel, and some in the Abbey, was taken out of their graves and put into pits by the trees on the left hand goeing to the Gatehouse through the Abbey Churchyard, alias St Margaret's Churchyard, which churchyard there was burried 7 or 8 in a pitt. Now take their names, Oliver Cromwell's mother, Lady (so called) Claypole, Mr Stroud a parliament man, Mr Strong minister, General Deane, and Blake the famous in his dayes at sea, Mr Marshall the minister famous in his dayes, Dr Isaac Dorislaus, Sir William Constable, Anne Fleetwood, a child, Mrs Desborough, Coll. Mackworth, Mr Haslerigg, Mr Stroud, Mr Bond, Mr Salloway, Mrs Bradshawe, Coll. Popham, Col. Buscoven, Dr Twiss, Mr Thomas May.† Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, Col. Ireton, these 3 at Tyborne buried. (250 a, b.)

PRECEDENCE OF AMBASSADORS.

Quarrel of Precedence with Ambassadors in the streets. (253 b.)

GUNPOWDER DAY.

Nov. 5. The fift day of November powder plot was kept very strictly. Sermons in all churches, and the night spent in fire-works and bonfires in most streets of London. (259 b.)

30. Died Brian Lord Bishop of Chester; and on this day the new Coyne with harp and cross, ceased to pass by the King's Proclamation long since proclaimed.* (267 b.)

Dec. L'Estrange's Apology published.

The following notes are taken from the Second Volume.

1661, Dec. John Lort's enter^t at Lincoln's Inn. (1 a.) Knighted Jany. 1661-2.

Mummy shewn at Whitehall and at the Hand and Court near Essex House. (2 b.)

1661-2, Jany. The Market that was kept in *St. Paul's Churchyard* was removed into Aldersgate Street about a month ago, in regard the bishops was very much against that market because it was kept in a churchyard. (6 b.)

1661, May 17. *Queen of Bohemia* comes to *Drury House*. "Eight or nine days before her death" she removed to Leicester House.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

1661-2, March. A very large playhouse, the foundation of it laid this month on the back side of *Brydges Street* in Covent Garden.

SIGNS.

1662, April. Of the signe that is called St George on Horseback this month many signes were made, and the Effigies of George Monk on horseback, the now Duke of Albemarle. (16 b.)

EXECUTION OF REGICIDES.

April 19. Col. John Barkstead was observed on his way to execution to be eating some orange peel, Col. Okey had an orange in his hand, and Col. Corbet had a small book in his hand and his eyes often lifted up to heaven. The company crowded so near Tyburn that the sledges could not come near, so that they went into the cart that stood at some distance from them. Being all come into the cart they embraced one another. The cart wherein they all stood was driven from under them. The cart was so placed that they all hung with their faces to Westminster. Their quarters boiled and then set up. Barkstead's head and quarters set on Traitor's Gate. Corbet's on London Bridge. Okey buried in the Tower.

* Proclamation dated 7th Sept. 1661.

† See the warrant for the removal of these bodies in the *Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica*, vol. viii. p. 152.

QUEEN'S DRESS.

The Queen attired herself in the English fashion soon after she landed at Portsth.

HACKNEY COACHES.

July. In this month the 400 hackney coaches that was allowed by the Act of Parliament was figured behind their coaches, and each coachman to wear a blue coat faced with yellow.

ARMOURY AT THE TOWER.

July. In this month many persons of quality went to the Armour in the Tower of London to see that most noble and stronge for defence for the body, the suit of armour sent from the Emperor Mongul, which suit was presented to his Majesty the king of England.*

Aug. *A Bear loose on the Exchange—* he takes to an apple shop.

GILES RAWLINGS KILLED.

Aug. the 18th. Capt Thomas Howard, the Earl of Carlisle's brother, and the Lord Dillon's son, a Colonel, met with Mr. Giles Rawlings, privy Purse to the D. of York, and Mr Jermyn, the Earl of St. Alban's nephew.†. . . There had been a slight quarrel betwixt them, and as they, Rawlings and Jermyn, came from tennis, these two drew at them, and then Col. Dillon killed this Mr. Rawlings dead upon the spot. Mr. Jermyn was left for dead. This Capt. Howard was unfortunate since the return of his Maj^y. in killing a horse courser man in St. Giles. This Mr. Rawlings was much lamented; he lived in a very handsome state, six horses in his coach, three footmen, &c.

Oct. Capt. Thomas Howard and Lord Dillon's son, both of them fled about the killing of Mr. Giles Rawlings, but after a quarter of a year they came into England, and were acquitted by law.

Nov. 27. *The long looked for Muscovy Amb^r came to London* (description of).

Dec. 29 (Monday). *His Maj^y gives audience to the Rus^s Amb^r*

1663, June 4. *Cyp^r. Langston.—Disaster in Lincoln's Inn Fields* (curious).

June 4. *The German Lady* (good).

Dec. *The New Exchange closed for a day. The Queen's Coachman and a nobleman's Coachⁿ. fight.*

Jan. 21, 1663-4. *Col. James Turner executed.*

March 1663-4. *Riot of the Apprentices.*

BLOOMSBURY.

1664. In this year in Holborn, from

the bridge to the new town set up in Bloomsbury by the Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer of England, there was made a common shore, and the street was paved a complete highway, and two canals made on each side of the way, for before this time but one kenele never since it was made Holborn or called Holborn. (114 a.)

CLARENDON HOUSE.

In the month of August 1664, over against St. James's House, the foundation laid and a wall made that rounded eight acres of ground for the intended house builded by the Lord Chancellor. The stones that was intended to repair St. Paul's Church, London, they were bought, and this month brought from Paul's to the place appointed to build this great house. (117 a.)

1664, Aug. *A Man and Woman run from Hammersmith to the Crown in Piccadilly.* The woman loses. (117 b.)

A Dog cast into the Lion's Den in the Tower. The dog bites the lion's tongue out. (118 a.)

1665, Ap. 20. *Lord Morley kills Mr. Henry Hastings.*

THE PLAGUE.

The Plague—one Buckingham (curious picture of). Lord Craven has him whipt and imprisoned. When he had any children in his dead cart he would cry, "Faggots, faggots, five for sixpence," and take up a child by the leg

LORD MORLEY AND MR. HASTINGS.

1666, Ap. 30. Lord Morley and Montague solemnly arraigned in West^r Hall for killing Mr. Henry Hastings.

PLAY AT WHITEHALL.—WIT WITHOUT MONEY.

1666, Oct. 11. At night in Whit Hall a play was acted before the King, Queen, and Nobility, the play was called *Witt without Money*.‡ (119 a.)

THE KING'S DRESS.

In this month his Majestie and whole court changed the fashion of their clothes, viz. a close coat of cloth pinkt, wth a whit taffety under the catts. This in length reached the calf of the leg, and upon that a sercoat cutt at the breast w^h hung loose and shorter than the vest six inches. The braches the Spanish cut, and buskins some of cloth some of leather, but of the same colour as the vest or garment. Of never the like fashion since William the Conqueror, which was in the

* This suit is mentioned in the printed Inventory of the Tower Armour, taken shortly after the Restoration.

† Pepys, i. 160.

‡ By Beaumont and Fletcher.

year 1066 he began his reign, in October the 14 day, and our now standing fashion began 14 day of October 1666. (179 a.)

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices trying to pull down houses of ill-fame in y^e suburbs "were upon the appearance of the guards dispersed." (221 a.)

ETHEREGE.

1668. In the month of August the Right Worshipful S^r Daniel Harvy went Ambassador Extraordinary for his Majesty into Turkey (in the room of the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Winchelsey), and took along with him for his secretary *Mr. George Etheridg.* (224 b.)*

DIAL IN COVENT GARDEN.

1668, Oct. 17. A famous Dial sett up in the Convent Garden. (225 a.)

DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

1669, Sep. Dr. Chamberlain, the man midwife so called, in great favour at court on the Queen's side. Her Majesty was pleased to take his orders, and the Doctor's lady was admitted to the Queen's presence. (232 a.)

SIR JOHN COVENTRY.

Sir John Coventry seized on "in the Haymarket, near Suffolk Street. (244 a.)

* Sir Daniel Harvey died at Constantinople. (St. Evremont's Works, l. cxxviii. This entry of Rugge's explains the pasquil preserved by Oldys in his Life of Etherege :

Ovid to Pontus sent for too much wit,
Etherege to Turkey for the want of it.

Biog. Brit. iii. 1844.

† See the beautiful epitaph, inscribed and placed in Highgate New Church, by James and Ann Gillman, July, 1834.

Note.—In Stow's London, by Strype, vol. ii. book 6, p. 91,—under St. Paul's, Covent Garden, at N.W. end, on a tablet or flat stone, is commemorated—"Tho. Rugg,—ob. March 13, 1669." [Possibly this was the father of the Diarist.]

About 1660, *Thomas Rugge* mortgaged Felmingham, co. Norfolk, to Robt. Clayton, esq. afterwards Knt. and Lord Mayor of London. This T. R. was great-grandson of Robert Rugge, Mayor of Norwich, 1545 and 1550.—See Blomefield's Norfolk, vols. iv. and v.—E. J. R.

SONNET

IN REMINISCENCE OF THE POET COLERIDGE.

COLERIDGE, of Boyhood in the early dawn
Oppress'd I felt not, nor of hope forlorn,
Grasping your hand. You spake, as though our School
Were of a sep'rate world the vestibule;
And we its habitants.—In cloister'd walk,
While such of opening scenes your cherish'd talk,
I listen'd breathless;—and I saw you prove
Your boded triumphs in the College grove.—
Thence, by a sudden plunge, amid their strife
You sprang into the waves of this world's life;
Nor paused.—Far, far away 'twas mine to hear
Fame of your struggles, and th' applauding cheer.—
At last of wond'rous Boy, of Bard, of Sage
Sank beneath Friendship's roof † the shelter'd Age.

C. V. LE GRICE.

Trereife, Cornwall, June 16th, 1852.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Mr. Hurdly Gordon on the Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library and Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Freeman on Architectural Nomenclature—Burial-Grounds of the Society of Friends—Climactericus Deisteroprotus. The Foot of Saint Paul. Investiture and Seisin by a Road Ring—Anchorages in Churches—Account of Creesage (Cristesache), co. Salop.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND THE CATALOGUE OF THE ABBOTSFORD LIBRARY.

*Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
15th June*

MR. URBAN, I beg leave to correct a statement in the brief biography of my late amiable and learned friend Mr. J. G. Cochrane, Librarian of the London Library, which appeared in your last number. It is therein recorded that "after the decease of Sir Walter Scott" Mr. C. was selected for the important and interesting task of compiling a *Catalogue Raisonné* of the Abbotsford Library and Collection, &c., and that he "resided for some time at Abbotsford, fulfilling the duty intrusted to him with, we believe, entire satisfaction to all concerned, and producing a volume (privately printed) which is admitted to be a model of its kind." Now, though Mr. Cochrane was much better qualified for the task than "the undersigned," by his scholastic acquirements and bibliographical knowledge, the simple truth is that he compiled only a small portion of the printed volume; the press Catalogue of books and the Index having been entirely the work of my own hand, with the exception of the additions which I shall presently notice.

I am delighted to find that it has been considered as a "model," though I fear that is too flattering a term to be in this case justly applied. In one respect, indeed, rapidity of execution—I may, perhaps, be permitted to claim for it that distinction; every volume having been taken down from the shelves and replaced by me, and the four goodly tomes in quarto written, not in a rough and careless but in a fair and painstaking hand, within the space of three months, although at the same time I transcribed for the press large portions of one of the Waverley novels.—Alas! I can never look back without the most affectionate regret on those brilliant hours when Sir Walter was in all his glory, nor forget the dark days which so suddenly succeeded, when his character shone forth far grander and more worthy of reverence, amid clouds and tempest, than even in

the calm and sunshine; as I have seen, with admiration, from the *Mer de Glace*, the majestic pinnacles of Mont-Blanc marvellously expanding into greater sublimity while the storm gathered around them.—Heroically did Scott not only *say* but *act* up to the exalted sentiment: "Time and I against any two!"—"Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse!"

The classification of the Library was entirely Sir Walter's. It is very defective, but it was the arrangement to which my illustrious friend had accustomed himself. The *Index* was executed at my leisure, at home, in the course of the same year, and my willing labours were more than rewarded when Sir Walter assured me that my *opus magnum*, as he was pleased to call it, had on many occasions done him good service. I was also greatly gratified when he told me that Mr. Thomas Thomson, whose judgment in all that relates to a library is unequalled in Scotland, and not surpassed in England, had looked through the *Index*, and expressed his high approbation.

Mr. Cochrane's additions comprised entries of the books acquired from Sept. 1827 (the date of my final visit to Abbotsford) to 1832, an enlargement of the *Index*; and the interesting references to the passages in Scott's works where the books are referred to or quoted. Now, if my worthy friend "resided for some time at Abbotsford" while transcribing and making additions to my catalogue, he must have enjoyed much more leisure than I had to "wander through the blooming heather" on "Yarrow braes," and to muse under the shade of the Mighty Magician's "pendent woods," the beloved children of his creation!

The fidelity of the present statement depends, not on my own or any other person's testimony, but on the incontestable evidence of my handwriting. *Latere scripta manet*—and there may be seen at Abbotsford, shelf 5, Dark Cabinet of the Study (or "den," as Sir Walter was

* Ah! who could visit the scene of Sir Walter's favourite wood-craft, and remember without sorrow how prematurely in his own case the pathos of his touching precept was fully realized, "Be ye sticking in a tree, Jock, it will be growing when ye're sleeping!" Mr. Wordsworth told me that a short time previous to his fatal attack Scott described to him literary projects for the execution of which 20 years would scarcely have been sufficient!

wont jocosely to call it), the "Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library, MS. 5 vols. 4to." (the 5th volume, I presume, contains Mr. Cochrane's additions); and under the library table the "Alphabetical Catalogue of the Abbotsford Library, with references to the Press Catalogue, vols. 1—4, MS. fol."*

These details may not, perhaps, have

much public interest; but the importance of the subject to me individually, and my warm attachment to Sir Walter Scott, will, I trust, plead my excuse with your readers for the length of this communication.

Yours, &c.

GEO. HUNTLY GORDON, *formerly
Amenensis and Librarian to Sir
Walter Scott.*

ARCHITECTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

MR. URBAN,

June 21.

I am afraid that the month is now too far advanced for any answer to Mr. Sharpe's letter to appear in your next number; I will, however, take my chance, having been hindered up to the present moment by a tour (not altogether profitless, I would hope, for the purposes of our common study), during which, though I received your Magazine for this month, I could not refer to past numbers of it, or to other publications.

With regard to a "personal question" having much interest "for your readers," &c. I can only say that I do not at all stand alone in thinking that it may. The first public claim on my behalf was not made by myself, but by Mr. G. G. Scott, in the "Builder," for Sept. 20, 1851; and it has since been repeated by Mr. G. W. Cox in a paper read before the Oxford Society in February this year, and printed in the "Ecclesiologist" for April; much about the same time that I was reading before the Archæological Institute and writing to yourself. Anyhow, truth on any subject is worth getting at.

Mr. Sharpe's letter consists partly of verbal questions, partly of requests for references which I have already given him. He requests me to "reprint the paper in which I first 'worked out' and 'completely developed' the 'division' or 'system,' which I declare he has adopted," &c. "adding the date of this paper, and the Society before which it was delivered." I must decline to reprint what is already in print, and may be referred to or purchased by those who feel inclined, and I can only, at the cost of your space, repeat the references which I made in your April number. The fourfold division will be found implicitly drawn out in a paper of mine "On the Development of Roman and Gothic Architecture," printed in the Oxford Society's Report for Michaelmas Term, 1845, p. 36, and explicitly stated in a letter of mine in the "Ecclesiologist," vol. v. p. 184 (1846). Both these dates are earlier than Mr. Sharpe's paper at Lincoln in 1848; and they prove my assertion, that is, that I was the first

formally to develop, out of hints given by Mr. Petit, and with the assistance of others, a fourfold division of Gothic Architecture. Mr. Sharpe does not positively deny these plain facts; but he makes a subtle distinction between "suggesting the possibility" of a fourfold division, and "actually so dividing." One would really think that "Gothic Architecture" was a physical mass, which I had suggested might be divided into four pieces, while Mr. Sharpe was actually the man to cleave it asunder. What I, as well as Mr. Scott and Mr. Cox, understood by making a fourfold division, was stating (and, of course, supporting by argument) the fact that there were four, and not three, distinct ideal forms of Gothic Architecture. This I did, and suggested names for each before Mr. Sharpe did. I also (*Ecclesiologist*, v. 183) stated the principal characteristics of the geometrical and flowing styles. That I did this much more briefly than Mr. Sharpe has since done, that I did not illustrate my view either with engravings, or with a long list of buildings, I fully admit; but, I nevertheless still think that I did propose a "system" or "division," and, if I did so, I did it earlier than Mr. Sharpe did. In one branch of the subject, window tracery, I have endeavoured to do all that Mr. Sharpe requires; but I laboured under the delusion that I had put forth a "system" or "division" on that head long before I published an octavo on the subject. It is to be found in the *Ecclesiologist*, vol. viii. p. 33. As for "prescribing the duration of each of the periods," it is what I shall purposely abstain from attempting; geometrical and flowing are so intermingled, that we must be satisfied with saying that one followed the other, without specifying 1315, or any other year, as the exact date of the final victory of the latter.

Mr. Sharpe seems to cavil at my use of the words "worked out," as if I meant that I had exhausted the subject; whereas every one must have seen that I meant that I (and my friends) had "worked out," from Mr. Petit's hints, a complete

* Catalogue of the Library at Abbotsford, 4to. Edinburgh, 1838, pp. 282 and 330.

theory, though that theory was of course open to receive additional illustration *ad infinitum*. Mr. Sharpe has given such additional illustration to a great extent in a very able manner, for which I most sincerely thank him. I never expressed any "opinion that the subject is worked out," I only said that we had "worked out" a complete fourfold division. The words have very different meanings in these two propositions.

If any expression of mine was the least inaccurate, it was that of "a tabular form," to which Mr. Sharpe objects. This is a phrase perhaps too strong for the passage in the Ecclesiologist to which I referred; what I meant was to distinguish that passage, where I proposed a formal nomenclature, from earlier ones which contained mere hints.

Mr. Sharpe says he is altogether ignorant of my paper; as I evidently am of his. I said exactly the same in my letter in your April number. It is too much to expect either of us to be cognizant of all

the occasional productions the other may put forth; but with each other's books we ought to be (as we are) on more intimate terms.

My "History of Architecture" appeared before his "Seven Periods," and he has shown himself (in the Builder) to be well acquainted with its contents; it contained the same division as his own. Why could he not mention that fact? I do not accuse him of plagiarism; I do suspect him of unwillingness to acknowledge that his views had been forestalled.

In conclusion I would request all who may care about the matter to look through the controversy in "The Builder," extending over various numbers from June 21 to November 8, 1851, and containing letters from Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Parker, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cox, Mr. Garbett, Mr. Ruskin, and myself, where they will find the whole matter treated from various points of view. Yours, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Oaklands, Dursley.

BURIAL-GROUNDS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Springfield Mount, Leeds, June 18.

MR. URBAN,—From "A Catalogue of Friends' Books, written by many of the People called Quakers, from the beginning or first appearance of the said People, collected for a general service by J. W. [John Whiting], London, 1708," I find the following to be added to the productions of the Widow Whitrow, mentioned by your Correspondent G. E. B. in May, p. 487:—

"JOAN WHITROW (*of London*), The Works of God in a Dying Maid; being a short account of the Dealings of the Lord with one Susannah Whithrow. 1677."

The publications described by G. E. B. are unnoticed in the catalogue, nor does it mention any work by "Bishop Hall" of Monk Hasleden, whose celebrity is noticed by W. H. B. in your last number, p. 538. The removal of the burial-ground at Raby stated by your latter correspondent was perhaps facilitated by the absence of monumental records which characterises the cemeteries of the Society. It was not, however, for at least some forty or fifty years after their rise that the Quakers ceased to place grave-stones over their dead. The reasons which induced them to discontinue the custom, together with that of wearing mourning apparel, are thus stated in their code of laws, entitled "Rules of Discipline of the Religious Society of Friends, with Advices; being Extracts from the Minutes and Epistles of their Yearly Meeting, held in London from its first institution," third edition, 1834, p. 70:

"Grave-stones and Mourning Habits.—

This meeting being informed that Friends in some places have gone into the vain custom of erecting monuments over the dead bodies of Friends by stones, inscriptions, &c. it is therefore the advice of this meeting that all such monuments should be removed, as much as may be with discretion and conveniency, and that none be anywhere made or set up near or over the dead bodies of Friends or others in Friends' burying-places for time to come. 1717.

"2. This meeting being informed that since the advice formerly issued, in order to excite Friends to a proper regard to our testimony against grave-stones, divers have accordingly been removed; and, being desirous that the revival of this concern may be effectual, we earnestly recommend the removal of them may become general. 1766.

"3. According to the primitive simplicity of Friends, it is the advice of this meeting that no Friends imitate the world in any distinction of habit or otherwise, as marks or tokens of mourning for the dead. 1717."

From these directions having been generally acted on, few sepulchral memorials are now to be found in Quaker burial-grounds; but a different feeling seems to have lingered in some places, where they still remain over the mortal remains of those whose zeal and self-denying labours were displayed during seasons of the hottest persecution, from the parties who successively seized the reins of power. Be their faith right or wrong, wonderful courage and constancy did they display against all the powers of this world.

I could enumerate several instances where these interesting monuments of the non-conformists of the seventeenth century and a few of their descendants of the next succeeding generation yet may be seen. At Farfield, near Bolton abbey, in Yorkshire, is a small old meeting-house,

with the date 1689 over the door, now dis-used, and a burial-ground attached, surrounded by the most luxuriant woods, in which are nine altar-tombs bearing the names of Chaytor, Myers, and Baynes, and dating from 1687 to 1742.

Yours, &c. C. J. ARMISTEAD.

“CLIMACTERICUS DEUTEROPROTOS.”

IN the church of Sidbury, near Sidmouth, a small brass plate is fixed upon the south wall of the chancel, bearing the following inscription in the pedantic style of the seventeenth century:—

1650.

HIC IACET HENRICVS ROBERTI
PARSONII FILIVS QVI EXIIT ANNO
ÆTATIS SVÆ CLIMACTERICO
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΠΡΩΤΩ.

Two expressions are obscure in this epitaph, and give occasion to the questions,—1. What was the *annus climactericus*? and 2. What was meant by “deutero-proto”?

The former question may be found pretty clearly explained in several old dictionaries; as, for instance, in the *Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ*, 1578, we read, “*Climactericus annus*, The perillous or daungerous yeare of ones lyfe. *Climactera*, The perillous time of oncs life, at every vii. yeares end: or after other, at the end of 63 yeres, at which tyme he is in some perill of body or minde.” And in Cotgrave, “*Climactere*, every seventh, ninth, or sixty-third year of a man’s life, all very dangerous, but the last most.”

The expression “deutero-proto” is more ambiguous. The word occurs in the first verse of the sixth chapter of St. Luke’s gospel (but omitted in many MSS.) in the term, ἐν σαββάτῳ δευτεροπρώτῳ, and it appears to have been unintelligible to all the early English translators. Wiclif gives it “in the secunde first saboth;” Tyndale “on an after saboth;” Cranmer “on an after principall saboth;” the Geneva version “on the second sabbath after the first,” which is followed in our authorised Bible; whilst the Rheims translators, as if avowing their ignorance, followed the Greek syllabically, “on the sabboth second-first.” Whitby has shown the true meaning to refer to the feast of the Passover, which commenced on a sabbath, and from its *morrow* seven other sabbaths were reckoned until fifty days were complete. (Leviticus, xxiii. 15, 16.) The *morrow* after the Passover was termed ἡ δευτέρα αἰῶμων ἡμερα, the second day of unleavened bread; and reckoning from

that day, according to the law, the next sabbath was called δευτεροπρώτον, the next δευτεροδεύτερον, the next δευτερο-τρίτον, and so on. This explanation is admitted by Scaliger, Lightfoot, Casaubon, Leclerc, and all the commentators of later times. If then the writer of the epitaph at Sidbury adopted the authorised version of the Scripture phrase, it is possible he might mean merely that Henry Parsons died in his third climacteric, or the twenty-first year of his age; but as that would have been a very poor conceit, whilst, on the other hand, the true explanation of the word could scarcely be adapted to any parallel meaning suited to the case, for the first climacteric occurring after the second year of a child’s age, would be the same thing as the first climacteric after birth, we are rather inclined to conclude that the writer alluded to the two climacteric periods of seven and nine, and that he intended the first of the second kind, or the ninth year of life, which was also the second year after the first climacteric.

We are indebted to Mr. Peter Orlando Hutchinson, of Plymouth, for his copious remarks upon this question, which our space will not allow us to insert in full. That gentleman has not only pursued the investigation in the learned authorities to which we have referred: but has attempted to ascertain whether the parish register of Sidbury could solve the enigma. He found that the register-books had been so much injured in a fire which occurred in the vicarage-house at Sidbury on the 28th Sept. 1850, that several hard lumps of shrivelled parchment could only be placed before him. Before there can be any chance of reading the registers of Sidbury they must be carefully separated, perhaps by steam, or some other such gentle means that would not destroy the writing. We believe the means used at the British Museum to separate vellum leaves, which have been injured by fire—as in the case of many of the Cottonian MSS., is water, (which does not affect the ink,) combined, in the case of coloured letters, &c. with a portion of spirits of wine.

THE FOOT OF SAINT PAUL.

Cambridge, June 9.

MR. URBAN,—In the 20th Hen. VI [1442], the Commons of the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby presented a petition for leave to pull down "Turnbrigg," in the parish of Snayth, in the county of York, and to build another bridge, "with a draught left, containing the space of iij. fete, called *Paulus fete*, in brede, for the voiding thorough of the mastes of the shippes passing under the seid new Brigg." (Rot. Parl. v. 44.)

The dimensions of property in Cambridge conveyed by Corpus Christi College to Queen's College, by a deed, dated 3rd June, 1459, are thus stated:—

"Continet in longitudine majori sexaginta quatuor pedes et di. ped. de Standardo Regio et in latitudine juxta altam stratum ibidem xij. pedes di. et quart. partem *pedis Pauli*, et ad finem longitudinis minoris occid. partis que se extendit ad xxxvj. *pedes Pauli*, similiter ut prius in latitudine xxij. pedes di. et quart. partem

pedis Pauli, et in latitudine minoris viz. ad finem borealem juxta fundum predicti Collegii Domine Regine nuper perquisitum de dicto Wilhelmo Goode continet xij. pedes et di. de Standardo et *pedes Pauli*." (MS. Baker, xxx. 276.)

In a description of the Church of the Grey Friars, London, extracted from the register of that house, in a note to Mr. John Gough Nichols's preface to the Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, is this passage:—"In prima continet ecclesia in longitudine ccc. pedum *de pedibus Sancti Pauli*. Item in latitudine lxxij. pedum *de pedibus Sancti Pauli*. Item in altitudine a terra usque ad tectum lxxij. pedum *de pedibus Sancti Pauli*."

Am I right in inferring from the Cambridge document that the foot of the King's standard and the foot of Saint Paul were identical? and can any of your correspondents explain the term "*foot of Saint Paul*?"

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

INVESTITURE AND SEISIN BY A GOLD RING.

MR. URBAN,—Madox in the Dissertation prefixed to his *Formulare Anglicanum* (ix.) notices that, beyond the usual modes of delivering possession *per fustem et per baculum*, *per haspam vel annulum*, other symbols were anciently used in transferring the possession or seisin from the feoffor to the feoffee, and he cites some instances, especially of seisin *per cultellum*,* and one instance *per annulum aureum super altare*. However, these instances are now rarely to be met with, from their extreme antiquity, and Madox himself seems to cite all those that had occurred to his memory and experience, or had been preserved. The paucity of these instances induces me to send you the following extract of a deed of feoffment where investiture and seisin was effected by means of a ring hanging from the deed, together with the seal; indeed, from the circumstance of such symbols as these being related as remaining pendent to the deed, Rastell, the author of the old *Termes de la Ley* (ed. 1579, p. 90), considered them as substitutes for a seal. The transcript

of the following feoffment is taken from fo. vii a of the Liber A. sive Pillosus belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, and which, from internal testimony, I consider to have been of the age of King John; it is also curious as describing a lane or street in London of which no account, as far as I am aware, has been preserved. I am indebted to the condescension and kindness of the Rev. Archæacon Hale for the permission he gave me to transcribe this as well as other memorials of ancient times from the venerable book in which it is recorded.

"Sciatis presentes et futuri quod Ego Magister Osbertus de Camera cum essem quodam tempore gravi infirmitate detentus legavi terram illam quam emi de Hugone le Lyngedrauer in pleno Hustengo, et terram illam quam emi de Ricardo Rufo, cum domibus meis que in terris illis fundate sunt, juxta Haggelane in parrochia Sancti Benedicti [q. Woodwharf] et cum aliis pertinentiis, Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Sancti Pauli Lond' in perpetuum Habendam in purum et perpetuum cle-

* In the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham are still preserved two charters attested by an appended *knife*, one that of Robert de Sancto Martino, dated in the year 1148, and the other that of Sir Stephen de Bulmer, about the same period. See them both described in Raine's *History of North Durham*, p. 77, and a fac-simile of the latter engraved in the Appendix to that work, p. 135. A slip from the parchment of the deed is attached to the horn handle of the knife, in like manner as seals are usually attached, and on the handle is written, Signu de capella de lowic. There is also at Durham a charter attested by a *ring* of bishop Flambard, who occupied that see from 1079 to 1128. *Edit.*

mosinam pro animâ meâ *Et ego investi eos terris illis et domibus cum pertinentiis cum anulo uno aureo cum uno Rubi qui scilicet anulus debet ad cartam meam et sigillum meum * perpetuo dependere.* Ita scilicet quod, &c. Testibus, hiis Alardo

Ecclesie Sci Pauli Lund' Decano, Ric' Archidiacono Colec', Ricardo de Storteford magistro scholarum Lund'
Ricardo de Humfravill' . . .

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

ANCHORAGES IN CHURCHES.

Gateshead, June 21.

MR. URBAN,—The review of Mr. Lipscomb's book on Staindrop Church, in p. 494 of your last volume, is just; but I am not sure that he is inaccurate in calling the room above the vestry, with the three small windows slanting towards the altar, the abode of an anchorite; nor do I think that the instances of such residences are very rare, or that they were mere dens or cages.

At Peterborough Abbey "overhead were two chambers, the habitation of a devout lady; out of whose lodging chamber there was a hole made askew in the window walled up, having its prospect just upon the altar in the Lady Chapel."

In Durham Cathedral was a "goodly fair porch called the Anchoridge, with an altar for a monk to say daily mass, being in ancient times inhabited by an anchorite, whereunto the priors were wont much to frequent, to hear the high mass, standing so conveniently unto the high altar; the entrance was up a fair pair of stairs, &c."

At Gateshead the "Anchorage" is a tolerably large apartment above the vestry. The Bishop's licence for assigning a space in the cemetery of Gateshead contiguous to the church, for the purpose of building a residence and therein "shutting up" an anchoritess, was obtained in 1340. The conditions of the consent of the rector and parishioners, and the leaving a com-

petent place for burial of the dead, were annexed. After the Reformation the anchorage was used as an almshouse and afterwards for the Anchorage School.

Certainly these doubly-storied vestries were not for chapter-houses or muniment-rooms to collegiate churches. In the North of England they are as "plenty as blackberries." The upper room is sometimes approached from the lower one, and often has squints towards the altar. At other times it has had a separate entrance from the exterior. I have seen squints from the lower apartment. At Wath, near Ripon, an old chimney remains in the arrangement.

That many anchorites were so only in name is evident from the anchorages in frequented places, such as at Tyne Bridge; the crossing of the old Durham road over the stream at Eighton banks, co. Durham; the cell of a woman anchorite attached to St. Edmund's Chapel, or "Ankerkirke," in the thoroughfare of Frenchgate, at Richmond; and another, "Ankriche," in a vacant space in the heart of the same town.

I wish some one would thoroughly investigate our buildings called vestries. That all were anchorages can scarcely be believed; but that many were, and that both rooms were (sometimes, at all events) used for the purpose, seems highly probable. Yours, &c.

W. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.

ACCOUNT OF CRESSAGE (CRISTESACHE), CO. SALOP.

Shrewsbury, June 12th, 1852.

MR. URBAN,—As the following historical memoranda may be of use to some future topographers, I make no apology for requesting a present niche for them in your pages.

Cressage, in the county of Salop, is a chapelry annexed to the parish of Cound, 8 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, and contains 1670 acres. It was a manor in the Saxon times, being held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by one Edric, who was a free man, when there was one hide of land taxed.

After the Conquest it was held by Ranulph Peverel (who came over with William I.) under Roger de Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, being then written *Cristesache*. There were then in demense three carucates and servi, seven villani, eleven bordarii, and four cottarii, having four carucates and two more. There was a fishery of the value of eight shillings, and a wood sufficient to fatten 200 hogs. It was valued in the time of Edward the Confessor at 110s., after the Conquest at 10 pounds; 6 pounds had been formerly received. This

* We suspect this should be read "*ut sigillum meum*," and that the ring was not appended to the seal, but in place of a seal. Such was evidently the case with the two knives at Durham, one of which has the word *Signum* written upon it. The same word, as is well known, was applied to the crosses or marks by which charters were attested before the Norman Conquest, at a time when dependent *sigilla* were unknown. —*Edit.*

manor in 7 Edward II. 1315, was written *Cristesegh*, being then the property of John de Lacy. It for ages subsequently belonged to the family of the Newports, Earls of Bradford, and afterwards passed with Harley to the Duke of Cleveland.

In reference to this village the following translation of an extract from the Hundred Rolls of the county is curious, as showing the oppression exercised towards the lower orders of society in the first year of Edward I. "And the jurors say, that on the Sunday after St. Matthew's Day, Richard Russur, constable of Salop, gave a page named William de Somersete four pence to cry *Wekare, Wekare*, as he went through Cristesech, to the reviling of the men and women there: and as the page cried out in this manner, a woman came and said, 'Thou speakest ill,' and the page struck her with his sword, and then came one William Madoc, and said, 'Why did you smite the woman?' and the page struck him and cutt off . . . and he fell as if he was dead. Then the page fled out of the road, and the woman raised a cry, and William Wolftrich came following after him, and shot him with an arrow that he died, and having done this he fled towards the wood, and the township followed him with the suit of the sheriff to the wood; and on this pretence the sheriff compelled the lord of Cristesech and the township to pay him sixty-six marks and a half."

On the road leading from Shrewsbury to Cressage stands a large venerable tree, known of late years as "*The Lady Oak*." The trunk is hollow, and well bleached from the tempests and changes of probably more than a millennium period. It has been supposed that the adjacent village, in Domesday *Cristeseche* ("Christ's Oak," now, by corruption, Cressage), took its name from this oak. It may also, from the circumstance of the manor courts being held under its spreading branches, have derived an attached veneration that might have been continued to it from those remote times, when documents were confirmed by the sign or mark of the cross. It is on the verge of the manors of Cound and Cressage.

The girth of this interesting relic is 41 feet 6 inches, and in the middle 21 feet. The height in 1814 was 42 feet. The effects of time and other causes have, however, now reduced it. The upper por-

tion received considerable damage about thirty-four years ago, in consequence of a party of gypsies having kindled a fire so close to it that the flame, communicating with the hollow and decayed parts, ascended to the boughs, and destroyed most of them; after which it was found necessary to cramp the sturdy trunk with iron to prevent its falling. Within the hollow of the trunk a young oak has been planted, which has so far flourished as to exceed in height its ancient predecessor, some of the remaining arms of which even still shoot forth leaves. The situation of this tree on the public footpath has likewise exposed it to the wanton injury of mischievous persons, and probably modern improvement, in the desirability of widening the road at this point, may, before the close of the present year, require its total demolition.*

At the intersection of two roads in the village formerly stood a wooden building, which inclosed an ancient stone cross; this was removed about forty years ago by direction of the then incumbent of the church, on the plea of its being used as a place for gossiping. Near this, and contiguous to the road leading to a ford through the Severn (over which there is now a bridge), is a conical mound about fifteen feet high.

The old church stood adjoining the north entrance to the village, in a piece of meadow ground about one acre in extent, no portion of which had ever been consecrated for burials. The edifice was possibly the third erected here since the introduction of Christianity; a timber edifice of the Saxons being probably replaced about the time of the Conquest by a stone building. The late structure was decayed and ruinous, and consisted of a nave and chancel, with a bell-turret rising from the roof at the western end. The outer walls, probably built about the period of Edward I. were composed of rubble masonry, the interstices being filled (as was discovered on pulling down the church) with stones apparently taken from the bed of the adjacent river Severn, which in the time of floods occasionally inundated the building. On the south side, near the entrance, a modern pointed window had been opened; adjoining this was a more ancient one, divided by mullions into three lights, and containing fragments of stained glass.

* Conjecture would associate this Oak with the far distant time of the early missionaries of Christianity, who may have exercised their itinerant instruction under the shadow of its branches. A correspondent, R. B. of Paternoster Row, vol. lxxx. part ii. p. 431, says that "in early life he looked up to this oak with admiration, and that holes had then been cut in the trunk for convenience in climbing it."

The interior was approached by an early pointed doorway, and the nave separated from the chancel by a semicircular arch of great thickness, evidently of Norman workmanship. On each side of this arch was a square aperture forming a "hagioscope," through which to witness the elevation of the host. The rood-screen remained until late years. The seats were of oak, open and primitive, with carved finials at the end, the floor of the aisle being laid with curious small figured tiles. The pulpit, octagonal and panelled in carved oak, is removed to the new church; along its base is inscribed: "Hovmfry Dalle the elder made this for James Dalle: which I pray God to bles vnto his end. Amen: 1635." The old Norman font is also preserved; the bason is large and round, and encompassed with a series of eight semicircular arches, springing from piers with regular bases and indented capitals.

The dilapidated edifice being taken down, another was commenced at the southern end of the village on an elevated spot of land presented by the Duke of Cleveland. The situation commands a bold view of picturesque scenery, and,—not the least remarkable feature of the landscape, affords one of the best prospects of the famed Shropshire Wrekin.

The new structure dedicated as "Christ's Church," received consecration Oct. 19th, 1841. It is composed of stone found in

the vicinity and designed in the Early English style of architecture, having a tower, nave, and small chancel. The interior is finished in a manner corresponding as far as possible with the style adopted. A pointed arch divides the nave and chancel, the three lancet lights of which are filled with ten scriptural subjects delineated in stained glass, and comprising principal events in the life of Christ. This was the gift of the late Rev. R. Scott, B.D. of Shrewsbury, and executed by Mr. Evans of that town. The roof is open, with ornamental principals resting on corbels, and the seats are fixed forms with backs. The estimated cost of the fabric was 1,200*l.* raised by subscription. Architect, E. Haycock, Esq.

Sir Thomas Lodge, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1563, when (according to his epitaph in St. Mary's Aldermay) "God did visit this Citie (of London) with a great plague for our sins," was the son of William Lodge of Cressage. He was a member of the Grocers' Company, and married the daughter and heir of Sir William Laxton, Lord Mayor in 1544, the founder of the grammar-school at Oundle in Northamptonshire. Other particulars respecting him will be found in the Diary of Henry Machyn, edited by Mr. J. G. Nichols for the Camden Society.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Society of Antiquaries—The Royal Society—The Royal Asiatic Society—The Oriental Translation Fund—Royal Geographical Society—Geographical Society of Paris—Chronological Institute—Oxford Commemoration—The Fielding Herbarium—Prizes at Cambridge—New Professors and Literary preferments—Pension to Mr. Britton—Antiquarian Works in Preparation—Church of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh—The Sale of Marshal Soult's Pictures—Monuments to Thomas Moore, and the preparation of his autobiographical Memoirs—Fire at Messrs. Clowes's Printing Office.

In the report of the proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, given in our last number at p. 604, we described the measures of financial reform which, at the suggestion of the Treasurer, were carried at a meeting on the 27th of May. It is with regret we have to state that the decision then taken is not acquiesced in by the minority: but whilst we regret the existence of such difference of opinion, we cannot affect to view it with any surprise. It would be as unreasonable to expect a sudden cure in the human frame, immediately upon the prescription of a course of sanative treatment which in its nature requires time, as to look for immediate health in this corporation at the first visit of the physician. The disorders and decrepitude of the Society of Antiquaries

are facts now so generally admitted on all hands, that it would be vain to attempt to deny or conceal them. At the same time so much are some people inclined to fancy they see further than their fellows that they not only flatter themselves that they detect the extent of the disease with superior penetration, but fondly imagine that others who differ from them in details are perfectly blind. The patient is consequently in danger of exhaustion from the multitude of her advisers, and their personal dissensions. That one of the administrative body, even though an unpaid officer, should recommend Reform,—that the recommendation should be seconded, and even advocated, by the President himself,—seems to some minds so anomalous a course, that it is viewed with distrust,

and even jealousy. The reformer at once fancies himself robbed of his thunder, defrauded of his own pet grievances, and anticipated in his schemes of renovation.

Of course there is much in this which is *not* the fault of the Society; but it is its almost inevitable punishment. A season of inaction and mismanagement is naturally succeeded by the storms of faction and the lightning-flashes of personal vanity.

From the late period of the month at which the question was decided, we did not in our last Magazine state more than the mere facts of the proceedings at the public meetings of the Society; nor have we now any intention to enter into the subject at full. We ought, however, to have mentioned that the measure had been originally proposed in a "Letter addressed to the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the propriety of reconsidering the Resolutions of that Society which regulate the payments for the Fellows. By John Bruce, esq. Treas. S.A."—a pamphlet which has been seldom surpassed either in its logical clearness of argument, or in its elaborate deduction of statistical facts.

In answer to this there has appeared, since the decision, a "Letter to the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Present State and Condition of that Society, in reply to a Letter addressed to his Lordship by John Bruce, esq. &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., Vice-President and Treasurer of the British Archæological Association."

The present question, when disconnected from ulterior objects which though actually the end in view are not absolutely involved in it, is a purely financial one. It is simply this:—Admitted that by reducing the subscriptions to the Society from four guineas to two, the present (but declining) income is reduced to the extent of about 400*l.* a year, can the Society under that reduction of income continue its present expenditure (not at once to speak of enlarged aims and performances), and is there any reasonable prospect of the future income being increased by a large accession of new members? Mr. Bruce's arguments affirm both these propositions. He shows "that, even if the proposed reduction were to fail,—if it did not increase the number of our members beyond ten,—it would not be necessary for us to abandon our Proceedings, or our Archæologia, or any other of our publications, or to reduce our establishment, or to curtail our expenses. We can do every thing with the proposed pay-

ments that we do with those which at present exist."

On the point of numbers, Mr. Bruce shows that the Fellows, from 813 in the year 1807, were reduced to 484 in the year 1851; whilst, on the other hand, the supporters of archæology throughout the country, if we reckon the members of the two "Archæological" diversions from the Society of Antiquaries, and the various provincial societies which profess kindred objects, are probably increased tenfold (this estimate we should say is our own) of what they were in 1807—and this taking into account Mr. Pettigrew's remark that the same individuals belong to various societies; for, after all, it is to be remarked that archæology is not so partial and exclusive a study as many branches of science. The same mind may have a taste for chemistry, for astronomy, for geology, or the more minute branches of scientific study, and may join one or more of the societies devoted to them. But Archæology is far more expansive than this—it deals with the history of all the past, and appeals to almost every cultivated and educated mind. There must be few if any men of refinement who fail to take an interest in some points of history, or in some treasures of art; and, though a London antiquary may already have his attention divided between the Antiquaries, the Numismatic, the Royal Society of Literature, the Asiatic, the Syro-Egyptian, and other historical and archæological institutions, we rather look to the numerous provincial students of English history, architecture, and art, who are scattered throughout the country, and who do not at present belong to any of the London societies,—except it may be to the Archæological Institute or the Archæological Association,—to efficiently recruit the ranks of the Society of Antiquaries. To such persons an annual subscription of four guineas and an admission-fine of eight, was unquestionably a barrier not a little formidable—especially when they could not personally attend the meetings, nor find that the publications of the Society were even equal in value to those produced by societies of much lower subscriptions. The great body of English gentlemen, who have no professional objects in view, are too sensible and well-balanced to be tempted by the mere eclat of an honorary distinction without any other more sensible advantages. To adopt a homely figure—the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and the wisdom of Mr. Bruce's measure can only be fairly tested by its results; but it is an earnest of its good success that, instead of the "increase of ten" whereby the Treasurer declares he should in the first year

consider his scheme justified, there are already on the boards for election — we know not how many, but we believe more than twenty candidates.

There is a passage in the Report made by the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society at their recent anniversary which is very re-assuring on this head. We are told that “the improved financial prospects of the Society formed the opening subject, as exemplified in the accession of thirty-three new resident members, *the consequence of recent alterations in the terms of admission*. This number, together with that of nine non-resident members, formed the largest addition that had taken place in any year since the commencement of the Society in 1823-4.”

Such, but on a much more extended scale, will doubtless be the result at Somerset House, if the arrangements recently made are allowed to have fair play and a fair trial. It is in vain to whisper into the angry ears of faction: but to those impartial members of the Society who have not yet perused Mr. Bruce’s pamphlet we would urge an earnest request to do so—it is distributed to them gratuitously at the Society’s library; and to those who have read it, and are still biassed by contrary impressions, we would add, read it again, more dispassionately, before the reassembling of the Society in November.

At the ROYAL SOCIETY, as is well known, the exclusive system is now dominant. An institution formed for the promotion of science in its largest extent, has been converted into a species of oligarchic Heralds’ Office, for the distribution of a limited number of honorary diplomas according to the weight of personal influence. The introduction of novices is limited as if the cells at Somerset House could not receive beyond their stinted number. Had this contracted scheme been carried into effect in the adjoining meeting-room of the Antiquaries, we should have had no end of sneers at the monkish and old-world exclusiveness of the venerable fraternity. And how does it operate in the Royal Society? It is admitted even by the advocates and maintainers of the system that among the men annually rejected—for there is now an election of new Fellows only once a year—some are always excluded whose claims are at least equal to those which are successful. We cannot think that such a system can be long continued. Without some safety-valve the high-pressure will surely occasion an explosion. The formal election of Fellows to the Royal Society took place on the 3rd June, but they were virtually selected from the candidates by the Council, and announced on the 6th of May. Their names are as

follow:—Arthur Kett Barclay, esq.; Rev. Jonathan Cape; Arthur Cayley, esq.; Henry Gray, esq.; Wyndham Harding, esq.; Arthur Henfrey, esq.; John Higginbottom, esq.; John Mercer, esq.; Hugh Lee Pattinson, esq.; Rev. B. Price; William Simms, esq.; Hugh E. Strickland, esq.; John Tyndall, esq.; Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, esq.; Captain Younghusband, R.A. There were thirty-four candidates; but, as the present rules of the Society only allow of fifteen being elected, nineteen were rejected! It is justly remarked by a contemporary journal that the mode of election appears to be now as unnecessarily strict as it was formerly lax and open to abuse.

The Report of the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, to which we have already adverted, proceeds to give a sketch of the continued progress of Cuneiform investigation during the past year, especially noticing on the Continent a memoir published by Oppert in the “*Journal Asiatique*,” and, at home, the Commentary on the Assyrian and Babylonian Inscriptions by Col. Rawlinson, published in the *Journal of the Society*. Mention was also made of the valuable additions made by the labours of the Rev. Dr. Hincks. The so-called Median inscription of Behistun is in the hands of the lithographer; and it will be accompanied by a memoir on its language and character by Mr. Norris. The introduction of evening lectures during the past season, as a means of communicating the information possessed by the Society to a larger range of auditors than those who are generally able to attend the morning meetings of the Society, has been completely successful. The opening lecture was delivered by Professor Wilson, the director of the Society, on the present state of the cultivation of Oriental literature. He was followed by Dr. Royle, who gave a lucid account of such of the raw products of India as had attracted most attention at the Exhibition of 1851. Dr. Bird, in a lecture on the best method of studying ethnology, gave an interesting review of the various divisions of mankind in Europe and Asia; and showed that language, palæography, and architecture, were better tests of the affinity of races than the physiological character. Mr. Fergusson in a dissertation on Buddhist architecture, after a sketch of the rise and progress of the Buddhist religion in India, from the sixth century B.C. to its expulsion fifteen centuries afterwards, pointed out the various changes which dagopas, topes, chetyas, and viharas had undergone during that time; showed how they had been modified in those countries of the East which still follow the Buddhist faith, and briefly hinted at some of their simi-

larities to the so-called Druidical remains of Britain, particularly Stonehenge. General Briggs had commenced a lecture on the aboriginal race of India, which was to be resumed at the next meeting.

From the Report of the Committee of the ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND it appeared that its resources during the past year have been principally devoted to the completion of the great Bibliographical Dictionary of Hajj Khalifa, edited and translated by Professor Flügel. The printing of the sixth volume is nearly completed, and the seventh and last will be published, it is hoped, before the close of 1853. The Earl of Ellesmere has been elected chairman of the committee, in the place of the late Earl of Clare. The operations of the Committee for the publication of Oriental Texts had, like those of the Translation Committee, been much restricted from want of pecuniary means. It has, however, proposed to print the *Monte ut Tair*, of which an edition had been prepared for the press by M. Garcia de Tassy. Considerable progress has been made by Mr. Morley in preparing an edition of Balheli's History from a collation of several rare MSS. of the work.

At the Anniversary of the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held on the 24th of May, the founder's gold medal was presented to Dr. John Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the patrons' or Victoria gold medal to Captain Henry Strachey, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

The Geographical Society of Paris has awarded two large silver medals to the Revs. Dr. Krapf and J. Rebmann, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, for the discovery of a snowy mountain in Eastern Africa, about three degrees south of the line, named Mount Kilimanjaro. Dr. Krapf has since visited another range about two degrees northward, where he has announced the discovery of another mountain still loftier—Mount Kenia, which appears to be the Mount Arangos of Hoking, otherwise named the Mountain of the Moon.

At the first half-yearly meeting of the CHRONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON, held at 37, Great Queen-street, on the 21st of June, Dr. John Lee, the Treasurer, in the chair, the following papers were read: 1. On the Bibliography of Chronological Literature, by the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Black. 2. On the time of the Foundation of Babylon, by Sir William Betham, Registrar. 3. On the Fifteenth Year of the Emperor Tiberius, by Mr. Turnbull. 4. On the Chronology of the Ministry of Jesus Christ, by Mr. Mardon; &c.

The OXFORD COMMEMORATION of Be-

nefactores has been celebrated with the fuller series of festivities which distinguishes every fourth year. The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on Don Domenico Lofaso di Pietra Santa, Duke of Serra di falco and Prince of San Pietro, in Sicily; the Right Rev. Samuel Allen M'Cosky, D.D. Bishop of Michigan in the United States; the Right Rev. William Heathcote de Lancy, D.D. Bishop of Western New York; the Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, late Fellow of the Exeter college; Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Knt. F.R.S., M.R.S.L., F.R.G.S. author of several valuable works on Egyptian antiquities; the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., Secretary of the House of Bishops in the United States; Wm. Pulteney Alison, M.D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the Physicians in ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, and Richard Owen, esq. Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Creweian oration was admirably delivered by the Professor of Poetry, the Rev. T. L. Claughton, of Trinity college, and Rector of Kidderminster.

The prize compositions were then recited by their authors,—

Latin Verse—"Avium Migrationes;" Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Scholar of Balliol (Hertford Scholar, 1851).

English Essay—"Centralization, its benefits and disadvantages;" Hans William Sotheby, B.A. Fellow of Exeter.

Latin Essay—"Quenam ingenii virtutes ad historias scribendas potissimum conducunt;" Henry Parker, B.A. Fellow of Oriel.

English Verse (The Newdigate)—"The Feast of Belshazzar;" Edwin Arnold, University.

Besides the two American bishops, there were present on this occasion six others, namely the Bishops of London, Exeter, Chichester, Oxford, Glasgow, and Argyll and the Isles. Some members of the university presented to the American bishops, by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, an elegant alms-dish of silver gilt. It represents the Magi offering their gifts, and is inscribed "Ecclesiae Americanæ dilectæ in Christo Oxonienses."

The Theological Prize Essay at Oxford for the present year have been thus adjudged—

Ellerton Essay—"The Effects of the Captivity on the Jewish People." Daniel Trinder, Student in Civil Law, Exeter College.

Mrs. Denyer's.—"The Justification of Man before God only by the Merits of our Lord Jesus Christ." Rev. James Leicester Balfour, B.A. Queen's College.

"The Duties of Christianity incumbent on Individuals as members of a private family." Rev. T. E. Espin, Fellow of Lincoln.

The electors for the Kennicott and Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships have elected James D. Kelly, B.A. of Wadham College, to the Kennicott Scholarship; and Thomas H. Thornton, Scholar of St. John's College, to the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship.

Mrs. Fielding having offered, in pursuance of a desire expressed by her late husband, Henry Borrow Fielding, esq. of Lancaster, to present to the University his very rare and valuable Herbarium, together with a choice collection of books on the study of botany, on the following conditions, viz.—1. That the University provide a proper building for the preservation of the "Fielding Herbarium," so as to render it accessible to botanists, under such regulations as the University may establish: 2. That the University set apart a sum of not less than 2000*l.* for the purpose of creating a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the maintaining of, and adding to the collection: 3. That the collection be placed under the control of curators; to consist of the Professor of Botany and the Regius Professor of Medicine for the time being, and a third curator, to be appointed by them, who shall be a member of the University: 4. That the curators submit a statement of their accounts to the Garden Committee at their annual audit,—in a Convocation held on the 15th of June, Mrs. Fielding's liberal offer was gratefully accepted; the sum of 2000*l.* was set apart for a fund for maintaining and adding to the "Fielding Herbarium;" and a further sum not exceeding 1250*l.* for providing a suitable building in the Botanic Garden for its reception.

Dr. Dawbeney, in a letter to Members of Convocation, has remarked that this collection comes in most opportunely to supply deficiencies, and promises to restore to the botanical establishment of the university more than the celebrity it once possessed, as the repository of the most authentic information at the time obtainable on all that was known with respect to the vegetable productions of other regions; whilst the additions Mrs. Fielding at the same time proposes to make to the university library will afford to the student opportunities of carrying on at Oxford, to the fullest extent, his investigations on such subjects. Sir W. Hooker regards the Fielding collection as at least third in rank

amongst those in Great Britain in point of extent and value, and he is acquainted with only one on the continent that can be placed before it. Its foundation was the celebrated Herbarium of Mr. Prescott, which the trustees of the British Museum estimated so highly that they intended offering for it 1,000*l.* and even dispatching Dr. Robert Brown to St. Petersburg for the express purpose of securing it. From the time of acquiring this collection Mr. Fielding omitted no opportunity that offered for increasing his stores of plants, and, amongst other purchases, obtained a large portion of the herbarium of the late Mr. Lambert, when it was offered for sale, after the death of that well known collector. The whole appears in beautiful preservation, and is estimated as containing not less than 70,000 specimens, which must have cost their possessor from 6,000*l.* to 7,000*l.*

At the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE the Norrisian Prize for the best prose essay on the analogy between the miracles and doctrines of Scripture has been adjudged to F. J. Jameson, B.A. of Caius College; and the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem in heroic verse, to Mr. Frederick William Farrar, Scholar of Trinity College. Subject: "The Arctic Expeditions, and the hopes of recovering the lost adventurers."

Mr. Jefferey of St. Catharine's hall, and Mr. Langton of St. John's college, have been elected to the two vacant Hebrew Scholarships at Cambridge, on the foundation of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt.

Dr. Macfarlane has been elected Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow; and Mr. Thomas Quekett Professor of Histology in the Royal College, of Surgeons.

Mr. Patrick E. MacDougall (late Professor of Ethics in the New College of Edinburgh) has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, on the resignation of Professor Wilson. He had a majority of seven votes (20 to 13) over Mr. Jas. F. Ferrier, a Professor at St. Andrew's, and Professor Wilson's son-in-law.

The death of Andrew Buchner, who has for thirty-four years occupied the chair of chemistry at Munich, (and was the author of a Repertory of Pharmacy, in 41 large octavo volumes,) has created a vacancy, which has been accepted by the still more celebrated Liebig, who moves on this occasion from the university of Giessen.

The honours of a Baronetcy have been conferred on the Scotch historian, now Sir Archibald Alison; and Sir Roderick Impey Murchison has been elected a Trustee of

the British Museum, in the room of the late Earl of Derby.

An annual pension of 75*l.* (we wish it had been more) has been well bestowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the veteran architectural antiquary, Mr. John Britton. We are also happy to hear that some gentlemen of Devizes, with a few others of the county, have commenced a subscription to purchase Mr. Britton's extensive collection of books, papers, and drawings relative to the history and antiquities of Wiltshire, in order to deposit it in the public library of that town, as a nucleus of a county repository. We sincerely hope that this proposition may be carried into effect. Our readers are aware of an artist's museum and library for the county of Devon, which, through the liberality of W. Cotton, esq. has been established at Plymouth. Mr. Britton printed in 1841 a catalogue of his "Books, Prints, Maps, Acts of Parliament, &c. &c. relating to the Topography and Antiquities of Wiltshire." It occupies 16 pages, including an introductory account of his own published contributions to the topography of the county. Among the items described is a *Celtic cabinet*, which contains models of Stonehenge and Avebury, and a large collection of drawings of those extraordinary temples, by Cattermole, Nash, Prout, J. C. Smith; and earlier sketches by Aubrey, Dr. Stukeley, and Mr. Britton: besides many others of the Celtic monuments in different parts of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Brittany, Normandy, France, Germany, &c. &c. Mr. Britton's "Auto-Biography" is nearly completed at the press.

THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT LYMNE have been introduced to our readers by Mr. Wright in some of our recent Magazines. We are informed that Mr. Roach Smith has now in the press his "Report of the Excavations made upon the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, under the direction of Messrs. Roach Smith and James Elhott, junr." It will be printed to correspond with the volume already published on the Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne.

Mr. Roach Smith is also preparing for the press an illustrated Catalogue of his valuable MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES, which will be issued to subscribers at the price of 1*6s.*

We may here take the opportunity of remarking that a Catalogue of the Antiquities preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York has been recently printed, under the able editorship of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, the author of *Eboracum*. It forms an excellent *Mag.* Vol. XXXVIII.

lent model for the description of any similar collection.

M. l'Abbé Cochet, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine Inférieure, announces in a volume of 600 pages, illustrated with more than thirty engravings (price to subscribers ten francs), *LES EGLISES DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT D'YVETOT*. It is part of a work which is to include all the churches of the banks of the Lower Seine, the Abbé having already published those of the arrondissements of Havre and Dieppe, and intending to proceed to those of Rouen.

Mr. Edward Richardson, of Melbury-terrace, is about to publish two plates, in tinted lithography, of his Monument and Effigy of the late Earl of Powis, which we described in our May number.

It will be recollected that in our Magazine for May, 1849, we gave some account of the efforts which were made by the good antiquaries of Edinburgh for the preservation of the church of the Holy Trinity, and of the interesting historical discussion which ensued with respect to the supposed remains there discovered of the foundress, Queen Mary of Gueldres. When the site of the church was purchased by the North British Railway Company in 1848 it appears that the sum of 17,000*l.* was paid to the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh; and, in consequence of the acknowledged architectural beauty of the old church, all its stones were carefully numbered, under the direction of one of the best mediæval architects of Scotland, with the intention of rebuilding the structure upon another site.

We are sorry to learn that a spirit of utility, to use no stronger term, has now come over the town magistrates; who have been induced to entertain a proposition that, after some 5000*l.* or other moiety of the money paid by the Railway Company, shall have been expended in the erection of a modern parish church, the remainder of the sum should be devoted to other purposes. To this suggestion the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland have opposed an energetic remonstrance, in which they state that they "have every reason to believe that the sum of 17,000*l.* which was ultimately offered by the Company, and accepted by the Town Council, was mainly due to the exertions of those who set a high value on the ancient church, as an historical monument and a beautiful example of ancient native art; and the sum was paid, and accepted for the public, on the distinct understanding that it was to be entirely devoted to the re-erection of the ancient church, with the original materials, on a

new and suitable site. The memorialists therefore respectfully represent that the non-performance of this arrangement would appear as a breach of faith with themselves and the public, and an act unworthy of the Magistrates and Council of the Scottish metropolis.

One of the most memorable picture-sales that has ever taken place has been that of the collection of the late Marshal Soult, which he formed chiefly from the spoils of the convents of Spain. The great struggle was for the Conception of the Virgin, by Murillo, for which the competitors were the Queen of Spain, the Emperor of Russia, the Marquess of Hertford, and the President: the last was determined not to allow it to depart from France, and it was knocked down to the Director of the Louvre for the immense sum of 586,000 francs, or 23,440*l*. Other pictures by the same great master were, Saint Peter in Bonds, 151,000 francs (purchased by the Emperor of Russia); Birth of the Virgin, 90,000 francs; Miracle of Saint Diego, 85,500 francs; Jesus and St. John as Children, 67,500 francs (the Emperor of Russia); Flight into Egypt, 51,500 francs; Scene of the Plague, 20,000 francs; Saint Peter ascending into Heaven, 15,000 francs; Mater Dolorosa, 10,600 francs; Saint Anthony of Padua, 10,200 francs; Repentance of Saint Peter, 5,500 francs; Glorification of the Virgin, 5,000 francs. There were still more, of lesser value, by the same master.

The Emperor of Russia also purchased Sebastian del Piombo's Christ bearing his Cross for 45,000 francs. Navaretto's Abraham offering Hospitality to Angels was sold for 25,000 francs. We may mention lastly that Titian's Render unto Cæsar, &c. was knocked down for 62,000 francs (or 2,480*l*.) to Mr. Woodburn, for the National Gallery in London.

The sum of 1,100*l*. has been subscribed in Ireland towards erecting a public monument to the late Thomas Moore in his native city. In London a Committee has been formed, with Lord Lansdowne at its head and Mr. Thomas Longman for its Treasurer, to promote the same object. The deceased poet left a manuscript memoir of his life and a diary almost to the period of his death, occupying ten closely written volumes; and Lord John Russell is to be their editor—in conformity with the following clause in the poet's will:—“I also confide to my valued friend Lord John Russell (having obtained his kind promise to undertake this service for me) the task of looking over whatever papers, letters, or journals I may leave behind me for the purpose of forming from them some kind of publication, whether in the shape of memoirs or otherwise, which may afford the means of making some provision for my wife and family.” For these manuscripts the Messrs. Longman have, we understand, agreed to pay Mrs. Moore the liberal sum of 3,000*l*. and they are now undergoing the necessary review with a view to printing. The first volume will, it is stated, be published in October.

By a fire which took place on Thursday the 10th of June on the premises of Messrs. Clowes, the eminent printers, in Duke-street, Lambeth, the whole of the new edition of the Royal Catalogue of the Exhibition is stated to have been destroyed, with the exception of a few copies which had been sent to Prince Albert only a day or two before. Among other stock said to be consumed are “Knight's Illustrated Bible,” the “Sunday Book,” the “Illustrated Shakspeare,” the “Church Catechism,” the “Readings for the Rail,” and the Population Tables for the country at large.

HISTORICAL REVIEWS.

Monumental Effigies and Tombs in Elford Church, Staffordshire: with a Memoir and Pedigree of the Lords of Elford. By Edward Richardson, Sculptor. Folio.—This volume owes its origin to the restoration, by the author, of the ancient sepulchral monuments in Elford Church, undertaken, in the year 1848, by the desire of the Hon. Mary Howard, of Elford Hall. This work was committed to Mr. Edward Richardson, whose reputation for intelligence and reverential accuracy in dealing with the productions of ancient art, was fully established by his success in restoring the greatly mutilated

effigies of the cross-legged knights in the Temple. Whilst engaged in his labours at Elford, Mr. Richardson made careful drawings of the effigies and tombs, with notes of their decorative details, and of the injuries they had sustained. All the particulars are fully related in the volume before us; which is illustrated by etchings from the author's own hand,—the united spirit and fidelity of which will satisfy the taste even of those who have been made fastidious by the successful productions in this line of art which were accomplished by C. A. Stothard and the Hollis's.

We will not dwell further on the intro-

ductory memoir of the lords of Elford, than to say that it is well compiled, on the satisfactory authority of inquisitions, wills, and other documentary evidence; and that it traces the descent of the manor in an uninterrupted line, through more than twenty generations, from the early part of the thirteenth century to the present lady thereof, the widow of the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, and who, since her husband's death, has resumed her maiden name of Howard. Her mother was the daughter of William Lord Andover, from whom the pedigree is traced upwards through the several heiresses of Howes, Huddleston, Smythe, Staunton, Stanley, and Arderne, to the family last named, who were lords of Elford for seven generations.

The monuments are six in number

1. Bearing effigies of Sir Thomas Arderne and his wife, circ. 1400, surrounded by the statuettes of mourners or relatives.

2. That of Sir John Stanley, with his effigy, 1474

3. That of John Stanley, a boy, grandson of Sir John.

4. That of William Staunton, c. 1500.

5. That of Sir William Smythe, circ. 1526, and his wives Anne Staunton and Isabella Neville, with statuettes of bedesmen.

6. A coved stone with a floriated cross.

Altogether, there are eight effigies, which, on various accounts, Mr. Richardson is fully justified in terming "an unusually fine and varied series."

The Arderne tomb exhibits the effigies of Sir Thomas Arderne, who died in 1391, and Matilda (Stafford) his wife, in very rich costume, and much resembling in general style and effect the effigies of Thomas Earl of Arundel and his Countess, which were published by Stothard. Their right hands are clasped together.* Each of them wears the Lancastrian collar of essces; and the knight bears on his forehead the words *Insu Maria*.

Mr. Richardson appears to have had some scruple in continuing to assign these effigies to Sir Thomas Arderne and his wife,† from finding that the former died

* This position, Mr. Richardson tells us, is "said to indicate marriage with an heiress." Such an interpretation suits the present case. Whether it is supported by other examples it would be interesting to ascertain.

† In the Introductory Memoir, p. 5, he has assigned the effigies to Sir John Arderne, son of Sir Thomas, and his wife Margaret Pilkington; but if there is no doubt that Matilda Stafford was the wife of Sir Thomas, the arms on the sides of

in the year 1391, whereas the collar of essces was (as he supposes) "not introduced till the reign of Henry IV.;" but we can remove that difficulty even without the hypothesis that the collar was a posthumous decoration of the knight, and added according to the notions of his son and heir (which is suggested by Mr. Richardson in a note). The date 1400 has been assigned to the origin of the Collar of Essces, because that was the year of the accession of the House of Lancaster to the throne; and recent observations have fully confirmed the fact that the collar was a Lancastrian decoration, and therefore could not have been worn as a mark of loyalty to the sovereign before that date; but the present is not the only instance of the collar occurring before the accession of Henry IV.; and there is no doubt that it was worn as a mark of feudal adherence to the house of Lancaster before that great revolution in the dynasty of our monarchs. Those whose allegiance at the same period bound them more strictly to Richard the Second wore his brooch of the White Hart,‡ as appears from our literary monuments, though we believe there is no sepulchral effigy that records it.

To this fine monument Mr. Richardson has devoted four plates; those which show the sides of the tomb exhibiting also the statuettes, which are interesting memorials of the civil costume of the time.

The second monument is that of Sir John Stanley, lord of Pye, Clyfton Campvyle, Elforde, and Stotsfolde, and founder of a chantry and chapel in the church, who died in the year 1474. Its appearance is anomalous, for the fashion of the armour is nearly as ancient as the preceding; but the inscription, furnishing the particulars above stated, is cut on the very bed of stone on which the effigy is carved. It appears, however, that a grant for the chantry was made to his father Thomas in 1433 (note, p. 8), and we are much inclined to think that the effigy was

the tomb alone show that the monument is his. Still the effigy does not exhibit him the old man which he must have been to have fought at Poitiers, and even to have had licence to travel in 1337. The effigies would certainly suit better the appearance of Sir John, who was born in 1370, and died in 1408. There seems still some doubt as to the appropriation, or some error either in the genealogy, or in the heraldry of the tomb.

‡ The papers by Mr. J. G. Nichols in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1841 and 1843, contain some proofs of this; and it is confirmed by subsequent collections.

carved about that time, though the chantry was not actually established until after the son's death in 1474.

The next effigy is unique in its design. A curly-headed boy, dressed in a long gown, with loose sleeves, and shoes buttoned upon a thong, holds in his left hand a ball, and points with his right to a spot below his ear, in reference to which the inscription says,—

✠ ubi Dolor ibi Digitus.

Tradition ascribes this figure to Sir John Stanley's grandson, and relates that he was killed by a tennis ball.

The effigy attributed to William Staunton esquire, who married the heiress of Stanley, is no less peculiar. It is one of that economical kind in which the bust and feet are alone represented, the central part of the figure being left for the spectator's imagination. He is in peaceful costume; a short gown reaching only his knees, and high boots, each fastened on the instep by four straps. Altogether, he might be taken for a forester or bailiff, did not his sword and a collar of esses assert some claim to gentility.

The three last effigies are of the time of Henry VIII. representing Sir William Smythe and his two wives, lady Isabella Neville and Anne Staunton. These statues, with the tomb on which they were placed, are of elaborate detail, but in artistic execution inferior to the earlier works. Sir William Smythe, by his collar of esses, shews the continued attachment of the lords of Elford to the house of Lancaster.

We cannot quit this interesting series of effigies without some notice of Mr. Richardson's professional achievements as a sculptor, and the quotation of some very just remarks which he makes on the general question of restoration. As a specimen only of what he has accomplished in this instance, we quote a part of his description of the work bestowed on the first and finest effigy.

"The figure was broken into two parts, and the dilapidations were numerous. The restorations comprised the angels' heads, parts of their arms; the apex of the basinet, and part of the enriched orle; an inner piece of the tilting helmet, and the word *JESU* on frontal; the knight's left eye, *which had been gouged out*, and nose fractured; a piece of cuff of left gauntlet, and fore finger; two-thirds of handle and three-fourths of enriched scabbard of sword; the handle and end of dagger; a part of the lion's tail; one or two joints of the sollerets at the extremities of the feet; the elbow-pieces, spur-fastenings, and rowels. The minor disfigurements were *initials, dates,*

holes, and gashes on the body, limbs, and plinths; these were carefully gritted down or stopped. The worn camail, enriched belt, the collar of SS, and the numerous quatrefoil ornaments were recovered, and the effigy thoroughly cleansed."

Such were the results of Mr. Richardson's curative treatment. Are there any who, knowing how one fracture produces another, one gash tempts another, and one fool's initials induce the addition of others, are still doubtful whether this course of destruction should be arrested, lest "restoration" should sweep away even all that is left by the more idle destroyer? If there be, let them further ponder the following remarks of Mr. Richardson:—

"Objections have been raised by many learned and respected antiquaries as to the propriety of restoring, nay of even cleansing, these early memorials, with a jealous fear that by so doing all originality will be lost. Without doubt much injury has occurred by the employment of ignorant and unskilled artisans; but, on the other hand, how many a valuable record has been, through want of timely and judicious repair, destroyed from an honest belief in its utter worthlessness; and scarcely a mutilated effigy or tomb exists upon which there is not in itself or on some contemporary monument sufficient authority for its safe and perfect restoration. Those valuable records the far-famed crusaders' effigies, in the Temple Church, were all but condemned, as supposed to be in too dilapidated a state to be restored, and too forlorn in their mutilated and disfigured appearance to be replaced. The result proved that the supposition was fallacious. How admirably expressed are the reasons for that noble bequest of the Lady Katherine Leveson, widow of Lord Dudley, for the perpetual repairs of the Beauchamp chapel and tombs at Warwick, as inscribed on her tablet, viz. 'From her taking notice of the tombs of her noble ancestors, being much blemished by consuming time, but more by the rude hands of impious people, and in danger of utter ruin if not timely prevented,' &c. Such reasons it would be difficult to controvert; nor is it to be supposed that the founders of similar memorials contemplated their utter neglect and wholesale destruction. As historical records they claim not only careful preservation, but, from time to time, judicious restoration, thus rendering them continued objects of interest and respect. The same objection to the restoration of monuments might with equal propriety apply to the restoration of churches. Yet old parts are restored and new parts added; and if with care the various mouldings and details are followed, the building is thereby again

preserved to future ages. Let the artist of taste and love for mediæval pursuits be employed, and his motto will be 'Cleanse, but destroy not, add as little as possible, and not that little without positive authority.' Accurate and careful drawings, notes, and casts should in every case be taken during the restoration of monuments, and where sufficient public spirit exists illustrations should follow with the report, as in the present instance, combining the facts of the restoration with an account of any interesting discoveries and historical records of the persons represented."

Collectanea Antiqua. Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Two vols. 8vo.—Mr. Roach Smith has just completed the second volume of this valuable collection of antiquarian papers, he does not inform us if it is to be continued or not, but we hope that its author may meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to go on. We only regret that he could not venture to print a larger number of copies, for it is already difficult to obtain a complete set. The various papers in these two volumes relate chiefly to the period of the history of this country which we usually designate by the title of primeval—that is, to the period previous to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Among them are some valuable papers on the early coinage, British, Roman, Saxon, and Frankish. The contributions to British numismatics are especially valuable. In other branches of Roman antiquities Mr. Smith has been enabled to put on record from personal observation some of the most interesting discoveries of recent times. Thus we have, in the first volume, careful descriptions, with copious engravings, of the remains found in the Roman cemetery at Strood in Kent; of the remains of the same period found in caves on the coast of Yorkshire; of a Roman building discovered on the South Downs near Lancing in Sussex; of Roman remains found at Springhead in Kent; of tessellated pavements found in different parts of the island; of the remarkable sepulchral interment at Avisford in Sussex; of Roman monuments discovered in London; of Roman potters' marks on pottery also found in London; of sepulchral remains found at Barming in Kent, with various other smaller articles. The principal papers on Roman antiquities in the second volume are—the very important and detailed account of the villa at Harthp in Kent, excavated by Mr. Bland; the accounts of Roman remains found at

Mount Bures near Colchester, and on other sites at or near the same town; a long paper on tessellated pavements; and the description of the Roman Wall in Northumberland. Mr. Smith seeks to illustrate the antiquities of our island by comparing them with similar remains found in Gaul and Germany, and the account in the first volume of the Roman remains found at Boulogne, and more especially the elaborate and learned notes on the Roman antiquities of the towns on the Rhine, made from personal observations, are among the most valuable papers in the book. For Anglo-Saxon antiquities, besides several shorter articles, we have in the first volume accounts of remains found in Saxon sepulchres in Warwickshire, and at Sittingbourne in Kent, and some extremely valuable papers in the second volume on Anglo-Saxon remains found in different parts of England. As with the Roman remains, Mr. Smith elucidates the relics of the Teutonic settlers in England by comparing them with those of the Franks in Gaul, and of the Saxons and other tribes in Germany, and he has thus been able to settle some very curious points which before were entirely misunderstood. For the whole primeval period, Mr. Smith's two volumes contain more valuable and useful materials than any other work yet published in this country. The most important papers belonging to the mediæval period relate to a curious class of antiquities which, before the researches of Mr. Roach Smith, had scarcely attracted the attention of antiquaries—the leaden tokens and pilgrims' signs, which have now been collected in considerable numbers, and which are very singular illustrations of the manners and superstitions of the middle ages. Mr. Roach Smith's labours are so well known and appreciated, both in his native country and on the continent, that we hardly need add a word in commendation of them; and we are only sorry to say that we fear few copies are left for us to recommend our antiquaries to buy, and that there appears to be no immediate probability of a reprint.

The Autobiography of William Jerdan. Vol. I.—It is chiefly on Mr. Jerdan's own account that we regret that hard necessity has compelled him to become an autobiographer, and under peculiar circumstances, as his books and papers are dispersed, and he is obliged to trust mainly to his memory.

Mr. Jerdan began life under favourable auspices. He was the third son of a Scottish gentleman, and was born at Kelso in 1782. His early friends and masters were over-indulgent, and according to his

own account seem almost to have conspired to spoil him. His first occupation was in a Writer's office in Berwickshire; and here he fell into the company of Dr. Rutherford, author of a *View of Ancient History*, who inspired him with a desire to become a literary character, and to try his fortune in London. In 1801 a situation was procured at Messrs. Turners, West India merchants, in whose employ he found two young men, who afterwards became Lord Mayors of London, Sir John Pirie and Sir Peter Laurie. Had he imitated their perseverance in commercial pursuits, with his talents he might probably have been equally successful. At this period he formed one of a club of clever young men, who were greatly distinguished in after-life, and of whom Mr. Jerdan gives many anecdotes; among these, are Lord Truro; Sir David Pollock, who died Chief Justice at Bombay; the Lord Chief Baron (to whom this volume is familiarly dedicated), and his brother, Sir G. Pollock, "who by his great military talents, his sagacity and firmness, saved our Indian empire." Here Mr. Jerdan begins to lament his own unsteadiness of purpose, whilst he praises the untiring perseverance which led a Wilde and a Pollock to the highest stations in their learned profession.

Mr. Jerdan's commercial pursuits were terminated by a severe illness, which sent him back to Scotland, and after his recovery he was placed with Mr. Elliot, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, where he had too much leisure, and attended to pleasure more than his legal studies: if not a sound lawyer, he became an excellent freemason and a most entertaining companion. In about three years another illness compelled him to leave Edinburgh and return to London. In 1805 we find him as surgeon's clerk in the navy, and in the following year he first appeared in print in a Portsmouth newspaper. Shortly after he became connected with the London newspaper press, as reporter and editor of the "*Aurora*;" and in 1813 as chief editor and co-proprietor of the "*Sun*." In this paper and in the "*Literary Gazette*," which Mr. Jerdan shortly afterwards projected, he has been employed during the long period of 37 years. Here he would seem to have arrived at the height of his ambition. At one time he had a salary of 500*l.* a year, a share in a thriving concern, and troops of political and literary friends. We will not minutely enter into the reasons of his want of success, but must protest against Mr. Jerdan's unsparing and repeated accusation against literature itself, as the main cause.

There are several pages we would have

wished omitted; but, on the whole, the volume is amusing; some chapters very interesting; particularly one which gives details of the assassination of Mr. Perceval, more minute we believe than previously recorded. If the public patronise this volume, it is to be succeeded by several others.

Sketches of English Literature, from the 14th to the present century. By Clara Lucas Balfour. (Longman). — We have examined this work with no little care, having often experienced the difficulty of finding an unexceptionable and pleasing review of our own literature, such as can be put into the hands of young people with satisfaction. Mrs. Balfour is judicious in her management of the whole scheme, judicious in calling her pictures "*Sketches*," and judicious in fixing on the very points which are most worthy to arrest attention. The introduction is a well-written and interesting prologue to the whole. It takes us at once to a real scene—an old library, treasured up in the minster of the little town of Wimborne in Dorsetshire. Here, amid the black-letter tomes, the fine old MSS. her attention was attracted by the rusty iron chains hanging from the shelves, making them "the prisons rather than the homes of the books," which in old times were thus carefully secured to their places. Many thoughts naturally suggested by the spectacle are simply expressed. "Do we, by our warm firesides, in our comfortable easy chairs, books in abundance coming like a full tide into our dwellings, do we read as carefully as students there read?" For *then* there was a positive previous effort to make. The reader carried his desk and his seat to the shelf where the prized volume was fastened, and often read in cold and gloom and constrained positions. After a few pertinent remarks, Mrs. Balfour begins by tracing the influence of Italy upon our literature, and giving some very well-written sketches of the times as she proceeds. We are agreeably surprised at the good arrangement which has made room for so much, and produced a book so likely to be useful.

A History of English literature would require the combined labours of many hands and heads. When we think of the extent of the term we feel how vast and voluminous the idea. Science alone—what a department would that be! Theology again, where should we see the end of it? The literature of inventions, of the fine arts, music, the stage,—the tomes on moral and mental philosophy that would have to be written! Then the biography of writers and thinkers, often so closely

blended with their works that by no process could we separate them. This rapid glance at what would have to be done by any body of men undertaking to edit a true history of English literature may suffice to point out a small difficulty or two in the matter. Meanwhile, short works like Dr Aikin's *Letters to a Young Lady on English Poetry*, or like the present spirited and clever sketches, are highly valuable. So also are the lessons which it is in our day usual to give to young ladies and gentlemen, in schools and colleges on English literature. We are now led back to Anglo-Saxon times; our first lessons in literature are lessons in language, and we are taught to trace the formation of a national style through Saxon and Norman, and through the struggling reigns of the Henrys and Edwards. But we will not pursue so bewitching a subject farther. We heartily recommend Mrs. Balfour's little work.

The Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World - Records of Pilgrimages in many Lands and Researches connected with the History of Places remarkable for Memorials of the Dead, or Monuments of a Sacred Character, including notices of the Funeral Customs of the Principal Nations, Ancient and Modern. By R. R. Madden, M.R.I.A. Two vols. 8vo.—A very few remarks, in addition to the summary of contents which we have transcribed from the title page, will serve to explain the character of these two volumes. They partake more of the nature of a commonplace book than a digest, consisting chiefly of long extracts from former works either of archaeologists or travelers. The first volume relates to the funeral customs of the several nations of the ancient or heathen world, divided into chapters, in the second the funeral customs of the Christians and Mahometans are described, accompanied by accounts of the catacombs, sepulchres, and shrines which exist in all parts of the world. From various authors Mr. Madden extracts at great length, — as from Squier, Stephens, and other American writers, with respect to the sepulchral monuments of the Transatlantic continent; from Dr. Wilson on Celtic remains, from Mr. Petrie for Ireland; and so on. Of 150 pages which relate to the Shrines of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, the greater portion is derived from the book on "Early Travels in Palestine," edited by Mr. Wright, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Still, though this work is chiefly a compilation, the reader must derive some advantage from the author's personal experience, for he is able to speak of Jerusalem, and of the

plain of Troy, from his own knowledge; he has spent three years in Portugal; and he describes the Escorial from inspection. He has visited in person the grave of Sir John Moore at Corunna; and as a specimen of his anecdotes of the more modern "shrines and sepulchres" we will now quote his account of it:—

"On a rising ground, at the upper part of the town of Corunna, the Campo de San Carlos, the remains of Sir John Moore now repose. They were first interred on the ramparts; and on an adjoining rock, the French general Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, caused the following inscription to be placed.—

"Hic cecidit Joannes Moore, dux exercitus, in pugna Jan. xvi. 1809, contra Gallos a duce Dalmatiae ductos."

"The remains were subsequently removed to their present resting-place, and a monument was raised over them, at the expense of the English government, which, in 1824, was inclosed with an iron paling, and some years later was further protected from profanation by planting the ground around it, and making it a public promenade.

"In 1845 I visited the place where this brave soldier and good man has been 'left alone in his glory.' There were two parties on this occasion, visitors from the steamer that touched at Corunna; the more numerous one consisted of Englishmen, the other of half a dozen Frenchmen; and the behaviour of the latter, I must observe, was more in keeping with that sad and solemn interest than that of the former. When the French party came every one took off his hat, and an elderly man of the party said,—'Saluons les cendres de ce grand homme! Honneur, mes amis, au courage malheureux.' This was considered by some of my party as perfectly French and bombastic; to me it appeared an act of becoming generosity, which it was perfectly natural for Frenchmen to perform, and one, strange to say, which tourists of any class of our shores of Spain would not be at all likely to imitate."

The book is disfigured by very frequent typographical errors: but it has the advantage of an Index, and in that respect will be useful for reference on the subject of sepulchral antiquities.

Memoirs of the Rev. William Sellon, formerly Minister of the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, Lecturer at the Magdalen, at St. Giles in-the-Fields, and at St. Andrew Holborn; and Chaplain to the Earl of Pomfret. By Baker John Smith, of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. 12mo.—The Rev. William Sellon was chiefly remarkable as filling, at one

and the same time, all the pulpits mentioned in the above title-page,—the lectureships being what were called *alternate*. In the words of the Gentleman's Magazine at his death in 1790, "Few gentlemen possessed greater church preferment under the same circumstances as Mr. Sellon, who held 1,300*l.* a year without any patron but popular adoption." He had been first stipendary curate at Clerkenwell, and two years after he had left that church, he was elected by the parishioners to the perpetual curacy. This was in the year 1767. Unlike some popular divines who have subsequently shared in the like success, he appears rather to have belonged to the "orthodox" than the "evangelical" school; and he was engaged in a "long depending suit," defending his fold from the intrusion of the Rev. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Jones, the protégés of Lady Huntingdon, who presumed to preach in Northampton chapel, without leave from himself, or licence from the bishop. In the same year (1779) he assisted in laying the foundation stone of the Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green. "Thus (triumphantly recites his biographer) in one year we have seen the Rev. William Sellon successful on two occasions,—in legal strife, in the cause of religion; and assisting in laying the basis of a well-known court of justice." He has at last, it will be seen, found a somewhat magniloquent biographer, and one who admits his partiality, for, though Mr. Baker Smith never saw Mr. Sellon, he is one of his grandchildren. The very trifling materials that existed for the biography are eked out by extracts from Mr. Sellon's sermons, which it must be admitted are very commonplace, though he was considered eloquent in the pulpit—an effect probably resulting from a good delivery. It is seldom that sermons find their way to the press after sixty years, and in this instance it is probably more than the author ever contemplated; for Mr. Sellon did not publish much himself. His most useful literary production was that entitled an Abridgement of the Holy Scriptures, of which many thousand copies have been circulated by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Altogether, William Sellon thrived on the bosom of Mother Church—on the principles of universal suffrage and free trade. He "built Portman chapel, in Baker-street, the revenue arising from which formed a principal part of the subsistence of his widow and of several of his children for many years." He bought a farm at Harlesdon, in Middlesex, where he was succeeded by his eldest son, who became a justice of the peace; his second son was the late Mr.

Serjeant Sellon, a police magistrate; and the third was Joseph, a "philosopher." Of this worthy gentleman, who resided at Pinner Wood, and died in 1842, the last chapter of Mr. Smith's memoir gives a whole-length picture. The book, it will be perceived, is one of those at which ordinary critics will be apt to sneer, because it is not of general interest: but maintaining, as we do, that all biography, if faithfully related, is of value, we cannot unite in any such peremptory condemnation. On the contrary, we regard the Memoirs of Sellon as a contribution to the domestic history of the Eighteenth Century, depicting a state of manners in which persons were astonishingly self-complacent, and bishops wonderfully negligent.

Reminiscences of Thought and Feeling.
By the author of "*Visiting my Relations*."

—We were not quite prepared for the revelation of authorship which this book proclaims. It appears that the lady to whom we are indebted for it is also the authoress of a charming novel which some thirty-one years ago excited great interest and admiration, "*The Favourite of Nature*." We have a very grateful recollection of that fiction. It was certainly one of the best of its day, and its value is enhanced by the remembrance of the good and kindly man who delighted in its success,—a success to which his advice, encouragement, and assistance had much contributed,—the late Professor Smythé. In noticing the present volume we would not be misunderstood as wishing to lift it into an importance which, honestly, we cannot say that its merits deserve; but it has a certain value as being, we doubt not, a faithful picture of scenes and characters among which the authoress moved, not always, we must say, to the credit of her judgment. She seems deliberately to have placed herself under certain influences, all the time regarding them as unfavourable. She took up her abode with a devoted admirer and follower of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, and was after awhile surprised to find herself one of his flock. Again, although the much talked of miracle of the gift of tongues seemed to her "a mere dream of fanaticism," she did not withstand, but courted the society of believers in it. A book bearing on the face of it stronger marks of restlessness we have rarely read, and yet its doctrine, if it has any, is that of Quietism. We do not cite this as a marvel of inconsistency, for what more usual than to seize and pursue eagerly the antagonist idea to that which we feel has been injurious to us? Only we thus far

have a quarrel with our mentor that she cannot be quiet herself without sermonizing the whole world for being busy; and that, having laid to heart a certain array of texts from Scripture and maxims from holy books favourable to her present views, she waves off with a right royal hand all the rest, as in a measure needless and obtrusive. The book seems pervaded by one idea alone, that of "an interior, infallible guide," while the author expressly says that the "very essence of fanaticism consists in taking our stand upon some particular doctrine, and, forgetting how limited and low our knowledge (as imperfect creatures) is likely to be of the full bearing of that doctrine, the legislating from it for all the world, and, though purblind with prejudice and cramped with bigotry, still supposing we are seeing and judging in the freedom and impartiality of the spirit of truth." (p. 289.) But has not she done this very thing? May not the eye, so perpetually turned within, acquire less power of seeing the moral and religious beauty of the One great character set before us in the Gospel? Is it not just possible that we may be less selfish by fixing our loving glances *there*, than by seeking traces of the present operation of the Divine Spirit on our own minds? And yet there is a truth which cannot, we think, be disputed by any candid mind in her remarks on the sort of bondage to the mere letter which many teachers and writers and preachers impose upon themselves. In intolerance and apathy they neglect to cultivate the habit of mental exercise on the deep truths of Scripture and of human nature also, till they stiffen into a form from which they can never afterwards deviate. Clergymen learn their theology too much by book, and do not give themselves up freely enough to inward meditation or to large outward acquaintance with human nature. There is a great lack of "applied science" here. Again, a teacher, we are afraid our author's censures are but too well founded. Still, while allowing to her fully the immense importance of a teacher's own heart being penetrated by the truths he proclaims, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the treasure is in earthen vessels, and that the very highest possible embodiment of Divine truth in a human heart is no certain pledge that error may not co-exist with it. We believe that the heart may be sanctified, the divided Will reunited with the Divine Will, but not that we can ever be freed from the responsibility of referring to an absolute standard of faith.

Sixteen Months in the Danish Isles.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.

By Andrew Hamilton, Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North at Copenhagen. 2 vols.—Whatever be the faults of this book, it has the merit of standing almost alone in our day, as an Englishman's account of family life in different parts of Denmark. It is also good-tempered, sagacious, tolerably candid, and extremely entertaining. Mr. Hamilton evidently made himself welcome to his Danish hosts, and was treated with much more than strangers' ordinary portion of hospitality. He went to Denmark, from Rostock, early in the spring of 1849, and in the course of his sixteen months residence made himself well acquainted with the interiors of many families moving in distinct circles. Moreover, by great painstaking, he seems to have acquired a respectable share of knowledge of the language and literature of the country—sufficient at least to enable him to appreciate the labours of the learned. Among the most interesting characteristics of the Danes is their devotion to historical research, and of all these patient indefatigable labourers none is more remarkable than the veteran Rasmussen. Mr. Hamilton describes him as "a reverend though not old man, of tall person, and dazzling white hair, with a slight stoop, seemingly caused by long bending over his Icelandic MSS. * * * By a tall desk, not meant for sitting at," he continues, "he has now stood—I fear to say how many years—and bent over these time-worn materials." The book he was then engaged on was taken from the University Library, "a bulky bundle of close-written sheets of parchment, many corners altogether illegible even to him." Rasmussen is secretary to the R. A. S. of Copenhagen, and is indeed its very soul. Some of our readers may require to be informed that it has been in existence about twenty-six years, and is one of the best known and most efficient antiquarian associations in Europe. It numbers among its members most of the European potentates, the King of Denmark being himself President. Its publications are splendid, but so expensive that an opposition society has risen up, publishing not merely Icelandic, but old Danish books, in a cheaper form.

Mr. Hamilton wishes for more constant and lively intercourse between English and Danish antiquaries. His account of the valuable collection of Icelandic MSS. in the Round Tower of the University Library is extremely curious. Filched from the natives of the northern island in no scrupulous way, the only comfort is, that they are likely to be much better preserved now than in their native region. They occupy many shelves in the library, and

are reached by a very long and toilsome spiral ascent round the tower, whose highest compartment is occupied by the observatory of Tycho Brahe himself.

Equally important is the collection in the Old Northern Museum. This is located in a very handsome abode. Lofty and well lighted halls in a back wing of the palace of Christiansborg are devoted to it, and the chronological arrangement of the antiquities renders it invaluable for reference. The number of ancient remains is quite surprising. First you have those of the Pagan period, chiefly extracted from tumuli, but sometimes turned up by the ploughshare of the peasant. The stone, the bronze, and the iron period, have each their numerous representative specimens. Large rings of gold, and magnificent drinking horns of the same costly material, are stored up. Very ancient carved wood-work from Iceland, and altars and church furniture, distinctly mark the Christian period. Musical instruments are numerous, and chessmen and dice abound.

Mr. Hamilton seems to have taken much interest in the Danish ballad poetry. A very large collection of these old songs of the people has been made within the last few years by the diligent collector Svend Grundtvig. This gentleman, son of a celebrated Danish clergyman and poet, is well acquainted with English, and has translated many of our Scotch ballads into Danish. Whenever "the piping times of peace" allow him to devote himself to the work, he is employed in hunting up the old peasant lore. Ladies have made themselves of great use in taking down these ballads as chaunted by women among the peasantry, some of whom can sing for days together long ditties of by-gone centuries, but these persons are dying out apace. One of the most curious portions of Mr. Hamilton's book is the account of a visit to one of these songstresses, who gave our traveller ballad after ballad with untiring freshness.

Our space will not permit us to give any of the charming pictures of life in the woods, or in the "priest-courts" (so the parsonages are called), or in the herregaards (gentlemen's houses in the country.) It seems to be a life of great enjoyment and simplicity, which Mr. Hamilton has described with very genuine gusto, leaving room also for many interesting details of the authors, artists, clergymen, &c. of the country. His style we are obliged to say is loose and careless of grammatic observance to an extraordinary degree. Mr. Hamilton is as inferior to Inglis in easy elegant English as he is to Laing in clear exposition of the facts one wants to know, of the statistics and the morals of

the people he lived among. However it be we have gained a lively, clever, and interesting book.

The Days of Bruce: a story from Scotch History. By Grace Aguilar.—The writings of the late Miss Aguilar have obtained a larger portion of popular favour than we should, on the whole, have anticipated. Unless the merits of a plot or of a writer's style are strongly marked, a reviewer must in general take into the account some assistance from party influence. Yet such does not seem to have been the case here. Miss Aguilar was of the Jewish persuasion, yet not so tenacious a daughter of Israel but that she anxiously avoided all that might offend Christians; scarcely, indeed, can we reconcile with personal consistency so complete a setting aside of the negative and adoption of the positive in religious faith and feeling. Her early death having left her MSS. in the power of her nearest connexions, we of course must bear in mind that in preparing them for the press some discretion has been used, and that a posthumous publication is not to be dealt with precisely in the way in which we might criticise one of which the author was the responsible living guardian. "The Days of Bruce" will, however, unless we are much mistaken, be rather more than less favourably received by readers in general than her former works. We ourselves much prefer its entirely romantic character to an unreal picture of domestic life. In all Miss Aguilar has written we find traces of great amiability, of sweet and kindly affections, of high moral principle; but the tone is unnatural. There is an old-fashioned Grandisonian style about the conversations. In "The Days of Bruce" we care little for the unreality of that which is so far removed from us. We look upon it as a very pretty, elegantly-written, and interesting romance, and put it by the side of Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," Miss Lee's "Recess," and several other equally veracious but allowable fictions, which, having their foundation in fact, construct their characters after a model of their own, and produce results which some more rigid spirits than ours may condemn, but which for our own parts we regard as pleasant imaginations, easily to be distinguished from severe history, and, if not consistent with the habit of "down-digging" into hard and stony facts, may at least live side by side with a very sincere love of truth in the abstract.

Historical Sketches. By Rev. J. H. Gurney.—Not long ago, when noticing Mons. Saint Beuve's "Causeries de Lundi," we adverted to one of the papers in those

pleasant volumes, on "Lectures publiques du Soir."* What we there hailed as an account of the realisation of a very favourite idea of our own we are glad to find acted upon in England by a clergyman of the Established Church, and heartily welcome Mr. H. Gurney's volume of Historical Sketches, written for, and delivered originally at, the Mechanics' Institute of the little town where he then laboured as curate.

We have read this volume with great pleasure, but fear that in rewriting and enlarging the lectures a good deal of their first character has been lost, and this we regret, because everything which shows by example the best manner of communicating useful knowledge in a parish is particularly valuable. There is abundant proof how simply and clearly and in how forcible a manner Mr. Gurney would treat his subjects. History and biography are evidently his vocation, and he well knows how to seize upon the attractive points, to fix the memory of his hearers on things specially important to be borne in mind. We cannot but suppose, however, that as delivered they were more vivacious than now. They would require a great deal of remodelling, and reverting, probably to the first idea, before they could be quite appropriate as village lectures.

We prefer on the whole the Caxton Biography, but the Life of Luther, though of course not new, has the merit of greater fairness than lives of religious Reformers generally when written by Englishmen are famed for. We do not mean to say it is faultless in respect to candour, but it is larger and freer, and takes a wider range over the causes of the Reformation than we often find among our popular writers. Much praise too should be given to Mr. Gurney's clear English style, quite free from mannerism—no small advantage in one who writes for the people.

Democritus in London with the Mad Pranks and Comical Conceits of Motley and Robin Goodfellow to which are added Notes Festiveus, &c. 12mo.—The preface reveals, though the title-page is silent, that this small volume of elaborate folly is the production of Mr. George Daniel, author of "Merrie England in the Olden Time." This gentleman has some little skill in versification, so far as to produce a jingling melody, and to compose a short piece on a serious subject, but when he launches forth as a wit and satirist he is ponderously obscure, and consequently very dull. The main subject of the present pro-

duction is nothing more interesting or novel than the Queen's visit to the city to open the Royal Exchange. The puppets who perform in this piece are put forward as beings of infinite jest, and most excellent fancy; but the only impression they create is that the master of the motions is a concentration of unparalleled self-conceit, while his extremely good opinion of himself is accompanied with a very general depreciation of every body else. He is a great admirer of Shakspeare, Goldsmith, and Dr. Johnson, because it is fine to appear so; in that respect he will yield to no man, and he is very scurrilous against the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Queen Elizabeth and George the Third, Queen Victoria and royalty in general, Archdeacon Hale, Mr. Tite, and all married ladies, because he happens to be a cross-grained old bachelor, and in love with nothing but his own compositions and a few old books. His only really agreeable matter consists of numerous extracts from our elder poets and moralists which interlard his otherwise absurd notes. His dog-grels run on in this fashion:—

In my meeting-going guise,
Turning up the whites of my eyes
Like William Penn
(Mov'd by the Spirit!) when
With his Brummagem nick nacks
He bamboozled the poor blacks
(Cunning Quaker!)
Out of many, many an acre;
Giving for their title deeds
Little bits of glass, and beads!—
In my meeting-going guise,
Turning up the whites of my eyes
Like our fat friend
When he William Penn out-Penn'd,
From beneath his double chin
Took the Taunton lasses in,
Robb'd them of a pretty handsome
Sum, the rogue, by way of ransom!
Preach'd (papistically zealous)
Perjury to the Oxford Fellows, &c. &c.

It is difficult here, as throughout, to trace either the humour or the sense, but the passage is characteristic of the ordinary prejudice of this cockney laureate. In numberless instances, as in the story of Penn and the Taunton maids, Mr. George Daniel has once adopted an unfavourable view, and he adheres to it with a pertinacity which is deaf and blind to every subsequent occurrence or information that would influence a more candid mind. The whole book is full of prejudice, such as none but a very self-centered person would cherish for an hour. "Democritus in London" should be re-named Diogenes at Canonbury.

* *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1852, p. 169.

The Coquet-Dale Fishing Songs. Now first collected and edited by a North-Country Angler. 12mo. (Blackwoods.)—"These songs (it is stated in a dedication to the members of the Coquet-Dale Fishing Club) have already been widely disseminated, and in some cases frequently reprinted; nor have they been undistinguished by the praise, not only of the angler, but of the poet, of the critic, and of the bibliographer." Their originator, and part-author, was Mr. Robert Roxby, the clerk of a banking-house in Newcastle, whose simplicity of character, and love for all the charms of nature and of poetry, were akin to those which have been observed in bards of more distinguished fame, and which have generally endeared them to their friends and associates. Mr. Roxby was encouraged and assisted in the productions of his rustic muse by Mr. Thomas Doubleday, who frequently completed what the former had commenced: for Roxby, when urged to finish his happy effusions, would usually say, "He could begin, but he couldna bring her tull a focus!" This was the case with the Fareweel to Coquet, which has been generally considered as the best composition of the series, and which we shall here give as a specimen of the rest. The first three stanzas are Mr. Roxby's, and the rest added by Mr. Doubleday.

THE AULD FISHER'S FAREWHEEL TO COQUET.

Tune,—"*Grammachree*."

Come bring to me my limber gad
I've fish'd wi' mony a year,
An' let me hac my weel-worn creel,
An' a' my fishing gear;
The sun-beams glint on Linden Ha',
The breeze comes frae the west,
An' lovely looks the gowden morn
On th' streams that I like best.
I've thravn the flee thae sixty year,
Ay, sixty year and mair,
An' mony a speckled troutie kill'd
Wi' teckle, heuk, and hair;
An' now I'm auld and feeble grawn,
My locks are like the snaw;
But I'll gang again to Coquet-side,
An' tak' a fareweel thraw.
O Coquet! in my youthful days
Thy river sweetly ran,
An' sweetly down thy woody braes
The bonnie birdies sang;
But streams may rin, and birds may sing,
Sma' joy they bring to me,
The blithesome strains I dimly hear,
The streams I dimly see.
But, ance again, the weel-kenn'd sounds
My minutes shall beguile,
An' glistening in the wintry sun
I'll see thy waters smile:
An' sorrow shall forget his sigh,
An' age forget his pain,
An' ance mair, by sweet Coquet-side,
My heart be young again.

Ance mair I'll touch, wi' gleesome foot,
Thy waters clear and cold,
Ance mair I'll cheat the gleg-s'ed trout,
An' wile him frae his hold;
Ance mair, at Weldon's frien'ly door,
I'll wind my tackle up,
An' drink "Success to Coquet-side,"
Tho' a tear fa' in the cup.

An' then fareweel! dear Coquet-side!
Aye gaily may thou rin,
An' lead thy waters sparkling on,
An' dash frae linn to linn;
Blithe be the music of thy streams,
An' banks, thro' after days,
An' blithe be every fisher's heart
Shall ever tread thy braes!

Newcastle, April 1825.

The Coquet is a river which runs through the very midst of the wild county of Northumberland, from the area of fell and heath which constitutes its westernmost boundary, and which forms one of the most desolate and stern portions of the Scottish Border, until the stream falls into the German Ocean on the east, a few miles below the ruins of the castle and hermitage of Warkworth. Of the scenery of this picturesque river, the Editor of this volume—whose name does not appear—has given a graphic description in the preface. Notes are also appended with regard to many of the most interesting localities: and the music of the several tunes to which the songs have been accommodated, form another appendix. The volume is handsomely printed: and cannot fail to become a great favourite in the district whose beauties and sports it so pleasantly commemorates.

Poetry of The Anti-Jacobin; comprising the celebrated Political and Satirical Poems, Parodies, and Jeux-d'Esprit of the Right Hon. George Canning, the Earl of Liverpool, Marquis Wellesley, the Right Hon. J. H. Frere, G. Ellis, esq. W. Gifford, esq. and others. New and Revised Edition, with Explanatory Notes. 12mo.—This is an acceptable reprint of a book that has now become scarce, and which will continue to preserve both an historical and a literary interest. Mr. Charles Edmonds, the editor, has bestowed some pains upon its annotation; but we are debarred from giving him full praise on this score from his having unfortunately remained ignorant of a tabular list of the authors of these poetical pieces, which was formed by Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, upon the excellent authority of Canning's own copy, Lord Burghersh's copy, Wright the publisher's copy, and the information of W. Upcott, who acted as amanuensis for the printer, and which was published in "Notes and Queries" of the 3d May 1851. It does not appear

from that list that there is any ground for placing the name of the Earl of Liverpool on the title-page, but several pieces are stated (by Lord Burghersh) to have been contributed by Lord Morpeth, two by Baron Macdonald, and some by other contributors. A note by James Boswell written in his copy of the *Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin* now in the possession of Mr. Bolton Corney asserts that the lines for Charles J. Fox's bust at Czarczewo were written by William Pitt himself. By Lord Burghersh they are attributed to George Ellis. The most frequent contributors were Canning, Moore, and Ellis. It appears that most of the pieces were written in a room at Wright the publisher's in Piccadilly, which was appropriated to the business of the *Anti-Jacobin*. "What was written (says Mr. Hawkins) was generally left open upon the table and as others of the party dropped in, hints or suggestions were made, sometimes whole passages were contributed by some of the parties present, and afterwards altered by others, so that it is almost impossible to ascertain the names of the authors." When however more than one author is named, the piece may generally be supposed to have had a joint authorship. Mr. Hawkins's paper is so important that it ought even now to be printed for insertion in this volume. It will certainly tend much to improve any future edition. [Since this was written the publisher has sent us for insertion a new table of "Contents," with the names of the authors.] A little more pains may also be bestowed in tracing the parodies, as, for instance, the Prologue to "The Rovers" follows closely Pope's Prologue to Addison's *Cato* and though this may be in the recollection of many readers out of ten, still it is the part of an editor to point it out.

Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on European Civilization. Translated from the Spanish of the Rev. J. Balmez, by C. J. Handford and R. Kershaw. This is a work of very great interest. Its author, a Spanish Abbé, died recently at the age of thirty-eight only. The loss of such a leader and workman, to the church, and especially to the church of his country, must have been incalculable. And we do not wonder that at a time of renewed eagerness to gain converts to Catholicism, two English translators should have been found; men ready to catch at an eloquent writer's attempts to prove that we English Protestants have been all along grossly mistaken in suppos-

ing that true civilization is less likely to be advanced by means of the predominance of the Romish faith than by the light and liberty which we claim as the special gifts of the reformed religion.

There are very remarkable admissions notwithstanding on the face of the Abbé Balmez's book. He was himself of literary habits, and had also extensive intercourse with men of all nations. He knew very well that considerable scepticism existed in his country. He was quite aware that the most intelligent members of the community were secretly trying Catholicism by utilitarian tests, and that the scrutiny must be unfavourable to his cause, so far as the present state of Spain is concerned. "Unfortunately," he says, "we have nothing left but great recollections; let us at least avoid despising them." And yet, conscious as he could not but be of the melancholy deterioration of a whole people, under a system of education which has, more than in any other country, been in the hands of churchmen only, nothing seems so terrible to him as the thought that Protestant influence in any shape should be admitted to refine or to amend society.

The conduct of his pleading in the cause of Romanism will with justice be impeached, both as to its candour and soundness. It is far from fair to claim as the results of Catholicism (distinctively) whatever of holy hope and trust, whatever of strength in trial, and victory in temptation, flowed from the Christianity of the earlier church. Easy enough indeed it is to see that if we are merely comparing the state of the world under Heathenism, and under even the most imperfect form of Christianity, there was gain to society in the substitution of the latter for the former. But that is not the question—it is Protestant as compared to Catholic civilization of which we are speaking; and as we read the eloquent letters of Niebuhr, written from Rome, painting, in strong but well-validated terms, the practical corruption, the apathy of the priesthood, the immense increase of crime consequent upon the restoration of papal power, compared to the state of things even in the military and irreligious government of Buonaparte, we cannot but wonder at the hardihood of him who would claim for Romanism in itself a purifying character. What has this magnificent church done for even Italy? for the home, the centre, of her power and influence? Alas! we anticipate a recriminative question. What has our own church here in England done, it may be asked, for the multitude? Too little, by far, we allow. Civilization itself, as M. Guizot says, is

"very youthful;" yet looking, as we must, to the development of what is best in *humanity* even more than what is best in *society*, we regard the protest of human beings against the popedom as a plain palpable assertion of a moral principle, and, as such, as "a revolt of the conscience" even more than of the understanding—a signal triumph of right over wrong. The belief, still spread over many lands, of a leader gifted with plenary spiritual powers, for the government of the church, even when himself living in flagrant transgression of the laws of God's government.—a vast army of auxiliaries, sharing a portion of the same sacerdotal influence, and tenderly shielded from ordinary accountabilities,—this it is that, when once the soul

of a true-hearted man has negatived it, thenceforward he breathes in a purer air, and may find freedom and other blessings, if he will, in his onward path. But this he certainly often does *not* will to do. Neither society nor humanity are brave pursuers of obvious advantages. One important point, however, is to stand fast upon an absolute moral gain. Tell us not of a small civilization here or there,—of a refined court, a cultivated state of the arts. We must look deeper than this. It is mournful to see so good and intellectual a man as Balmez pressing upon us sophistical reasonings for plain and simple truths. One page of Chalmers' eloquent life is worth more than all he has to give.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 20. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Thomas Faulkner, esq. of Birkenhead, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Akerman, the Resident Secretary, exhibited a rubbing from a brass of Sir John Hampden (ob. 1553), at Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire. The figure is clothed in the armour of the time, and is remarkable only for the artistic manner in which the feet are foreshortened.

Mr. Roach Smith announced the purchase of the site of the Roman Verulam by a building company, who are likely to obliterate every trace of the ancient foundations.

Mr. Wright exhibited an ancient sword-blade, a spear-head of unusual shape and length, and a portion of a supposed arrow-head, from a Saxon burial-place in Leicestershire.

Dr. Mantell exhibited a glass armlet, dug up some years since on Malling Hill, Sussex. He also communicated the result of an analysis which he had obtained of some fragments of a glass cinerary urn procured at Puteoli.

Mr. Palmer exhibited a penny of Edward I., with the name of Robert de Hadleigh, the last moneyer whose name appears on our English coins.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a remarkably fine secretum of William de Flamenville, in the time of King John. This individual had the manor of Whitenham, in the ward of Coquetdale, Northumberland, given to him by that monarch in the year 1200. The

seal bears an antique gem in the centre, the metal setting being silver.

Mr. Thoms communicated some remarks by Professor Munch, of Christiania, on the signification of the word *fyrst*, in our Saxon laws, which he showed to be a species of divination similar to that described by Tacitus in his "Germania," and practised in Scandinavia down to the latest period of paganism.

June 10. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

John Lewis Fytche, esq. of Thorpe hall, Lincolnshire, and Samuel Woods, esq. M.R.C.S. of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Bunning, Architect to the Corporation of London, exhibited a very beautiful model of the Crypt under Gerard's hall, Basing-lane, accompanying it with a note, which stated that the preservation of this beautiful structure, which had been so much desired, was utterly impracticable.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a curious assemblage of Roman-British pottery, the result of excavations by himself and the Rev. Pemberton Bartlett, in the spring of the present year. These examples were evidently the refuse of several kilns in the neighbourhood of Fordingbridge, which had probably been in operation down to the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. A further and detailed account was promised at a future meeting.

Mr. Akerman also communicated the transcript of a letter written by General Lambert, in reply to the mandate of the Council of State, in the year 1659, com-

manding his retirement to his furthest residence. At this critical period Monk had invested and niled the capital with an army of veterans, and a proclamation was issued by the Council of State, commanding Lambert, Robert Lilburne, Harrison, and others of the Republican officers, to withdraw from London under severe penalties. Lambert, it appears, proved contumacious, and was finally committed to the Tower, whence he made his escape, and was subsequently taken prisoner by Ingoldsby near Darent. The latter acknowledges the receipt of the Council's order, states that he (Lambert) cannot repair to his fortress house because it was ruined in the late wars, he consents to go to Wimbledon or Nonsuch, but, if this alternative be denied him, he desires that he may be furnished with a pass to go beyond seas.

Mr. Bruce, the Treasurer, exhibited a small Dyptich of Russo-Greek workmanship.

J. H. Parker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of beautiful drawings of early churches in France, in illustration of a communication to be read at a future meeting.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, notice was given by Mr. Lott of a proposal to rescind the recent alterations of the Statutes, which have reduced the terms of subscription as stated in our last number.

June 17. Sir Robert H. Inglis, V.P.

It was announced that his Majesty the King of Denmark had consented that his name should be enrolled among the Royal Patrons of the Society.

Announcement was also made that a Catalogue of the Society's Library is in preparation, and the Fellows were invited to contribute any additional books at their disposal before its going to press.

The Rev. J. B. Reade exhibited various urns, an Anglo-Saxon spear head and knife, two iron rings, &c., discovered in the sepulchral pit at Stone, near Aylesbury, described by Mr. Akerman in the last volume of the *Archæologia*.

Lord Strangford, Director, exhibited for Mr. Hampton a very curious fibula of brass, in the form of two snails, said to have been dug up in the Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies.

Mr. Byles exhibited, by the hands of Capt. Smyth, the figure of a woman of the workmanship of the sixteenth century, enameled, apparently the hand of a knife, found recently at Box Moor, co. Hertford.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a small oval seal or ticket of brass, bearing the legend ΜΥCΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΒΡΕΙΤΕΩΝ and the portraits of Philip the Elder, his son Philip, and Otacilia the empress, be-

sides a small figure of Bacchus in his tutelary character, the property of the late H. P. Borrell, esq. of Smyrna. This object is clearly a ticket of the Μυσταί of the suburb of Brisea, in Laconia, a town in which Bacchus was highly honoured, as appears by a notice in Pausanias, lib. iii. Mr. Akerman promised some further remarks on this very curious object at a future meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Kendrick exhibited, by the hand of Mr. Hawkins, two chessmen formed of jet, which had been found in a large mound called the Moot Hill, near Warrington. They are not later, perhaps, than the tenth century. It was remarked by Mr. Hawkins that it might be well to mention on this occasion that spurious fabrications of seals, &c. formed of jet had appeared in the London market—some of them were well executed—others too clumsily to deceive the merest novice; but the exposure was necessary, as jet is a substance bearing no distinct marks of age. The chessmen now exhibited are unquestionably genuine, but they might suggest spurious imitations.

Mr. George Roberts, of Lyme Regis, communicated a notice of a discovery of a Roman bath and tessellated pavement at Holcombe farm, in the parish of Uplyme, on a site which from time immemorial had been called "the churchyard," owing to its being surrounded by an inclosure, on the carting away of a portion of which the pavement was discovered. The inclosure is about 300 feet long by 42 feet broad, and some hundred loads of worked stone have been taken out of it for drainage purposes.

Joseph Beldam, esq. communicated some drawings of the vault at Royston, called Lady Roesia's Cave. Its form, with its descending shaft, and several semi-circular niches in the walls, exactly tally with the Columbaria in Italy, and fully prove Mr. Akerman's suggestion, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 28, that it is a place of Roman interment of that class. At some period of the middle ages (possibly as late as the fifteenth century, and certainly long after the era of Stukeley's "Lady Roesia," the vault appears to have been re-opened, and probably occupied by a hermit, who covered the walls with the rude religious bas-reliefs which still remain, and have been delineated by Mr. Beldam with greater accuracy than they were published in Stukeley's book. It is remarkable that they retain their polychromatic tinctures, showing how dry the vault has always been, and consequently not unsuitable for the residence of an anchorite.

At this meeting William Richard Drake,

esq. gave notice that on the 18th of November, he should make the following Motion, as an Amendment upon the proposal of Mr. Lott :—

“That it is inexpedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council,) that the proposed alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the re-discussion of Alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only Chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom, has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise in the prosecution of the Study of Antiquities.”

Edward Hawkins, esq. also gave notice that on the 25th November, he should move—

“That a Committee be appointed to revise the Statutes and Bye-laws of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Report what Alterations it may deem expedient for the Improvement of the Society.”

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 18th of November.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 4. John Scandrett Harford, esq. president, in the chair.

Mr. Yates, having just returned from his visit to Germany, with the special object of examining the Roman wall between the Danube and the Rhine, informed the meeting that his expedition had proved very successful, and that he had received from several eminent antiquaries in Germany valuable assistance in prosecuting his inquiries. The results of his exploration and the comparison of the great work of Roman perseverance in Germany, with the Wall of Severus, he hoped to bring before the Society in detail, at their meeting at Newcastle in August. Mr. Yates laid before the society several memoirs which he had collected on the continent relating to the Wall, as also to the Roman vestiges in the district he had visited. He produced also various transactions of foreign Archæological Societies with which he had had occasion to communicate during his tour, and offered some observations illustrative of the progress of antiquarian investigation in Germany, and the character of several local collections of antiquities which he had visited.

Mr. Franks read a communication from Mr. Charles Newton, relating to the ancient remains at Crendi in Malta, which he had lately examined, on his journey to Asia Minor. They consist of the ruins of two temples, supposed to be Phœnician, one on the summit of a hill, the other near

the sea. They are composed of very large blocks of stone, presenting a general appearance not unlike Stonehenge. Mr. Newton considers them a link between that primitive construction and Early Greek art. The only ornaments are a sort of volute, and spiral holes cut in some of the stones, such as the lintels of the doorways. Several views of these remains, from sketches by Mr. Colnaghi, who accompanied Mr. Newton, were exhibited. Mr. Newton, finding that the remains had suffered from wanton injury, obtained permission from the governor to remove to the museum any objects which might deserve to be more securely placed, and a considerable quantity of pottery, a sculptured altar, with other relics, had in consequence been deposited in the museum. The Governor and Lady Reid visited the ruins during Mr. Newton's operations, and he had received every assistance and encouragement. Mr. Newton sent specimens of the pottery, of various colours, some of the fragments being curiously wrought with scaled ornament of rude execution.

Mr. Auldjo gave an account of “St. Peter's Chair,” at Venice, preserved in the church of St. Peter, and produced copies of the inscriptions sculptured upon the back of the chair, with interpretations supplied by Mr. Vaux. The chair is now fixed against the wall, so that an inscription which exists on the reverse side of the back is no longer visible. Mr. Auldjo expressed his opinion that this celebrated marble seat might have been brought from Sicily. The inscriptions had sometimes been erroneously described as Cufic, but Mr. Vaux stated that they are Arabic, and he gave a translation of that which appears on the face of the back of the chair, being a prayer invoking the merciful indulgence of the Deity.

Dr. Mantell gave an account of the tombs at Lower Heyford, Northamptonshire, the memorials of John Mauntell and his wife, date about 1446, and of Sir Walter Mantell, 1467. He exhibited a rubbing of the brasses representing the knight and his lady, which are interesting examples of costume.

Mr. Wardell, of Leeds, sent a notice of several antiquities from Ireland, now in his museum, and presented drawings of them to the society. They were found in the counties of Westmeath and Longford.

Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited several pieces of ancient plate, especially a series of spoons, shewing the changes in form from 1573 to 1767. He observed that little variation in shape appeared to have been adopted from the middle of the

fifteenth century, as shewn by the spoon of Henry VI. preserved at Hornby Castle, till the Restoration, when a novel form was introduced. The next great change in form was about the reign of George I. which continued in vogue till the close of that of George II. Mr. Morgan produced also a curious silver receptacle for perfume, in the form of a square tower, with turrets surmounted by vanes at the corners. He considered it to be of Nuremberg workmanship.

A superb Italian helmet, of the close of the sixteenth century, with some other objects recently added to the Tower armoury, were exhibited by permission of the hon. Board of Ordnance. The helmet, Mr. Hewat observed, is one of the finest examples of metal chasing ever seen in England, being scarcely inferior in design or execution to the celebrated shield at Windsor Castle. The decorations consist of numerous figures, representing the conflict of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ, Hercules, Andromeda chained to the rock, &c. There are also grotesques, groups of fruit and flowers, and other enrichments which cover every part of the helmet, and are finished with the utmost delicacy.

Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. sent a beautiful piece of English plate, a silver toilet-box, part of a service preserved by his family. It was chased with much elegance of design, the subject being Venus and Hercules.

Mr. Webb exhibited a casket enriched with plates of Limoges enamel, painted in grisaille, and representing the labours of Hercules. It was formerly in the Petit collection, and is of value as bearing the mark of an artist of no ordinary merit, of whose works no other example is known.

Mr. Pearson exhibited a large assemblage of reliquaries, crosses, and pendant ornaments, formerly in the possession of the Weston family, and preserved at Sutton Place, near Guildford. They comprised several ornaments of gold richly enamelled, supposed to be of Portuguese workmanship; an elegant *montre d'abbaye*, or diminutive circular watch; the case formed of crystal, several holy papal medals; and a silver reliquary in the form of a heart, containing a fragment of the heart of James II. and inscribed "*Pericardium Reg. Jac. Secund.*"

Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, sent two silver torques, found in Lincolnshire, and the chessmen formed of jet, recently discovered in the Mote Hill, near Warrington—one of them appeared to be a pawn, the other had been supposed to be a knight.

Mr. Farrer brought for examination the remarkable Roman sword, bearing on the bronze scabbard a figure of Germanicus, *GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.*

and supposed to have been a sword presented to Tiberius, engraved in our Magazine for Jan. 1851. It was found at Castel, in Germany, and Mr. Farrer stated that portions of bronze gates, of fine workmanship, were discovered at the same time, but had unfortunately not been preserved.

Amongst antiquities exhibited were a numerous collection of bronze ornaments, weapons, fibulae, and armlets, &c. found at Exning, Icklingham, and Colchester. They were chiefly of the Roman and Saxon periods, with some singular flat objects of stone, perforated for suspension, possibly as amulets, relics, it may be supposed, of more rude and primitive times. They were discovered at Lexden, near Colchester. Similar objects have been found in Germany. This collection had been formed by Mr. Edward Acton of Grandisburgh, Suffolk, and is destined to be added to the series in course of arrangement in the "*British Rooms*," at the British Museum. With these relics was shewn the mould of a stone mould for casting leaden tokens, or counters—the obverse presenting a regal head—the legend had not been explained, but the date of this curious object appeared to be as early as the fourteenth century. Mr. Brailstone produced a number of bronze celts, with fragments of swords, a javelin head, a chisel, and a lump of metal, the celts being untrimmed and fresh from the mould; the whole deposit appearing to indicate that the manufacture of weapons of bronze had been carried on at the spot where the discovery was made: they had been found during the previous week at Romford, in Essex. Mr. Wardell, of Leeds, presented drawings of several bronze antiquities from Ireland, of the same period, found in co. Westmeath, and at Granard, co. Longford; the originals are preserved in his museum. Several relics of the Saxon period, weapons and ornaments of gilt bronze set with ruby glass, were shewn by Mr. Poynter. They were found near the coast of Kent, at Deal. Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, sent a drawing and account of the discovery of a necklace of amber beads, at a considerable depth in a bog in the south of Ireland. Ancient relics of amber are rare in that country; the entire necklace, formed of thirty-eight beads, is now in Mr. Hoare's museum. The Rev. C. Manning brought a gold ornament lately found in Suffolk, a pendant formed of filigree, and worn by means of a loop, resembling certain ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon age.

A sword, long preserved by a family now resident at Dover, as having belonged to Cromwell, was laid before the meet-

ing by Mr. Way. In form and size it precisely resembles those found on the field of Naseby, now at Goodrich Court. On the blade appears on each side a medallion portrait, inscribed "General Oliuer Cromwell," with several Latin mottos, such as "Regere seipsum summa est sapientia." "Soli Deo Gloria," and "In te Domine speravi non confundar in eternum." The sword is perhaps more probably one wielded by a partizan of the Protector's than a weapon used by himself. Mr. Hewitt produced a Jacobite sword from the Tower, having the effigy of the old Pretender engraved on the blade, "Vivat Jacobus Tertius, Magnæ Britanniæ Rex," as shewing the fashion at the period of thus marking the swords of partisans in a popular cause.

Mr. Clayton, possessor of the station at Chesters, on the Roman Wall, and town clerk of Newcastle, desired to assure the meeting of the gratification with which the visit of the Institute was anticipated in Northumberland, and to tender the pledge of a very cordial welcome. The President then closed the meeting, the last of the session, by adjournment to Newcastle, where he hoped to take part in their proceedings on 24th August.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 12. Mr. Briggs, of King's Newton, Derbyshire, communicated an account of the remains of a building, apparently ecclesiastical, but hitherto unnoticed, called St. Bride's, in the village of Staunton, about one mile and a half from Calke Abbey, and five from Repton. The paper was accompanied by drawings of sculpture and other antiquities discovered on the spot.

Mr. Black exhibited a large collection of rubbings from sepulchral brasses in Northamptonshire, formerly belonging to Mr. Baker, the historian of the county. Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A. exhibited a palimpsest seal found at Oxford, originally of the fourteenth century; and Mr. Oliveira several fine carvings in ivory, and other works of art in pilever and needlework, which he had brought from Lisbon.

May 26. Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, communicated a notice of Bramdean church, Hampshire, with descriptions of some mural paintings in it of the thirteenth century; also of St. John's church, Winchester, with an account of his discovery of the figure of St. Andrew the Apostle and another personage on the walls of that edifice. Mr. Adey Repton communicated a paper on Roman and British urns, accompanied by drawings; and Mr. Clarke, of Easton, Suffolk, an account of the discovery of a Roman vault

at Roses Pit, containing five urns, some teeth, and bones, and one horn. Mr. Clarke also exhibited the impression of a gold Portuguese coin found at Hoo, with a testoon of Edward VI.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the Pau cases of India, in illustration of a brass cornet exhibited by Dr. V. Pettigrew, of Bengalese manufacture, which had been erroneously supposed to be the rest for the foot of a lance. One similar has been used for the mounting of the ancient seal of the Grammar School of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. The use of this cornet is to hold the chunam, or shell-lime, with which the Indians sprinkle or smear the leaves of the beetle-nut for mastication.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a pilgrim's token of the fifteenth century recently found in Brickhill-lane, London; and Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk, a collection of rings, including one of gold, supposed to be Saxon, and an extraordinary silver ring, also Saxon.

June 9. Drawings of various antiquities in the museum of Mr. Bateman, of Youghreave, co. Derby, were exhibited by Mr. Brushfield; also a very curious reliquary set in a silver box, found in a stone coffin, supposed to contain the remains of Benedict Biscop, obiit 703, in St. Peter's monastery, at Monkwearmouth, co. Durham, during some alterations in 1803. It was given to the present proprietor by the person who took it out of the coffin; but the workmanship of the box is apparently of as late a date as the fourteenth century. The question, therefore, arises, was it really the coffin of Benedict Biscop? If so, it must have been disturbed at some earlier period, and the reliquary at that time placed in the coffin.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited two spurs, not a pair, but both of the Elizabethan period.

Mr. Burkitt read a paper on the ancient signs of houses in London, and enumerated many that still exist.

This Association will next meet for their annual congress at Newark, during the month of August. The London meetings will be resumed on the 10th of November.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 14. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, V.P. Various donations were laid on the table, including a Flint Arrow-head, found at Jackson on the Mississippi, U.S.; by James Johnstone, esq. Its peculiar form attracted special attention, being bevelled off on the reverse sides, apparently to give it a revolving motion, on the principle and with the same purpose as the grooves of a modern rifle. A series of embossed Floor

Tiles, from North Berwick abbey, East Lothian; and curious emblematic Paintings set in carved oak from the church of St. Menach. Isle, by Robert Mercer, esq. Ramsay Lodge, Portobello. The first Seal of the Friendly Insurer—the earliest insurance office established in Scotland, by Wm. Swanson of Leithhead, esq. An antique silver Watch, with separate index of the hours and minutes, by Robert Caunter, esq. An ancient Cinerary Urn, in unusually fine preservation, found in Nov. 1849, in a stone coffin, on the farm of Greenford, on the Panmure estate; presented by D. D. Black, esq. of Brechin.

The first communication laid before the meeting was a notice of the ancient Gaelic MS. termed "The Little Book of Clanranald;" by W. F. Skene, esq. F.S.A. Scot. From evidence collected by the Highland Society in 1805, with reference to the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, Mr. Skene showed that a small MS., termed by MacVurich of South Uist, the last of the hereditary Senachies of Clanranald, "The Red Book," was given to Macpherson, the so-called translator of Ossian; and that a folio MS., which Macpherson considered to be, properly speaking "The Red book," was in the possession of a Lieut. Donald Macdonald in Edinburgh. The minister of the parish, Mr. Angus McNea, states, on the other hand, in the same evidence, that the folio MS. in Edinburgh was a transcript made by Clanranald himself, of a MS. which had been stolen and taken to Ireland. When Macpherson died, only one old MS. was found among his papers, and this was the one he had obtained from MacVurich. It eventually came into the possession of the late Hugh Macqueen, W.S., as agent for Clanranald, and was produced from the family charter-chest by his successor, for inspection of the Society on this occasion. Thus, however, Mr. Skene assigned reasons for believing, is not the original "Red Book," but an ancient copy; and he then proceeded to detail the circumstances attending his discovery and ultimate acquirement of a more ancient and perfect copy of the same MS. in Dublin, which he also exhibited, and stated his reasons for believing it to be the original MS. called the "Leabhar Dearg," or Red Book of Clanranald, kept by the MacVurichs, the hereditary Senachies of the family, and of which transcripts were made from time to time. It is in the ancient Gaelic character, has been added to at different periods, and contains not only the entire genealogy, of which thirty-two pages are wanting in the other MS., but also the fragment of an earlier history. Mr. Skene concluded his remarks by expressing the pleasure he felt

that so interesting a MS. has again revisited Scotland, after an interval of 250 years. He proposes depositing it, under certain conditions, in the Advocates' Library. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Skene showed the very slight grounds which had sufficed to satisfy some superficial investigators of the "Little Book of Clanranald," that it was really an Ossianic MS. The Lord of the Isles is termed in it "Rìgh Fionnall," King of the Islands of the Strangers, or Western Isles; and the clan of the Macdonalds is called "Clan Colla." The detection of these two names seems to have been accepted by certain over-zealous champions for the honour of this Homeric era of the Gael, as evidence enough of a poem of which the renowned Fingal of Ossian was the hero. The principal part of the MS. consists of a history of the Clan Macdonald, beginning with Angus Og, Lord of the Isles, who fought on the side of Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, and terminating with the wars of Montrose. The genealogies are interspersed with several poems, but all of a comparatively late date, and none attributed to Ossian. It was from a copy made from Macpherson's MS. by Mr. Donald Mackintosh, librarian to the Highland Society of London, (and now in the possession of Mr. Skene,) that a very loose and inaccurate translation was furnished to Sir Walter Scott, from which he derived some of the notes to the "Lord of the Isles."

The next communication, by Mr. Alexander Christie, was entitled, "Remarks on the occurrence of ornamentation of a Byzantine Character on Weapons and Carved Wooden Implements, made by the Natives of an African Tribe on the Coast of the Red Sea." Various specimens of native workmanship, including weapons and domestic implements, recently brought from Aden, were exhibited. The most beautiful were a set of large wooden spoons, decorated with the same interlaced ornaments as are familiar to us on the sculptured Scottish standing-stones, and on ecclesiastical relics of native workmanship, both in Scotland and Ireland, previous to the 12th century. Mr. Christie read an account of this African tribe from notices of a recent traveller, showing that they still retain among them the traces of a corrupt Christian creed, and expressed his belief that, in the remarkable correspondence of the style of art still preserved and practised among them, we have evidence of their descent from a branch of the ancient African Church, planted by some of the early Christian Fathers in Abyssinia and along the coast of the Red Sea; and may derive from this

an additional proof of the source of that familiar style of ornamentation, at one time so widely diffused, but which it has been the fashion among certain British antiquaries to refer to a Scandinavian origin, under the name of "Runic knots."

A communication was then read by Lieut. H. Yule, of the Bengal Engineers, "On various Stone Monuments in India, corresponding to the Cromlechs and Groups of Standing-stones in the North of Europe." This paper was illustrated with drawings of stone circles, kistvaens, cromlechs, and other rude native monuments in different parts of India, all bearing a close resemblance to what are usually styled Druidical structures in Europe, and the cinerary urns and other remains found in them, all strikingly suggestive of an ethnological correspondence with similar European monuments.

Dr. Benjamin Bell presented to the

Society two curious woven tunics, found along with a male and female skeleton, at a depth of between 5 and 6 feet, in a bog, on the top of a hill called Nosewick, on the mainland of Shetland. Dr. Bell was present when the discovery was made by some labourers digging for peat. The bones, some of which still remain wrapped in the dress as when found, are soft and pliable, and deeply stained of a dark brown colour by the moss, which has also preserved the dress, as if it had been tanned. From the circumstances of the discovery, several members present were inclined to attribute these curious relics to a very remote antiquity; and it was resolved to transmit a portion of the dress to Herr Rafn of Copenhagen, with a view to comparison with similar discoveries made in Denmark.

This was the last meeting of the session.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British arms have been attended with as ample success in their warfare with the Burmese empire as the season and climate would allow. Martaban was stormed at eight o'clock of the morning of the 5th of April. Her Majesty's steamers Rattler, Hermes, and Salamander bombarded the place, and covered the landing of the troops, in all about 1400. The attacking party was commanded by Colonel Reynolds, and Captain Gillespie (of the 18th) was first on the walls. Only eight men were wounded; no officer killed or wounded. On the 10th and 11th of April her Majesty's and the Company's vessels destroyed the whole of the stockades on the Rangoon river. On the 12th her Majesty's 51st, her Majesty's 18th, and the 40th Native Infantry landed, and took, after severe fighting, a stockade called the White-horse picket, Major Fraser, of the Engineers, being the first who entered. The heat was so excessive that further operations on that day were suspended.

Majors Oakes and Griffiths, both of the Madras army, were killed by the sun. On the 13th the heavy guns were landed. On the 14th the troops landed at five a.m. The enemy's position was turned, and the Pagoda approached on the east side. At 11, after the artillery had played on and destroyed the east entrance, the storming party was formed. It consisted of one wing of her Majesty's 80th, two companies of the 18th, and two companies of the 40th Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Coote. The troops advanced steadily, and stormed the Pagoda with a rush. All the country round fell with the Pagoda. After Martaban was taken, the enemy made a very daring effort to re-capture the town, but it was not successful, and our loss was fortunately trifling.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, has sent the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A Submarine Telegraph has been laid down between Holyhead and Howth. It is formed by a cable 80 miles in length, and weighing a ton per mile: and has been accomplished by Messrs. Newall and Co. of Gateshead-upon-Tyne, assisted by the Gutta Percha Company of London.

The Corporation of the City of London have agreed to purchase sixty acres of land in Copenhagen fields for the new Metropolitan Cattle-market. The price is 750*l.* per acre, making the entire sum 45,000*l.*

The Town Council of Glasgow have purchased the estates of Kelvin Grove, &c. in

the west end of that city, for the sum of 55,000*l.* for the purpose of being laid out as a public park.

Lough Cootie Castle, the beautiful seat of Viscount Gort, in the county of Galway, lately sold for 17,000*l.* to Mrs. Ball, the superiress of the Loretto Convent, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and is now in the occupation of the nuns of that establishment. This splendid mansion was built by Lord Gort at a cost, in the erection of the building alone, to say nothing of the fine demesne, gardens, offices, &c. of 80,000*l.* It is most delightfully situated, overhanging the beautiful lake of Lough Cootie, studded with enchanting islands.

A very handsome stained glass window has been placed on the south side of the nave of Chester Cathedral, it consists of four compartments, the principal subjects of which are, Joseph sold by his brethren, Jacob in the Court of Pharaoh, the infant Moses found in the Nile, and Pharaoh's daughter adopting the neglected Hebrew child, the future law-giver of his people. It is erected to the memory of the late Mrs. Richards, of Kinnerton Lodge, near Chester, and other members of her family. The cathedral now contains five beautiful stained-glass windows, three of which are obituary memorials.

The long litigated case of the Jennings' Estate has been settled by the Court of Chancery. The property lies principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at 7,000,000*l.* but only one-half of that amount has been divided in the late decision. Two claim-

ants reside in Chelmsford, and others are scattered about the same and other counties. A journeyman painter named Langham, in the employ of Mr. Howard of Maldon, by the recent decision has received one-seventh share, amounting to 244,000*l.*

The most interesting event in our domestic annals during the last month, has been the opening of an Exhibition of the national manufactures of Ireland at Cork, which took place in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglington, on the 10th of June. The site is on the Albert Quay, where the hall of the Corn Market has been elongated by a temporary structure resembling an inverted ship. The whole forms a saloon 182 feet in length by 53 in breadth, and 50 in height. It is covered with an arched roof, which is composed along the centre of glass. The woodwork, of yellow pine, has been simply planed and varnished. The south end of the building is occupied by a splendid organ by Telford. The sides of the hall, to one-half their height, are covered with paintings contributed by the national art societies, and by individual artists; along the entire length of the hall are placed sculptures from the studios of Hogan, M'Dowall, Kirke, Foley, and other Irish artists of eminence. In the centre of the hall is erected a hydraulic fountain. The inauguration was accompanied by several musical performances, and the Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood on the mayor of Cork, now Sir William Hackett.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

May 24. Charles Neaves, esq. Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Capt. Edward Wilson Kenworthy, late of Madras Army, to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Salmon, retired.

May 25. Art. of Edward Kennedy, esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief in H. M. Settlements in the River Gambia.

May 28. 2d Dragoons, Major Gen. Archibald Murray, C.B. and K.C. to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major H. P. de B. Sidney to be Lieut. Colonel, Capt. J. L. Wilton to be Major.

74th Foot, Major G. W. Fordyce to be Lieut. Colonel. Capt. W. D. P. Patton to be Major.—86th Foot, Major Gen. Roger Parke to be Colonel.—90th Foot, Capt. J. M. Jeffery to be Major. Gold Coast Corps, Staff Surgeon of the Second Class Thomas Kehoe, M.D. to be Surgeon. Brevet, Capt. J. C. Roberts, of the 65th Foot, to be Major and Lieut. Col. in the Army.

May 29. Sir James Paul to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains Ordinary in Scotland.—W. Jam. Finlayson Aytoun, esq. Advocate to be Sheriff and Stewart of the sheriffdoms of Stewartries of Orkney and Zetland, *vice* Neaves, resigned. Capt. William Lewis Grant, late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, to be Baron of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of

the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Bellairs, resigned.—Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. E. B. Farnham to be Major.

June 8. Abraham Boyd Fenton, esq. to be Queen's Advocate and Police Magistrate for H. M. Settlements in the River Gambia.—Richard Grosvenor Butts, esq. to be Inspector General of Police for the colony of British Guiana.—9th Foot, Major H. V. Layard to be Lieut. Colonel, Capt. Charles Elm first to be Major. 71st Foot, Major N. M. Stack to be Lieut. Colonel, Capt. Charles Ready to be Major. Brevet, Capt. Graham Henry, of 69th Foot, to be Major and Lieut. Col. in the Army; Capt. the Hon. W. F. Cowper, of 67th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

June 9. Archibald A'vor, esq. Advocate, Sheriff of the county of Lanark, created a Baronet.—Capt. Richard George Grange, late of Bengal Army, to be one of H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Lyon, retired.

June 11. 81st Foot, Staff-Surgeon of Second Class Adam Thomas Jackson, M.D. to be Surgeon.

June 18. Colonel Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, Knt. to be Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.—Lieut. Gen. Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B. to be Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Major-Gen. C. R. Fox.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

May 25. Lieut. F. A. Egerton to be Commander.

June 3. Capt. S. C. Davies to Sanspareil, and G. F. King to Leander.

June 4. Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir William Edw. Parry, Knt. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

June 11. Comm. H. Phelps, to Sanspareil.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Huntingdonshire.—Viscount Mandeville.

Sandwich.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Baillie, Sub-Dean of York Cathedral.

Rev. J. Guthrie, Bedminster and Redcliffe Canonry in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Hughes, Canonry, 5th Cursal, St. David's Cathedral.

Rev. H. R. Alder, St. Mary P.C. Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. C. M. Aynsley, Walton-in-Gordano R. and Weston-in-Gordano R. Somerset.

Rev. W. Balfour, St. Nicholas P.C. w. St. Bartholomew P.C. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Baskett, Spetisbury R. w. Charlton-Marshall C. Dorset.

Rev. C. J. S. Bowles, St. Barnabas P.C. Glouc.

Rev. J. L. Brereton, West Buckland R. Devon.

Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, Corton-Denham R. Somerset.

Rev. J. H. Chowne, St. James P.C. Taunton, Som.

Rev. T. Clark, Willingale-Spain R. Essex.

Rev. A. W. Cole, Langcliffe P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Deane, South Thoresby R. Lincolnsh.

Rev. E. Dowling, Christ Church P.C. Timperley, Cheshire.

Rev. E. H. Frere, Horham R. Suffolk.

Rev. — Gibbs, Kilroot, Prebend, dio. Connor.

Rev. J. Gibbs, Ballynure R. Antrim.

Rev. J. H. Gray, St. Barnabas P.C. Isle of Man.

Rev. T. F. Greene, Donard R. and V. Dublin.

Rev. G. Hall, Chettisham P.C. Cambridgesh.

Rev. R. Harkness, Barnard's Green P.C. Worc.

Rev. W. B. Heathcote, Radley D. Berks.

Rev. H. T. Hecker, St. Anne P.C. Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Rev. C. A. Hope, Barwick-in-Elmel R. Yorksh.

Rev. Timothy Jones, St. Margaret V. w. Knighton C. Leicester.

Rev. J. Joynes, St. James P.C. Gravesend, Kent.

Rev. B. R. Keene, Bentley V. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Langhorne, Holy Trinity P.C. Preston, Lancashire.

Rev. H. C. Leaver, Penselwood R. Somerset.

Rev. C. Levingston, St. Lawrence R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. D. Lloyd, Bodewryd P.C. Anglesey.

Rev. J. Lloyd, Llangennith V. Glamorgansh.

Rev. O. L. Mansel, Church Knowle R. Dorset.

Rev. C. J. D. Marsden, Gargrave V. Yorksh.

Rev. R. G. Meredyth, Kinsale R. dio. Cork.

Rev. G. L. Nash, Tolpuddle V. Dorset.

Rev. G. T. Payne, Templecorran and Kilroot U. dio. Down.

Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Hampstead New Church P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. C. T. H. Phillips, Lawrenny R. Pemb.

Rev. A. Pott, Cuddesden V. Oxfordshire.

Rev. W. Pyne, Sock-Dennis R. Somerset.

Rev. E. F. Rambaut, Bethesda Chapel P.C. Dublin.

Rev. R. A. Rawstone, Penwortham P.C. Lanc.

Rev. G. Richards, Thorneyburn R. Northumb.

Rev. R. Roe, Shepton-Montague V. Somerset.

Rev. F. M. Sadler, Hanover Chapel P.C. Regent Street, London.

Rev. B. W. Savile, West-Buckland R. Devon.

Rev. H. Sewell, St. Peter P.C. Chorley, Lanc.

Rev. W. Singleton, Worlington R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. T. Spring, Hampton-Gay P.C. Oxf.

Rev. H. Stowe, St. Mary P.C. Mellor, Lanc.

Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, Newdigate R. Surrey.

Rev. S. K. Swann, Long-Whetton R. Leic.

Rev. D. Thomas, Talley P.C. Carmarthenshire.

Rev. G. I. Tubbs, St. Mary's Chapel P.C. Reading, Berks.

Rev. J. Tucker, West-Hendred V. Berks.

Rev. R. Wade, Christ Church P.C. New Catton, Norwich.

Rev. J. D. Waite, Manby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. E. Walter, Aldrington R. Sussex.

Rev. G. M. Webb, Aughton V. w. Cottingham C. Yorkshire.

Rev. H. Williams, Croxton V. Norfolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. W. Bell, H.M.S. Monarch.

Rev. J. Elmes, to Bishop of Limerick.

Rev. J. H. H. M'Swiney, British, at Cronstadt, Russia.

Rev. J. K. Marsh, Convict Establishment, Woolwich.

Rev. H. L. Parry, Newent Union, Glouc.

Rev. J. P. Scott, to Earl of Meath.

Rev. J. Selkirk, Hull General Cemetery.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, Head Master of Marlborough College.

Rev. J. G. Gordon, Head Mastership of Loughborough School.

Rev. H. Livius, Catechist of Whitson's Hospital, Bristol.

Rev. A. H. Wratlaw, Head Master, Felstead Grammar School, Essex.

Rev. W. H. Wright, Mastership of St. Catherine's Schools, Wigan, Lancashire.

A. F. Birch, B.A. Assistant Master, Eton Coll.

H. M. Jeffery, B.A. Second Master, Cheltenham Grammar School.

J. Macfarlan, M.D. Professorship of Medicine, University of Glasgow.

R. Palmer, M.A. Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford.

J. G. Phillimore, M.A. Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court, London.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Earham lodge, near Norwich, Mrs. Henry Morgan, a dau.

May 12. At Thirlstane, Selkirkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a dau.—At Sidmouth, the wife of Capt. Fulford, R.N. a son.

—14. At Brighton, the wife of Col. C. Kemeys Tynte, M.P. a dau.—15. At Upper Brook street, Grosvenor square, Lady Mauners, a son and heir.—16. In Charleville forest, Tullamore, the Countess of Charleville, a son and heir.—18. In Eaton place, the Countess of Galloway, a dau.—19. In Berkeley sq. Lady Lindsay, a dau.—At Madeira, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Napier, a dau.—At the Elms, Chudleigh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Lethbridge, H.K.I.C.S. a dau.—20. At Macroon castle, the Hon. Mrs. White Hedges, a dau.—21. At Chard, the wife of the Rev. Richard Mant, a son.—22. At the Principal's lodgings, Brasenose college, Oxford, Mrs. Harington, a dau.—23. At Dover house, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a dau.—25. In Hamilton pl. the Hon. Lady Legard, a dau.—26. In London, the wife of M. Wyvill, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—27. A Grosvenor st. Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a dau.—At Ickleford house, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Dudley Ryder, a dau.—At Chester sq. the wife of James P. Currie, esq. a dau.—28. At the Manor house, Swindon, Wilts.

the wife of Sherlock Willis, esq. a son.—At Swindon, Wilts, the wife of Edward Acland Moore, esq. a son.—30. At Marine parade, Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S. a dau.

June 2. At Rawcliffe hall, near Selby, Mrs. Creyke, a dau.—The wife of T. D. Bland, esq. of Kippax park, a son and heir.—3. In Grosvenor st. Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a son.—At Court Place, Askerswell, the wife of John Shepherd, esq. a son and heir.—4. At Malahide castle, Lady Talbot de Malahide, a son.—In Dover st. Lady Louisa, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, of Canford, Dorset, a dau.—5. At Halswell house, the wife of Capt. Kemeys Tynte, a son and heir.—6. At Berkeley square, Lady Harriet Duncombe, a son.—7. At Wimborne Minster, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Harris, R.N. M.P. a dau.—At the Court lodge, Lamberhurst, the wife of William Courtenay Morland, esq. a dau.—23. At Highgate, Mrs. Wm. Bowyer Morgan, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 8. At Hyderabad, Capt. Henry *Fennings*, 21st Regt. N.I. to Lavinia, third dau. of George Pye, esq. Bocamia house, near Bodmin.

11. At Claremont, near Cape Town, Charles-William, second son of the Rev. Henry *Hutton*, Rector of Filleigh, Devon, to Elizabeth-Maria-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Bart.

23. At Secunderabad, Major *Woodfall*, 47th Regt. N.I. to Rhoda-Maria, only surviving child of the late Rev. E. M. Wellan, M.A. Rector of Oving, Bucks.

25. At Jullundur, Lieut. Charles *Cureton*, 12th Regt. Irregular Cav. son of the late Brig.-Gen. Cureton, C.B. to Margaret-Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, D.D. of Templemore, Ireland.

April 7. Herbert Henry *Matharsie*, esq. R.N. to Elizabeth Stewart Cock, eldest dau. of Lieut. R. Cock, R.N. Seymour East, West Canada.

13. At Waltair, Madras, Lestock Wilson *Stewart*, esq. 5th N.I. second son of Col. Stewart, R. Art. to Emily, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow.

29. At Stratfield Turgis, Hants, V. D. *Vernon*, esq. only son of Capt. L. S. Vernon, of Ardington house, to Catherine-Elizabeth, only dau. of H. Brown, esq. of Amwell Bury.—At Rathfarnham, Edward *M'Gwire*, esq. son of the late William M'Gwire, esq. Capt. R.N. to Charlotte-Maria, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir W. M'Mahon, Bart. Master of the Rolls.—At Ksher, the Rev. Wm. Sparrow *Ward*, Incumbent of Iver, Bucks, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Brown, esq. formerly Member of Council at Bombay.—At Corsham, the Rev. Thomas Clarke *Brettingham*, Vicar of Fingringhoe, Essex, eldest son of T. C. Brettingham, esq. of St. John's wood, to Anne-Helen-Jekyll, eldest dau. of Thomas Macie Leir, esq.—At Cheltenham, Richard *Ferris*, esq. of Bristol, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late John Delaroche, esq. of Carisbrook castle, Jamaica, and relict of Henry Coote, esq.—At Boxmoor, Herts, Robert Michael *Laffan*, Capt. R. Eng. of Otham, Kent, to Emma, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Norsworthy, esq. of Oxford terr.—At Enfield, W. French *Clay*, esq. Med. Dep. Bombay Army, son of the late Rev. F. F. Clay, to Maria, youngest dau. of John Watts, esq. of Broadwood hall, Salop, and South park, Middlesex, and niece of Viscount Mountmorres.—At Worth, Sussex, Edward *Mence*, esq. of Bedford pl. Russell sq. younger son of Haffez

Mence, esq. of Brighton, to Anna-Maria-Bethune, eldest dau. of the late Horatio Leggatt, esq. of Adelphi terrace, formerly Solicitor of Taxes.—At Kensington, John-Jones, eldest son of John *Merriman*, esq. of Kensington, to Frederica-Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late George White, esq. of Kensington.—At Wyke Regis, Dors. James *Mee*, esq. Assistant Surgeon, Royal Regiment, son of the Rev. Marshall Mee, Rector of Donoughmore Glebe, co. Down, to Frances-Matilda, only dau. of A. Emmons, esq. and niece of Thomas Carey, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At Bath, Arthur *Tawke*, esq. of Rochford, Essex, to Augusta-Mary, dau. of Col. J. P. Hamilton, late Scots Fusilier Guards.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. W. H. *Shore*, LL.B. only surviving son of the late Hon. George Shore, Member of Council in New Brunswick, to Frances-Anna, youngest dau. of the late Charles S. Putnam, esq. barrister-at-law.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Aston *Key*, esq. third son of the late Charles Aston Key, esq. to Fanny-Elizabeth, second dau. of Bransby Cooper, esq. of New street, Spring gardens.

May 1. At Child Okeford, Dorset, Henry James *Farquharson*, esq. of Langton, to Fanny-Marcia, dau. of the late Rev. James Duff Ward.—At Dursley, Glouc. the Rev. Richard Wm. *Geldart*, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Geldart, Rector of Little Billing, to Eliza, only dau. of Baptist William Hickes, esq. of Dursley.—At Stoke, Devon, Rev. C. B. *Fenwick*, of Mount Chares, co. Donegal, eldest son of W. Fenwick, esq. of Green hill, to Sophia-Anne, third dau. of Philip M. Little, esq.—At Brompton, the Rev. Joseph Rogerson *Cotter*, A.B., T.C.D. Rector of Donoughmore, Cork, to Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. E. B. Vardon, LL.B. Chaplain to the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Oliver, second son of W. J. *M'Causland*, esq. of Dublin, to Charlotte-Maria, second dau. of J. H. Gledstones, esq. of Upper Grosvenor street, and Cheshunt.

4. At St. Pancras New Church, Francis Henry *Plumptre*, esq. of Lyme Regis, Dorset, third son of the late Edward Hallows Plumptre, esq. of Queen's sq. Bloomsbury, to Catherine-Frances Alsager, sixth dau. of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, esq. also of Queen's square.—At Picnic, Charles Livius *Grimshawe*, esq. of Fenlake, Beds, to Jemima-Lucy, dau. of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq. of Browns-over hall, Warw.—At West Wickham, Kent, the Rev. W. A. B. *Cator*, Rector of Carshalton, younger son of Col. Cator, R. Art. to Aurelia, widow of Henry Craven, esq. of Wickham hall, and younger dau. of the late Peter Tetrode, esq. of Assen, Holland.—At Paddington, the Rev. Hastings *Gordon*, second son of Alexander Gordon, esq. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield.—At All Souls' Langham place, David Henry *Henderson*, esq. Lieut. 20th Bengal Native Inf. to Frances, dau. of the late Charles Beach, esq. of Dorset square.

5. At Datchet, William Driscoll *Gosset*, esq. Capt. R. Eng. to Helen-Dorothea, fourth dau. of the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, &c.—At Duffield, Derb. Francis G. *O'Reilly*, esq. nephew of the late Sir Francis L. Wood, Bart. to Barbara-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Balguy, esq. Q.C.—At Newton Solney, Rev. W. De Pipe *Belcher*, Vicar of Denford, to Sarah-Emma, widow of C. J. Allsopp, esq. Burton-upon-Trent.

6. At Brompton, the Rev. R. O. *Tylden*, Vicar of Chilham, Kent, to Harriet-Leonora-Frances, third dau.; and at the same time, Edward *Manning*, esq. of Southampton, to Nanny-Olivia-De Courcy, youngest dau. of James Stanley Ireland, esq. late Stipendiary

Magistrate, Ireland.—At Jersey, the Rev. Edward *Gunner*, M.A. to Louisa, third dau. of the late James Ainge, esq. of Fareham.—At Christ Church, Cork, Capt. Johnstone *Napier*, 74th Highlanders, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Johnstone Napier, R.I.S. to Christiana, dau. of William Lewis, esq. of Kinsale.—At Milford, Hants, the Rev. Charles Marriott *Leir*, Rector of Charlton Musgrove, Somerset, to Frances-Anne, only dau. of W. E. Richards, esq. of Bryneithen, Cardiganshire, and niece of the dowager Lady Rivett Carnac.—At West Teignmouth, Arthur Proctor *Pickering*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Ellen-May, youngest dau. of the late Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood house.—At Plymouth, the Rev. Edward Pickard *Cambridge*, Rector of Warmwell, Dorsetshire, second son of the Rev. G. P. Cambridge, of Bloxworth house, to Harriet-Caroline, youngest dau. of Capt. Foot, R.A. of Tor grove, Devon.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Samuel-William, eldest son of W. L. *Cloves*, esq. of Broughton Old Hall, Lanc. late Lieut.-Col. 3rd Dragoons, to Sophia-Louisa, second dau. of Sir R. Sutton, Bart.—At Starcross, Devon, the Rev. Samuel *Warren*, Rector of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, to Mary-Knowles, dau. of Capt. W. Anning.—At Bristol, Wm. George *Molony*, esq. of Dublin, to Mary-Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Player, esq. of Ashley Court, Bristol.—At Brighton, the Rev. R. W. *Kerly*, of Hartland, Devonshire, to Amelia-Harriett, third dau. of the late Col. Haly.

8. At St. George's Hanover square, William *Bewicke*, esq. youngest son of C. B. Bewicke, esq. of Coulby manor, Cleveland, to Jane-Westgarth, only surviving child of late Rev. Robert Tweddell, of Threepwood.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Gerard Coke *Meynell*, fourth surviving son of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Langley, Derby, to Charlotte-Leigh, youngest dau. of Edw. Leigh Pemberton, esq.—At Fareham, Thomas Aston *Coffin*, second son of Robert Coffin, esq. of Catistfield, Fareham, to Caroline-Jemima, eldest dau. of the late W. Mitchell, esq. of Harley street.

9. At Camberwell, Dr. Fraser *Halle*, author of "Exact Philosophy," &c. eldest son of the late Lieut. Joseph Halle, 82nd Foot, to Susan-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Hole, dispenser of the Exeter Dispensary.

10. At Riga, James *Hayward*, esq. of Wokingham, Berks, to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. John Ellis, of Riga.

11. At Tor Church, Devon, the Rev. John Curwen *Simpson*, son of the Rev. T. W. Simpson, Rector of Thuruscoe, near Doncaster, to Caroline, only dau. of G. H. Harris, esq.—At Derry, the Rev. Charleton *Maxwell*, Rector of Lower Badoney, son of the Rev. P. B. Maxwell, of Birdstown, Donegal, to Emily-Augusta-Grace-Ponsonby, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.—At Halifax, the Rev. Godfrey R. *Ferris*, M.A. Fellow of Durham, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Ferris, Vicar of Dallington, Sussex, to Emily-Anne, only surviving dau. of Mason Stanhope Kenny, esq. M.D. of Halifax.—At Brigham, Frederick *Miles*, esq. of Hampstead, Middx. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Joseph Harris, esq. of Graysouthen, Cumb.—At Thatcham, Berks, Charles John M'Taggart *Adams*, Lieut. 10th M.N.I. third surviving son of James Smith Adams, esq. of Woodchester, Glouc. to Sarah-Marion, eldest dau. of the late John Barfield, esq.—At Winchester, John *Wickham*, esq. second son of James Wickham, esq. of Sutton Scotney, to Frances-Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Deacon, of Dorsworth house, Sussex.—At Stoke Church, Devonport, William *Perry*, esq. Assistant-Surgeon R. Art. to Elleanah, second

dau. of Capt. M. Spratt, R.N.—At Clifton, Francis John M'Farlane, esq. Lieut. 9th Lancers, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of Capt. M'Farland, R.N. late of Stutton, Suffolk.—At Stapenhill, Abram *Bass*, esq. of Burton-on-Trent, to Margaret-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Lloyd, D.D.—At Wellington, William B. W. *Webber*, esq. to Eliza-Saunders, eldest dau. of T. W. Were, esq.

12. At Durris House, Kincardineshire, Lyttelton Holyoake *Bayley*, esq. barrister-at-law, youngest son of Sir John Bayley, Bart. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Anthony Mactier, esq. of Durris house.—At Havant, Hants, William *Lees*, esq. of Woolston, Devon, only son of the late Joseph Lees, esq. of Clarksfield Lees, Lanc. to Charlotta-Adelaide, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arabin, R.A.—At Cheltenham, John Beaufin *Irring*, esq. of Cheltenham, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Cronyn, of Odogh Glebe, county Kilkenny.—At Allerthorpe, Philip *Saltmarsh*, esq. of Saltmarsh, to Blanche, youngest dau. of Robert Denison, esq. of Waplington manor.—At Lexden, P. M. *Duncan*, esq. M.B. F.G.S., Physician to the Essex and Colchester hospital, to Jane-Emily, only dau. of S. G. Cooke, esq. of Lexden house, Colchester.—At Gorleston, near Yarmouth, the Rev. Edward S. *Venn* M.A. of Cley, to Elizabeth-Mary, third dau. of the late Richard Slann, esq. of Southtown.

13. At Boscombe, Joseph *Tanner*, esq. of Trinity college, Camb. S.C.L., eldest son of the late J. B. H. Tanner, esq. of Salisbury, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of Robert Waters, esq.—At Matson, Glouc. the Rev. Arthur *Carden*, third son of the late Sir Henry R. Carden, Bart. to Rosa-Emily, younger dau. of W. Wilton Woodward, esq. of Matson house.—At Cheshunt, Melmoth Alaster Douglas *Orchard*, esq. 26th Bengal Light Inf. son of the late Col. Orchard, 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, to Agnes-Selina-Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Charles Beaven, esq.—At St. James's Holloway, the Rev. Charles *Thorold*, Rector of Ludborough, Linc. to Anne, second dau. of the late William Knight, esq. of Reading.—At Hackney, Michael *Rimington*, esq. of Bombay, to Emma, fourth dau. of Edward Thornhill, esq. of Upper Clapton.—At Newington green Chapel, Charles-Edward, eldest son of E. F. *Flower*, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Peter Martineau, esq. of Highbury terrace.

15. At Ealing, the Rev. William *Tattersall*, of Howe rectory, Norfolk, to Clara-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Atkinson, esq.—At Paddington, the Rev. A. G. *Atherley*, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Forrest, of the Bengal Army.—A. *Elderton*, esq. 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Catharine-Dora, dau. of the late B. Hutchinson, esq. of Perry hill, Kent.

17. At Larnstaple, the Rev. Charles *Seymour*, Rector and Prebendary of Killymards, Ireland, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph M'Cornick, Vicar of Aghaderg, and niece of the late Right Rev. John Jebb, Lord Bishop of Limerick, &c.

18. At Halifax, Capt. Evelyn Latimer *Parratt*, late of 85th Light Inf. second son of Major Parratt, of Effingham house, Surrey, to Jemima, youngest dau. of John Haigh, esq. of Saville hall, near Halifax.—At Ashbourne, Derby, the Rev. Leicester *Darwall*, M.A. Incumbent of Criggion, Montgomeryshire, to Mary-Dyott, eldest dau. of John Lee, esq.—At Llanwarne, Heref. the Rev. W. T. *Vernon*, P.C. of Hope-under-Dinmore, to Catharine-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Locket, formerly Rector of Llanwarne.—At St. Michael's, Coventry, Lieut. Geo. *Marriott*, R.N. youngest son of the late G. R. Marriott,

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL CORNWALLIS.

May 20. At his seat, Linton Place, near Maidstone, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. James Mann, fifth Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Brome, co. Suffolk (1753), ninth Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, co. Suffolk (1661), and a Baronet (1627).

This nobleman was the last male heir of a family which rose from successful merchandise in London before the year 1400, and was established at Brome in Suffolk early in the next century. Its members afterwards, for some generations, held high offices about the Court. Sir John Cornwallis was steward of the household of Edward prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI.; and his son Sir Thomas Cornwallis was comptroller of the household of queen Mary and treasurer of Calais; and Sir Charles Cornwallis was treasurer of the household to Henry prince of Wales, son of king James I. Sir Frederick Cornwallis (nephew to the last) was created, first a Baronet in 1627, and afterwards a Baron at the Restoration in 1661. He was treasurer of the household of king Charles II. Charles the fifth Lord was raised to an earldom by George II. in 1753; and was father of Charles, created Marquess Cornwallis in 1792 in acknowledgment of his distinguished services in India when Governor-General, and who was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a Knight of the Garter. On the death of Charles the second Marquess in 1823, without issue male, that dignity became extinct; and the other titles reverted to his uncle James, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

The subject of the present memoir was the only surviving son of the Bishop, by Catharine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq. of Egerton Lodge, near Lenham, Kent; and sister to Sir Horace Mann, Bart. He was born on the 20th Sept. 1778; and was educated at Eton and at St. John's college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1798 as "grandson of the late Earl Cornwallis and of kin to the King's Majesty."

In Oct. 1799 he was returned to Parliament in the place of Mark Singleton, esq. as one of the representatives of the borough of Eye, for which his uncle, Admiral the Hon. William Cornwallis, served as the other member. At the general election of 1806 Mr. James Cornwallis resigned his seat and retired from the House of Commons.

In 1814 he assumed the surname of

Mann only, after the death of his maternal uncle Sir Horace Mann, who was nephew to Sir Horace Mann, K.B., well known as the correspondent of Horace Walpole. He succeeded to the peerage on his father's death, Jan. 20, 1824. He voted in favour of the Reform of Parliament on the decisive division of the 12th April, 1832.

Lord Cornwallis was three times married: first, on the 12th Dec. 1804, to Maria-Isabella, eldest daughter of Francis Dickens, esq. of Wollaston House, Northamptonshire, M.P. for that county; this lady died on the 26th Jan. 1823.

On the 22nd Jan. 1829, the Earl married Laura, daughter of William Hayes, esq.; and he became the second time a widower on the 3rd Aug. 1840.

His Lordship married thirdly, Aug. 4, 1842, Julia, fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, esq. of Redland, Berkshire, who died on the 4th Nov. 1847.

By his first lady Earl Cornwallis had one daughter and three sons, who are all deceased, viz. Lady Jemima-Isabella, who was the first wife of Charles Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, now M.P. for Newport, I. W. and died in 1836, leaving three sons and one daughter; 2. Henry-James-Galfridus, and 3. Frederick-Horace, who both died young; 4. Charles-James, Viscount Brome, who died unmarried in 1835, aged twenty-two. By his third marriage the Earl has left one daughter, Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, born in 1844, who succeeds to her father's estates in Kent and Sussex.

SIR GRAY SKIPWITH, BART.

May . At Hampton Lucy, co. Warwick, aged 81, Sir Gray Skipwith, the 8th Baronet, of Prestwold, co. Leicester (1622), a Deputy Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament.

He was the son and heir of Sir Peyton Skipwith, the seventh Baronet, by his first wife, the daughter of Hugh Miller, esq. of Green Crofts in Virginia, and he was born at Prestwold, in that province, in 1771. He succeeded his father on the 9th Oct. 1805.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Warwick at the election of 1831, in the place of Mr. Dugdale, being then regarded as a Tory; but, being a convert to Reform, after the passing of that important measure he became a candidate for the Southern division of the county, accepting the support of the Liberal in-

terest; and he was elected in Dec. 1832, after a poll which terminated as follows:

Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart.	1396
Sir George Philips, Bart.	1121
Evelyn John Shirley, esq.	1108

At the next election, in Jan. 1835, he did not venture to oppose Sir John Mordaunt the Conservative candidate; but on the death of Mr. Sheldon, the other member, in June 1836, he came forward again, but was successfully opposed by Mr. Shirley, who polled 1835 votes, and Sir Gray only 1360.

At the general election in 1837 Sir Gray Skipwith was proposed for the Northern division of the county, but without success, the result being as follows:

W. Stratford Dugdale, esq.	3326
Sir J. Eardley Wilmot	2768
Sir Gray Skipwith	2292
Chas. Holt Bracebridge, esq.	1707

At the same period as his first unsuccessful election, Sir Gray Skipwith retired from the quarter sessions chair, which he had long and excellently filled, and was succeeded by the late Sir Eardley Wilmot. Connected by numerous family ties with the county, Sir Gray continued to the end of his life beloved at his home, respected by his neighbours, and deservedly esteemed by every one that knew him for the kind and warm feelings of his heart.

Sir Gray Skipwith married, April 22, 1801, Harriett, third daughter of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington hall, Warwickshire; and by that lady, who died July 7, 1830, he had issue ten sons and eight daughters: 1. Anne, married in 1824 to the Rev. John Thomas Parker, Rector of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. Warwick; 2. Sir Thomas-George Skipwith, his successor; 3. Selina, married in 1824 to James William Lennex Naper, esq. of Loughcrew, co. Meath; 4. Harriett, married in 1828 to Henry Christopher Wise, esq. of Woodcote, co. Warwick; 5. Louisa, married in 1827 to John William Fullerton, esq. of Wellesbourne, co. Warwick; 6. William; 7. Marianne; 8. Portuna; 9. Gray, an officer in the Royal Navy; 10. Leha-Sophia; 11. Henry; 12. Lionel; 13. Elizabeth; 14. Julia-Horatia; 15. Francis Robert Estoteville; 16. Randolph; 17. Humberstone, and, 18. Sidmouth-Stowell.

The present baronet was born in 1803, and married in 1840 daughter of Thomas Hatton, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

SIR WM. HENRY PENNYMAN, BART.

May 8. At Ormsby, Yorkshire, aged 88, Sir William Henry Pennyman, the seventh Baronet (1663).

This was the last heir male of the family

of Pennyman, which was settled at Ormsby at least as early as the 16th century. The first Baronet (who was created shortly after the Restoration) was the grandson of James Pennyman, esq. of Ormsby, living in 1599, whose natural son William was the father of Sir William, Governor of Oxford for King Charles the First, who was created a Baronet in 1643, but died without issue.

The late Baronet was the only son of Sir James Pennyman, M.P. for Beverley in four parliaments, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, co. Northumberland, Bart.

He succeeded his father in the title, March 27, 1808, and married Charlotte, daughter of Bethell Robinson, esq. of Calwick in Holderness, but had no issue.

"The Baronet was the perfect gentleman of the old school—with warm sympathies for the afflictions of the distressed, his purse was ever ready to afford them relief; and courteous and gentlemanly in manners, those who were favoured with his acquaintance will long revere and cherish his memory."

REV. SIR THOMAS WOLSELEY, BART.

May 3. At Wolseley House, Cheltenham, in his 93d year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Wolseley, the fourth Baronet, of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow (1744).

The Irish branch of Wolseley is descended from the second Baronet of the ancient house of Wolseley, co. Stafford. Sir Thomas was the son of Colonel Clement Wolseley, of Wolseley Bridge, co. Carlow. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of Sir William Wolseley.

He was three times married, first in 1786 to Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes, of Ballybeg, co. Wicklow; secondly, to Mary, daughter of Richard Midlemore, esq. of Grantham, co. Lincoln; and thirdly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Smith, esq. of Goldenbridge House, Dublin. Having left no son, he is succeeded by his nephew Clement Wolseley, esq. of Sandbrook House, co. Carlow, born in 1794, and formerly an officer in the 40th Foot.

SIR CHARLES ROWAN, K.C.B.

May 8. In Norfolk street, Park-lane, Sir Charles Rowan, K.C.B. late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

He was the fifth son of the late Robert Rowan, esq. of Mullans, Garry, and Belleisle, co. Antrim, and of North Lodge, Carrackfergus, by Eliza, daughter of Hill Wilson, esq. of Purdysburn, co. Cork. He entered the army as an Ensign in the 58th Light Infantry in 1797, was appointed its paymaster in Nov. 1798; and

served with that distinguished regiment in the expedition to Ferrol in 1800; in Sicily in 1806-7; and with Sir John Moore's expedition to Sweden in 1808. He joined the army in Portugal two days after the battle of Vimiera, and served from that time with the reserve forces of Sir John Moore, and in the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he was appointed Brigade Major to the light brigade taken out by Major-Gen. R. Craufurd to join the army in Portugal, and he was present with the light division in several affairs near Almeida, and at the battle of Busaco. In 1811 he became Major of the 52nd, was appointed assistant adjutant-general to the light division, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Badajoz, where he was slightly wounded in the assault. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1812, and was afterwards present at the battle of Salamanca. He served in the campaign of 1815, and commanded a wing of the 52nd at the battle of Waterloo, when he was again wounded. In 1815 he was appointed a Companion of the Bath; he also received a medal with two clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and the silver war medal with three clasps for Corunna, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor.

On the institution of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 Colonel Rowan was appointed the Chief Commissioner, and he retained that office until 1850, having been rewarded for his services by the rank of a Knight Commander of the Bath (of the Civil division) in 1848.

GENERAL MAISTER.

May 18. At the house of his sister-in-law Mrs. Bell, at Wells, in Somersetshire, in his 74th year, John Maister, esq. of Littlethorpe, near Ripon, a General in the army and Colonel of the 86th Foot.

He was the third son of Arthur Maister, esq. (youngest son of Henry Maister, esq. of Winestead, M.P. for Hull in 1732,) by Esther-Thompson, daughter of John Rickaby, esq. of Bridlington Quay.

He entered the army in Nov. 1793 as Ensign in the 54th regiment; was made Lieutenant of an Independent company in Jan. 1794, and in the 61st Foot in April following; Captain in the 117th Foot in March 1795, and thence removed to the 20th Foot on the 3d Sept. in the same year. He served in the Helder expedition in 1799, and was present in the actions of the 10th September, and of the 2nd and 6th of October, in which last he received four wounds. He was made Major in 1801; at the peace of 1802 was placed on half-pay; from which he was appointed to

a company in the 39th Foot. On the 20th Aug. 1807 he obtained a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 34th Foot. He subsequently served in Malta, Portugal, and Spain. He attained the rank of Colonel on the King's birthday in 1814; that of Major-General in 1821, that of Lieut-General in 1837, and the full rank of General in 1851. He received the command of the 2nd West India Regiment in 1841; and that of the 86th Regiment on the 25th Aug. 1843. He was appointed Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands in October, 1839, an appointment he held until 1843. The deceased was in politics a Conservative. He was a magistrate for the Liberty of Ripon for the last ten years, and was also a director of the savings' bank at Ripon. His body was brought for interment to the cathedral church in that town.

General Maister married Catharine, daughter of George Phyn, esq. by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest only, the Rev. Arthur Maister, survives him. James, the second, was a Captain in the Rifle brigade; and George, the third, died at Malta.

CAPT. ALLEN F. GARDINER, R.N.

Sept. 1851. In Picton Island, at the southern extremity of America, Allen Francis Gardiner, esq. Commander R.N. who went out in connection with the Patagonian Missionary Society, of which he was the founder, to open the way for a mission to the natives of Tierra del Fuego.

Captain Gardiner was the fourth son of Samuel Gardiner, esq. of Coombe Lodge, co. Oxford. He entered the Royal Naval College in May 1808, and embarked June 23, 1810, as a volunteer on board the *Fortunée* 36, Captain Henry Vansittart. He afterwards joined the *Phoebe* 44, and was engaged (in company with the *Astrea* and *Galatea*) in an action, May 20, 1811, with three French frigates, of which the *Renommée* was then captured, and the *Néréide* five days after. In 1814, off Valparaiso, the *Phoebe* (then in company with the *Cherub* sloop) captured the American frigate *Essex*, which Mr. Gardiner conducted to England, in the capacity of acting-Lieutenant, and was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 13th Dec. in the same year. In 1819 he was appointed to the *Leander* 60, the flag-ship of Sir Henry Blackwood, in the East Indies; in 1820 to the *Dauntless* 24, in 1824 to the *Jupiter* 60, and in 1825 to the command of the *Clinker* 12, which was paid off in Aug. 1826, and he was immediately after advanced to the rank of Commander. This was the termination of his professional service; but during the course

of it, while he was serving in the *Dauntless*, on the South American station, the state of the aboriginal tribes in that country first created an interest in his mind, the effect of which had a powerful influence on all his subsequent history.

In 1834 he undertook on his own account a journey to the Zoolu country in South Africa, of which he published a narrative, with plates, in an octavo volume, in 1836. His object in that expedition was to open a way whereby the ministers of the gospel might find access to the Zoolu nation. The immediate effect of it was to induce Dingarn, the Zoolu king, to assign him a district, on which he might found a Christian mission. Captain Gardiner thereupon returned home, and besides publishing the narrative mentioned above, endeavoured by other means to excite an interest in that object. In 1836 he returned thither with his family, accompanied by the Rev Francis Owen, and a catechist, and followed by another clergyman and a surgeon, and he fixed his residence at Hambanarti, within the district assigned to him by Dingarn. In 1838 the Hambanarti Church Missionary Association was formed, to raise funds, and support missionaries, schoolmasters, and catechists. But an incursion of Boers from the Cape destroyed the mission property and dispersed the labourers. Upon this Captain Gardiner withdrew his wife and family to South America, and crossed the Pampas and Cordilleras to Chili, intending thence to introduce the scriptures among the Araucanian Indians. From one chief there he obtained permission to reside among them; but the jealousy of the other chiefs compelled a recall of that permission. Captain Gardiner therefore wrote an account of his proceedings to the Bible and Missionary Societies, and, embarking with his family, endeavoured to find an opening for the gospel in other neglected regions, particularly in New Guinea. Being foiled in this undertaking, partly by the Dutch government, he returned once more to Valparaiso. Here again, finding himself watched and thwarted by emissaries of the Romish Church, he returned to England, and again in 1843 set sail for South America, intending, if he could do nothing else, to distribute tracts. After collecting what information he could, he came home, formed the Patagonian Missionary Society, and at the end of 1844 embarked, with Mr. Hunt as a catechist (who is now Chaplain to the Bishop of Rupert's Land), for Patagonia. They also were compelled to return. But in 1846 he again set out with Frederico Gonzales, a Spanish Protestant, hoping with his aid to penetrate to the Pewenches of

the Gran Chaco, in the interior of South America. Once more he found it necessary to come to England for further aid, and after traversing the island, and holding various meetings for that purpose, he embarked in his last fatal expedition, in Sept. 1850. The party (consisting of seven persons only) landed on Picton Island towards the conclusion of the year. From the first they seem to have been annoyed, in some measure, by the natives, and to have been hunted backwards and forwards from the little island to what may be called the mainland of Tierra del Fuego. The first anchorage proving insecure, and one of the boats irrecoverably wrecked, the other was removed to Cook's River for safety. But the party found no fish, as they had been led to expect. They left their powder in the vessel which conveyed them out. One of their boats was made a total wreck within a month of their reaching the country. Their dingies were swamped in the first week. Mr. Lafone made several attempts to carry out Gardiner's plan, which was to send a vessel monthly to Tierra del Fuego with beef, and to receive a cargo of timber in return. He sent two vessels to Picton Island with provisions in March; another in June; but all three failed in obeying his orders; and when the *J. E. Davison* reached the place with provisions, October 22, 1851, it was more than a month too late. About the middle of April, 1851, Captain Gardiner begins to record in his diary, which has been preserved, that "they have provisions enough to last for two months, but some are very low." They had but a flask and a-half of powder, their fishing-net was washed away. The scurvy broke out among the party. They are driven to take refuge in a cavern; but the tide frequently rolls in and washes away their stores. On the 28th of June John Badoock, a Cornish fisherman, dies. By July 4 the party have been seven weeks on short allowance. They greedily eat a 'penguin, a shag, a half-devoured fish washed upon the shore. Six mice are spoken of in the journal as dainties. The garden-seeds have been used for broth, and are all spent. Mussels and limpets are the next resource; and then rock-weed is boiled down to a jelly. Erwin, a carpenter, and Bryant, another Cornish fisherman, die. Two of the party, Mr. Williams, the surgeon, and Pearce, a third Cornish man, were discovered dead at Cook's River. But Captain Gardiner, with Mr. Maulment, had made use of the wrecked vessel as a resting-place, and there Captain Gardiner probably expired on the 6th of September. The last entry in his diary is on the 5th of September, and in this he mentions that he had not

tasted food or water for four days. Mr. Maidment the catechist had died a few days before.

In pursuance of orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, Captain Morshead, in H. M. ship *Dido*, went to ascertain the fate of the party; but it was the 17th Jan. 1852, before he arrived at Picton Island, and the 21st before he discovered the remains of Capt. Gardiner. His diary, books, and various other articles of property were recovered, and have been brought home.

Captain Morshead remarks, "I will offer no opinion on the missionary labours of Captain Gardiner and the party, beyond it being marked by an earnestness and devotion to the cause; but, as a brother officer, I beg to record my admiration of his conduct in the moment of peril and danger; and his energy and resources entitle him to high professional credit. At one time I find him surrounded by hostile natives, and dreading an attack, yet forbearing to fire, and the savages awed and subdued by the solemnity of his party, kneeling down in prayer. At another, having failed to heave off his boat, when on the rocks, he digs a channel under her, and diverts a freshwater stream into it; and I find him making an anchor by filling an old bread cask with stones, heading it up, and securing wooden crosses over the heads with chain.

"There could not be a doubt as to the ultimate success of a mission here, if liberally supported, but I venture to express a hope that no society will hazard another without intrusting their supplies to practical men acquainted with commercial affairs, who would have seen at a glance the hopeless improbability of any ship not chartered for the occasion sailing out of her way, breaking her articles, and forfeiting her insurance for the freightage of a few stores from the Falkland Islands.

"Picton Island was well chosen, and Banner Cove a beautiful anchorage. Leaving the stores at the Falklands was a mistake. Captain Gardiner and the Society in all other respects seem to have managed very well under the circumstances."

It is but just, however, to add that the stores were consigned to the Falkland Islands not by choice but from necessity; and it will be seen from the foregoing narrative that the party expected supplies from another quarter, but that the repeated attempts made to relieve them from Montevideo failed of success.

It is further due to the deceased to say that he did not in the slightest degree disguise the perils of the undertaking from those who accompanied him, and, moreover, that those brave men never up-

braided him with their sufferings, but bore them all with uncomplaining fortitude. Survivors will judge of the propriety of these undertakings according to their various ideas of what is wise and right; but no one can doubt the disinterestedness and generosity of spirit which they exhibit, nor suppose that the actors in such events can look back from another world with regret for the privations which they endured.

Captain Gardiner married, first, in July 1823, Julia Susanna, second daughter of John Reade, esq. of Ipsden House, co. Oxford; she died May 23, 1834, leaving issue; and secondly, Oct. 7, 1836, Elizabeth-Lydia, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. G. Marsh, minister of Hampstead Chapel, now Vicar of Aylesford, Kent.

LIEUT. B. WORTHINGTON, R.N.

Feb. 18. At Dover, Benjamin Worthington, esq. Lieut. R.N.

Mr. Worthington entered the royal navy Jan. 18, 1804, as midshipman on board the *Utrecht* 64, stationed in the Downs. He was afterwards employed for eleven years on full pay in several ships on the Home, West India, and Mediterranean stations, and in the Dromedary store-ship he circumnavigated the globe. He acted as Lieutenant in the *Briseis* sloop; and on the 2d Feb. 1813 received his commission to the *Swiftsure* 74, from which in the following month he was removed to the *Ajax* of the same force, in which he assisted in the siege of St. Sebastian, and at the capture of the *Alcyon* corvette of 16 guns. He was placed on half-pay Nov. 23, 1814.

Mr. Worthington took much interest in nautical engineering. He published a work on the improvement of Dover harbour, and an Hydrographic map showing the railway communications from London to the ports of Dover, Folkestone, &c. for which the South-Eastern Company rewarded him with a cheque for a hundred guineas. Mr. Worthington also produced a model of a safety beacon for the Goodwin Sands, and several other works of the kind.

GEORGE THORNHILL, Esq. M.P.

May 19. At Diddington, Huntingdonshire, in his 69th year, George Thornhill, esq. M.P. for that county.

Mr. Thornhill was proposed as a second Conservative candidate for the county of Huntingdon at the general election in the year 1837, and the effort proved successful, Mr. Rooper, the former Liberal member, being defeated, after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Edward Fellowes, esq. . . .	1393
George Thornhill, esq. . . .	1332
John Bonfoy Rooper, esq. . .	990

At the two subsequent general elections he was rechosen without opposition.

"By the death of Mr. Thornhill the county of Huntingdon has lost one of its best men. He was modest by nature, and thought humbly of himself; but those who had the good fortune to be well acquainted with him, pronounce that in all the relations of private life he was excelled by none, and, as a public man, he had the sterling qualities of a sound judgment and an upright and independent mind. Beloved by his family, he was held in the highest respect and esteem by a numerous circle of friends. No tenantry ever had a better or more liberal landlord.

"He was a Tory from conviction; but he was reasonable in his politics, and he never changed them. He was first returned to Parliament to support Sir Robert Peel, and supported him until that statesman turned his back upon himself and his party. Mr. Thornhill represented his native county in Parliament fifteen years, and, if he never aided the counsel of the nation by eloquence to which he had no pretension, and which he never attempted, upon all great questions he was always ready to vote, and nobody ever doubted the side he would take. In a word, as a public man he was single-minded, honest, and consistent, and he has passed away from us amid universal regret."—(*County Paper*.)

His funeral took place in the retired village of Diddington on the 26th May. It was a walking funeral, all the family following the corpse to the grave, in despite of the "pelting of the pitiless storm." As the church bell struck twelve, the procession began to move from the mansion, the tradesmen preceding the bier; the bereaved widow, with her twelve children, and other relatives to the number of nearly thirty, following; then many of the tenants and domestics. The Rev. Henry Linton, Vicar of Diddington, read the funeral service.

HON. J. C. TALBOT, Q.C.

May 23. At Brighton, aged 46, the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., Attorney-general to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Recorder of Windsor, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple: brother to Earl Talbot.

Mr. Talbot was born on the 31st May, 1806, and was the fourth son of Charles-Chetwynd second Earl Talbot, by Francis-Thomazine, eldest daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. of Beau Park, co. Meath.

He was educated at the Charter House, and at Christ church, Oxford, where he

graduated B.A. 1827, M.A. 1829. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1829, and joined the Oxford circuit. He was raised to the rank of a Queen's Counsel nearly ten years ago. Previously to his being Recorder of Windsor, he was Recorder of Monmouth.

Mr. Talbot had latterly acquired a leading practice before the committees of the House of Commons—and the duties which thereby devolved upon him had during the present session overpowered his strength. He had been present in several committees on Friday the 20th May, and was induced by his friends to go the next day to Brighton to recruit. On the Wednesday following, when he was expected to resume his work, news arrived at the House that he had died the previous evening. It was believed from an affection of the heart. On the announcement of this melancholy occurrence by Mr. Serjeant Wrangham to the Watford Water Committee, it was immediately adjourned. It is stated that Mr. Talbot's recent professional receipts had amounted to 15,000*l.* per annum.

He married, Aug. 30, 1830, the Hon. Caroline Jane Stuart-Wortley, daughter of James-Archibald first Lord Wharnccliffe, and sister to the present Lord Wharnccliffe and the Recorder of London. By that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons, John-Gilbert, born in 1835, and Edward Stewart, born in 1844.

Mr. Talbot's body was conveyed for interment to the family vault at Ingestre.

Several of his attached friends, having determined to take steps for doing honour to his memory, a deputation, headed by the Duke of Buccleuch, waited upon Mrs. Talbot to ascertain, if possible, her own feelings as to the form of the proposed memorial; when, finding that the lamented deceased had intended to do something to mark his gratitude towards the places of his education, they agreed that the most fitting memorial would be to found two Exhibitions, one at Charter House, the other at Christ Church. A committee has been appointed to carry the object into effect, and at their first meeting a thousand pounds were subscribed.

LEBBEUS CHAS. HUMFREY, Esq. Q.C.

May 11. In his 55th year, Lebbeus Charles Humphrey, esq. M.A. of Great Queen Street, Westminster, and St. Peter's, Thanet, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the Rev. Lebbeus Charles Humphrey, LL.B. Rector of Laughton in Leicestershire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln, who died in

1833, by Anna-Maria daughter of John Cave Browne, esq. of Stretton en le Field, and aunt to Sir John Cave Browne the present Baronet. His brother the Rev. William Cave Humfrey, is now Rector of Laughton. His grandfather Lebbeus Humfrey, esq. of Kibworth Beauchamp, was sheriff of Leicestershire in 1771, and purchased the manor and advowson of Laughton in 1776.

Mr. Humfrey was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 17, 1823. He selected the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Sessions, and the Midland Circuit, as the field of his practice, and very early in his professional career gave evidence of the highest talent as an advocate. When he first entered upon the circuit at Northampton, he was highly complimented by Sir Vicary Gibbs, one of the judges, for the very clever manner in which he cross-examined a witness; and as Sir Vicary himself, when at the bar, was considered unequalled in that department at the Old Bailey, the circumstance had the effect of bringing him into repute as a barrister. In his more mature years, Mr. Humfrey fully sustained his early reputation, was engaged in almost every cause, and became the leader of his circuit. In criminal cases, when specially retained, Mr. Humfrey was perhaps the most eminent barrister of the day. His name will also be familiar to the public as the Counsel to the *Times* newspaper. He was advanced to the rank of Queen's Counsel about the year 1846.

In politics he was a Conservative, but his endeavours to obtain a seat in Parliament were always unsuccessful. In 1844 he attempted to wrest the representation of Woodstock from the heir of the house of Blenheim; and a disagreeable rencontre on that occasion led to legal proceedings being taken against him by the Duke of Marlborough, but in which the latter was unsuccessful.

At the last general election in 1847 Mr. Humfrey contested the borough of Northampton, but the former members were returned, the poll terminating as follows:—

Raikes Currie, esq.	898
Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith . . .	840
Lebbeus C. Humfrey, esq. . . .	606
Dr. Epps (a Chartist)	140

On a vacancy which occurred at Lincoln in the March following, he became a candidate for that city, and was defeated only by two votes, Mr. T. B. Hobhouse polling 552.

Mr. Humfrey was distinguished by a

clear and powerful understanding, and,—though suffering always under a nervous bodily excitement,—by a very pleasing and effective eloquence. His manner was perfectly natural and unstudied, and no man was more successful in obtaining a verdict for his client. He was considered towards the close of his life to be making upwards of 6000*l.* a year by his profession. His latter days were attended with extreme suffering, from a cancer in the lower part of the body. In consequence of the debility thus caused, he was, at the last assizes, permitted to address the jury in a sitting posture; but his death was not anticipated as being so close at hand. He has been removed in the height of his professional repute and full vigour of intellect.

Mr. Humfrey has left several children to deplore his loss, and a numerous circle of professional friends sincerely lament the death of one whose sparkling wit, and genuine kindness of disposition, had for many years endeared him to them. His body was interred beneath the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn.

There is a fine marble bust of Mr. Humfrey, by E. H. Baily, R.A. in the present exhibition at the Royal Academy.

REV. JOHN JONES, M.A. (TEGID.)

May 2. In his 60th year, the Rev. John Jones, M.A. Vicar of Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and Prebendary of St. David's, best known by his assumed name of TEGID.

Mr. Jones was a native of Bala, Merionethshire, near which town is a large expanse of water, called in Welsh *Tegid*, from whence he took his bardic name. Having acquired the rudiments of learning in the district of his birth, he removed for improvement to the grammar school at Carmarthen, then kept by the Rev. Thomas Price. After remaining there some time, he became a member of the university of Oxford, and entered at Jesus College, and subsequently was of Christ Church, where, in course of time, he was a chaplain, and at length was appointed the Precentor of the Cathedral, and in the year 1823 became incumbent of St. Thomas, in the city of Oxford.

In 1841 he removed from the university, having succeeded to the vicarage of Nevern, in the county of Pembroke, to which living he was presented by the Lord Chancellor. At this place, his professional and literary merits becoming known to his diocesan, the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Thirlwall, he was made by him a prebendary of the cathedral.

As a classical scholar Mr. Jones attained considerable eminence, and he acquired a proficiency in the knowledge of the Hebrew language, which is proved by the version

of the prophet Isaiah into English, which he published from the original, and which was greatly commended by Gesenius, of the university of Halle, by Ewald, of the university of Tübingen, and by many other eminent persons. This version he translated into Welsh, which, however, he never published.

As a clergyman, the performance of his professional duties was his delight, studying to be approved by all, a conscientious minister, and rightly dividing the Word of Truth, many of his sermons written in Welsh, the language of his parishioners, still remain to prove his diligence and ability.

He was of an eminently social disposition, became a favourite of every one who knew him, and was held in high estimation by all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His diocese having become acquainted with his various merits, professional, social, and literary, contracted a close intimacy with him, which continued unabated to the close of his life.

Besides other engagements in his latter days, he was occupied in writing, for insertion in the *Haul*, a Welsh monthly periodical, a commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians, and three days before his decease he sent to the publisher a portion, which was incomplete, saying that the remainder should be forwarded in due time, should he be alive, which, as his death took place so soon, of course was never done. He then complained of great difficulty of breathing, and said that he could scarcely walk without resting at the end of every three or four paces. This communication was written on the Thursday, and on the following Sunday he departed.

As a Welsh poet his name is lastingly endeared to the affections of his fellow-countrymen. Foremost in the ranks of the bards of his native land, he on several occasions carried off prizes at the various *Eisteddfodau*, or literary meetings, by the exhibition of his genius and talents for composing poetry in his native tongue, and invariably his decision as to the merits of the compositions of others was received with peculiar deference and satisfaction. By his decease Wales may be said to have lost one of her brightest literary characters, and the cause of maintaining in its purity the Celtic tongue will miss one of its staunchest supporters.

THE REV. THEYRE T. SMITH, M.A.

May 4. At Wymondham, Norfolk, the Rev. Theyre Townsend Smith, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830. He was formerly *GENT. MAG.* VOL. XXXVIII.

for more than ten years Assistant Preacher at the Temple, where his sermons were very admirable.

In 1848 the present Bishop of Ely, Dr. Turton, collated him to the vicarage of Wymondham, a preferment entirely unexpected and unsolicited, made in consequence of the Bishop's admiration of Mr. Theyre Smith's excellent discourses as Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge.

Mr. Theyre Smith was at Newhaven in Sussex when the exiled King of the French landed there in 1849. Louis-Philippe was struck with the circumstance that, having himself assumed the name of Smith, he should be received by a gentleman of that name, and took notice of the coincidence.

Mr. Theyre Smith had published,—

Sermons preached at the Temple Church and before the University of Cambridge, during January 1838. 8vo.

Hulsean Lectures for the year 1839. Man's Responsibility, in reference to his Religious Belief, explained and applied. 1840. 8vo.

Hulsean Lectures for the year 1840.

Remarks on the Influence of Tractarianism, or Church Principles so called, in promoting secessions to the Church of Rome. 1851. 8vo.

REV. E. H. PICKERING.

May 19. At Eton, in his 45th year, the Rev. Edward Hayes Pickering, M.A. one of the Assistant Masters of the School.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Edward Rowland Pickering, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, and grandson of the late Mrs. Andree, formerly Pickering, whose descent from the baronial family of Umfreville (some time earls of Angus) was described at the time of her death in our Magazine for Aug. 1836. (New Series, vol. VI. p. 217.)

Mr. Pickering was educated on the foundation of Eton College. He obtained "Montem" in the year 1826, but did not succeed to a fellowship of King's, from their being no vacancy that year. He kept terms as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. While there he gained several prizes for Latin composition, in which he was conspicuous for graceful and elegant expression. The Bishop of Ely (Dr. Sparke) presented him to a fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he held till his marriage. In Jan. 1830 he was appointed an assistant master at Eton, by the late Rev. C. Yonge, who then filled the office of lower master.

Mr. Pickering was a very able and deservedly popular tutor, he was an accurate and judicious scholar, remarkable rather for soundness of taste and thorough appreciation of ancient literature, than for

extent and variety of learning. Absolutely unselfish, he delighted to befriend others. His generosity was only limited by his means; perhaps it sometimes overstepped the bounds of prudence. No one was ever so diffident and modest; he seemed never to suspect that he was possessed of abilities and acquirements. He was blessed with singular sweetness of temper, so that nothing ruffled the gentle serenity of his mind. Ever cheerful, even when suffering—and he must, at various periods of his life, have suffered much bodily pain—affectionate, courteous, gentle, he was, in all respects, the model of a Christian gentleman. He was held in the highest esteem by all ranks—by the scholars no less than the masters of the school of which he was a distinguished ornament, and to which his death has occasioned a sensible and serious loss. He was remarkable for preserving to the last his youthful love of manly and athletic exercises; and he was singularly skilful in several of those games for the pursuit of which Eton men are conspicuous. He rightly judged that active bodily exercises give elasticity to the spirits and vigour to the understanding. By mixing and taking personal interest in the games of the boys, he naturally gained their affectionate favour, and he had the happy power of preserving his dignity in the midst of innocent amusement and wholesome mirth. Serious and devout, his piety was equally free from superstition and gloom. No man ever lived a more blameless, guileless life, and his memory is revered by the deep and sincere affection of all those—and they are many—who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

SCROPE B. DAVIES, Esq. M.A.

May 24. At Paris, at an advanced age, Scrope Berdmore Davies, esq. M.A. Senior Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

Mr. Davis was educated at Eton, from whence he was elected Fellow of King's. He graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was the intimate friend of Lord Byron, who compliments him in his dedication to "*Parisina*." He was almost the last of a circle which at one time was the most fashionable of London, of which Lord Byron, Douglas Kinnaid, Hobhouse, and Bickersteth formed one part of the chain, and Brummell, Lord Alvanley, and Scrope Davies another. The last was remarkable for his dexterity and skill at all the athletic games. At cricket or tennis he was unconquerable; and he competed with Lord Byron in swimming. Witty, accomplished, elegant in mind and manners, he was an universal favourite. An unfortunate tide of events at Newmarket and at Crockford's

despoiled him of a large portion of his property; and as he would not live in London upon a scale of less splendour than he had been accustomed to, he determined on a continental life. The income which he derived from his position as a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, enabled him to live in ease and comfort in Paris. In his latter days he became economical, almost penurious, and is supposed to have accumulated a large sum of money.

For some time his constitution had evinced marks of decay. On the day previous to his dissolution he complained of cold, and retired early to his bed. He was found on the following morning lifeless upon the ground; it was evident that he had got up in the night, and had been seized by something approaching to apoplexy. It was imagined that he possessed some curious documents relating to Lord Byron; but they have not been found, nor the ring which the noble lord sent on his death-bed by his valet Fletcher, and upon which Davies placed much value.

GEORGE DOLLOND, Esq. F.R.S.

May 13. At Camberwell-terrace North, aged 78, George Dollond, esq. F.R.S. and Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, of both which Societies he was frequently a Member of the Council.

His grandfather was John Dollond, esq. F.R.S. the celebrated optician and inventor of the achromatic telescope, who was born in Spitalfields in 1706, of a French refugee family which came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was bred up a silk-weaver; but, being of a philosophical and studious turn of mind, he engaged in mathematical pursuits, and constructed sun-dials, &c. He afterwards made great proficiency in optics and astronomy.

His eldest son, Peter Dollond, was also bred to the silk-weaving business; but, having received a good education, and gained much information on mathematical and philosophical subjects, he commenced the business of an optician. In 1752 the father joined his son Peter in business, was appointed Optician to his Majesty, elected F.R.S. 1761, and died in the same year. Mr. Peter Dollond carried on the business with great success in partnership with his younger brother John Dollond, who died Nov. 6, 1804; when he admitted into the partnership his nephew, then Mr. George Huggins (the gentleman now deceased), who, with the royal permission, shortly after took the surname of Dollond.

His uncle, Mr. Peter Dollond, died in 1820, at the great age of 90. Of him there is a good memoir in the Gentle-

man's Magazine for July 1820, p. 90 ; and a portrait in the European Magazine some years before. On his death he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. George Dollond, under whose able management the well-known establishment in St. Paul's Church-yard has been continued with increasing reputation to the present day.

Mr. Dollond presented a fine marble bust of his grandfather, John Dollond, to the Royal Society, and it now ornaments the staircase of their apartments at Somerset House. He contributed one or more papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and also to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which latter body he was one of the original founders.

Mr. George Dollond was the inventor of the instrument called "The Atmospheric Recorder, or self-registering Apparatus for the various changes of the Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Electrometer, Pluviometer, and Evaporator, and of the force and direction of the Wind." This apparatus he exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was rewarded by the Council's Gold Medal.

Mr. Dollond remained a bachelor ; his constant friend and companion being his sister, Miss Huggins, an amiable lady, who died at his house at Camberwell, Jan. 31, 1849, aged 77.

He is succeeded in business by his nephew, and able assistant, Mr. George Huggins, who, on the 18th June last, obtained the royal permission to assume the surname of Dollond, instead of Huggins, as his uncle had done before him in 1804.

The body of the deceased was interred in the Norwood Cemetery.

Mrs. West.

March 25. At Little Bowden, near Market Harborough, aged 93, Jane, widow of Mr. Thomas West.

This lady, whose literary compositions attained a very considerable share of popularity in the early part of the present century, gave the following account of her parentage to Dr. Percy, the Bishop of Dromore, who was much interested in her success—

" I was born in London, in what is now St. Paul's Coffee House, on the 30th of April, 1758, about eight o'clock in the evening ; the star of Poetry doubtless presided : at least I am sure that another star, which is generally esteemed synonymous, has hitherto been ' lord of my ascendant.' Desborough [in Northamptonshire] has, however, the honour of being the mother of my muse ; for my father

removed there when I was about eleven years old, and I soon after began to make acrostics. Self-instructed, the history of my early attempts would divert you. I berhymed the seven first chapters of the Acts at 13 ; I read Martin's Philosophy soon after, and composed an astronomic poem. Pope's Homer inspired me with the epic strain at 16 ; and I sung (or rather howled) the glories of Caractacus. The catalogue of my compositions previous to my attaining 20 would be formidable. Thousands of lines flowed in very easy measure ; I scorned correction, and never blotted.

" Like most of my friends, I perceive your Lordship thinks that I had better adhere to my fictitious narratives : but I feel that in writing the ' Tale of the Times,' I exerted all my strength. It was the result of much forethought, of much investigation. Several circumstances have since happened which have depressed my powers ; and it is not easy to begin a work with a presentiment that it will fail.

* * *

" My first novel of ' Maria Williams ' was a trial of my strength, and published in disguise. I have been very ill used by the man to whom I sold it, Lane. The errors of the press absolutely disguise the work. Whatever blunders fell from my pen, I am certain the literary friend who revised my manuscript suffered none to remain."

In the same letter she had previously stated—

" The same misfortune (want of leisure) which has prevented me from indulging in the retrospect of our old minstrels, has retarded the progress of the work which I announced to your Lordship. My season for study and composition (if I may use those terms without being thought to pasquinade them) is winter. I am engaged in the duties of active life, and to those duties my pleasures ever have been subservient. You noticed my pile of stockings ; they were not affectedly introduced. My needle always claims the pre-eminence of my pen. I hate the name of ' rhyming slattern.' "

This was written in the year 1800, and in the postscript to the same letter Mrs. West stated that she had " lately been a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine." (Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, vol. viii. p. 331.)

The letter from which we have quoted was in answer to one from Bishop Percy, dated at Brighton, in which he had bestowed the following very warm praise upon the lady :—

"Your Poems afforded me an entertainment of a superior kind indeed. Your 'Odes on Poetry' are of the first-rate excellence; nor could I read them without emotions which I have seldom experienced. They are sublime, animated, rich in imagery, and, what I could scarce have expected from a lady's pen, learned.

"As for your excellent moral fictions, I have been reading them with no common interest. They have the entire possession of this first of watering-places. Here are three circulating libraries, and the demand for your novels is very great in them all. In the shop where I have been waiting for my turn in your 'Tale of the Times,' I was told there were three sets; nor was it till last night that I could procure the first volume of one of them, although the season is scarce here begun."

It was some twenty years before this, that Mrs. West had first appeared as an author. She had married Mr. Thomas West, a yeoman farmer at Little Bowden, a relative of Admiral West, distinguished by his share in the relief of Minorca in 1756, and also of Gilbert West, author of the treatise on the Resurrection; and whose maternal ancestors constituted an unbroken chain of Rectors of Little Bowden for above 150 years. He died in Jan. 1823, in his 67th year, and his character, drawn by her own pen, was then given in our Obituary; as in that for Dec. 1821, was that of her youngest son Edward. Thomas, the eldest (formerly of Copthall Court, London), to whom the letters hereafter mentioned were addressed, died at Northampton, April 1843, aged 59.

We add a list of Mrs. West's works:—

Miscellaneous Poems, Translations, and Imitations. 1780. 8vo.

Miscellaneous Poems. 1786. 4to.

The Humours of Brighthelmstone. 1788. 4to.

Edmund, a Tragedy. 1791. 8vo.

Miscellaneous Poems, and a Tragedy. 1791. 8vo.

A Gossip's Story, a novel. 1794. Two vols. 8vo.

Elegy on the Death of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. 1797. 4to.

A Tale of the Times. 1799. 3 vols. 12mo.

Poems and Plays. 1799. 2 vols. 12mo.

The Advantages of Education. 2 vols. 12mo.

Letters addressed to a Young Man on his first entrance into Life, and adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the present times. 1801. 3 vols. 12mo. These letters were addressed to her son Thomas. (Reviewed fully in *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1801.)

The Infidel Father; a novel. 1802. 3 vols. 12mo.

Poems and Plays, vols. III. and IV. 1805. 12mo.

Letters to a Young Lady [Miss Maunsell], wherein the Duties and Characters of Women are considered. 1806. 2 vols. 12mo.

The Mother; a poem. 1809. fcap. 8vo.

The Refusal; a novel. 1810. 3 vols. 12mo.

The Loyalists; an historical novel. 1812. 3 vols. 12mo.

Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holidays of the Church of England; with Meditations on the prescribed Services. 1817. 2 vols. 12mo.

In August 1811, we find Mrs. West writing to Bishop Percy as follows:—

"I have lately been accumulating my stores, preparatory to the work I have so long meditated, and yesterday wrote about two hours of a something of an Introduction, which I shall reconsider, and perhaps blot out. But I have ever found beginning a very important step in the business of composition. My natural character makes me very averse to leaving anything half done, so perhaps I may find some tolerably favourable ideas; and five hundred and ninety-eight more hours' leisure to modify, set down, correct, re-arrange and re-transcribe them; for such is the process my novels go through, and such the time they usually cost me. My two standard works, the Letters to T. West and Miss Maunsell, were much more laborious.

"My work will, I predict, be very serious. The wings of my gaiety have been clipped; the history of the times I date in, and the moral purposes of my work, preclude jocularities: beside, in writing of a period long past, scenes of humour would require that intimate acquaintance with the manners and costume of past times, which far exceeds my knowledge, or my ability of acquisition. My assistants are Clarendon, Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, Walton's Lives, and Malcolm's Anecdotes. Mrs. Prudentia Home-spun, your Lordship knows, is dead and buried. I knew how to manage her calash and cane, but what to do with the ruff and farthingale I scarce know: however, I will attempt it, and will hide my ignorance under the prudent caution of avoiding minutiae."

This letter alluded evidently to her novel of "The Loyalists." There are various other notices of Mrs. West, together with some of his own letters, among the correspondence of Bishop Percy, in vols. VII. and VIII. of the Literary Illustrations. We shall, however, on this occasion, confine

ourselves to the following opinion addressed to the Bishop, by Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, the Editor of the *British Poets*.

"I owe your Lordship my particular thanks for Mrs. West's poems, with the perusal of which I have been, upon the whole, much delighted. They do credit to the genius, taste, piety, and benevolence of the amiable and elegant writer. They do not, in general, possess the spirit and elevation of the higher poetry; but they abound in tender, interesting, and moral sentiments, elegantly expressed in easy numbers, and adorned with pleasing imagery. In some instances, as in the Ode to Poetry, she soars far above mediocrity, and approaches to sublimity. I am interested in Mrs. West as a wife, a mother, and a friend. She is little known here; but the domestic sketches your Lordship has sent me have been eagerly circulated among my friends, and I have frequently had the pleasure to introduce her ingenious, chaste, and elegant volumes into the collections of persons of taste and virtue. Her novels are more generally read and admired." (Sept. 14, 1800)

Mrs. West's productions were reviewed in several instances by the *British Critic*, and in that periodical for Nov. 1801 is "a very satisfactory account of her person, character, and family," written, we have reason to believe, by the Bishop of Down.

MR. WILLIAM BERRY.

July 2, 1851. At the residence of his son, Spencer-place, Brixton, in his 77th year, Mr. William Berry of Kennington, having survived his wife only two months.

Mr. Berry was the author, or compiler, of several works, chiefly on heraldry, of which we append some particulars—

"An Introduction to Heraldry, containing the Rudiments of the Science in General, and other necessary particulars connected with the subject. 1810." 4to. In the title-page to this book he styled himself "fifteen years clerk to the Register of the College of Arms."

"History of the Island of Guernsey, from the remotest period of antiquity to the year 1814, with particulars of the neighbouring Islands of Alderney, Sark, and Jersey. Compiled from the collections of the late Henry Budd, esq. his Majesty's Receiver, and more than thirty years resident in that island, as well as from authentic documents, &c. 1815." 4to. (price 4l. 3s.)

"Genealogia Antiqua, or Mythological and Classical Fables. 1816." fol.

"Encyclopædia Heraldica, or a Com-

plete Dictionary of Heraldry," published in Monthly Parts from 1824 to 1828, and forming four quarto volumes, without date in the titles.

"A Genealogical Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland," in folio, Nos. 1—4, and left imperfect.

"County Genealogies," commenced in 1829. By this work the *Gentleman's Magazine* was brought into a disagreeable collision with Mr. Berry. The first portion, relating to the County of Kent, was reviewed by a distinguished genealogical critic in our *Magazine* for August 1829, and shortly after the proprietors received notice of an action for libel. The chief offence alleged was that we had declared that Mr. Berry had wrongfully assumed in his title-page the designation of "late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms." The trial took place in the court of King's Bench on the 1st Nov. 1830, before Lord Tenterden and a special jury. Mr. Brougham (shortly afterwards Lord Chancellor) stated the case for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General (the late Lord Abinger) conducted the defence. The result proved that Mr. Berry's allegation was groundless: inasmuch as the college had no such officer as a Registering Clerk, and Mr. Berry had been merely a writing clerk in the private employ of two of its members. Mr. Berry was consequently nonsuited. A full report of this trial—which is not unamusing from the sparring on literary matters which took place between the two very eminent counsel—will be found in our *Magazine* for Nov. 1830.

As compilations principally from the *Heralds' Visitations*, which had not previously been printed, Berry's *County Genealogies* are useful books for reference, though not to be depended upon for perfect accuracy either in the statement of facts, or even in transcription. Some glaring proofs of this with regard to the Kent volume will be seen in an article following our report of the trial. The volumes containing the families of Kent and Sussex were completed in 1830, and those of Hampshire, in a corresponding volume, in 1833. Mr. Berry afterwards produced those of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Surrey, in one volume, in 1837; those of Essex, without date, but in 1839; and those of Hertfordshire, also without date, in 1842. These three latter volumes were printed by means of lithography.

GENERAL ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

April 25. At his residence, the Chateau de Bignon, near Nemours, (Seine et Marne,) aged 89, General Arthur O'Con-

nor, one of the prominent actors in the Irish rebellion of 1798.

He was a member of a family of considerable eminence in the county of Cork; its fortunes having been founded by his great-grandfather Daniel Conner, a merchant in Bandon. His grandfather, William, built Connerville house in that county in 1727, and was M.P. for Bandon in 1765. His wife was Anne Bernard, of the family of the present Earl of Bandon. Arthur was the fifth and youngest son of Roger Conner, of Connerville, by Anne Longfield, sister to Lord Longueville. His elder brother Roger, of Connerville, was like himself, distinguished by his "patriotism" and political "sufferings;"* and was the father of Feargus-Edward O'Connor, of recent unfortunate notoriety, who was M.P. for the co. Cork in 1832, and subsequently for Nottingham. The two brothers, Roger and Arthur, adopted the surname of O'Connor, (instead of Conner,) in accordance with a family tradition that it had been discontinued by an ancestor to escape the persecution of the English Government; but their example has not been followed by their nephew Mr. John Conner, the present head of the family; nor does he, or any member of the family, reside at the mansion of Connerville, which is much dilapidated. He lives at Maneh, near Dunmanway.

Arthur was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term 1788. He was the favourite nephew of Lord Longueville, by whom he was returned to the Irish parliament for the borough of Philipstown in 1790; and he had previously, through his uncle's liberality, been enabled to make the European tour usual to young men of rank and fortune, in company with Mr. Standish O'Grady and that gentleman's brother-in-law Mr. Waller, of Castletown, co. Limerick. O'Grady subsequently became Lord Chief Baron and Viscount Guillamore, and when Arthur O'Connor returned to his native country in 1834 he paid a long visit to him in renewal of old acquaintance.

In the year 1795 Arthur O'Connor seriously offended his uncle Lord Longueville by a violent and inflammatory speech in parliament, which he made in favour of "Catholic Emancipation." This led not merely to the loss of his seat, but event-

ually to his being disinherited—no inconsiderable sacrifice, for the Longueville estates were worth 10,000*l.* a-year. They were afterwards left to the Longfield family in various divisions.

Meanwhile, O'Connor became an active member of the United Irishmen, and one of the five who constituted their Directory. In Nov. 1796 he was apprehended by the Government on a charge of high treason, and committed to the Castle of Dublin, but shortly after discharged for want of sufficient proof. It was in the following month that the French descent was made under the command of General Hoche; after its failure he went with another member of the Directory to the continent, and had an interview with Hoche at Frankfort. After his return he was arrested at Margate, on the 28th Feb. 1798, together with James O'Coigly, a priest, Binns, and another. They were tried at the Maidstone assizes in the April following, where O'Coigly was found guilty, and he was executed at Penenden Heath on Thursday, the 7th June. O'Connor was acquitted on this charge, but detained on a warrant from the Duke of Portland. Some of his friends thereupon formed a scheme to effect his escape; and the Earl of Thanet and Mr. Robert Ferguson were afterwards tried and sentenced to imprisonment for having aided in the attempt. Mr. O'Connor was sent over to Ireland, where he remained for some time in custody, but in consequence of a negotiation with the Government he and his friends made a disclosure of their plans and were allowed to retire to foreign countries.

Mr. O'Connor took up his residence in France; where, in 1804, the First Consul gave him the rank of Lieutenant-General, and he was afterwards promoted to that of General of Division.

About the year 1809 he married Mdlle. de Condorcet, daughter of the distinguished mathematician, the Marquis de Condorcet, and niece by her mother to Marshal Grouchy, to whom Napoleon imputed the disaster of Waterloo. Her father, at his death in 1805, had left her a child of five years. He was intimate with all the persons who used to meet at the house of Mme. Helvetius, and afterwards at M. de Tracy's; and he is said to have been the editor of an edition of Condorcet's works, which appears to have been that of 1804.

He was also the author of—

Letters to the Earl of Carlisle in reply to Earl FitzWilliam's two Letters on the State of Ireland. 1795. 8vo.

Letters to Earl Camden. 1798.

* Roger was apprehended in 1798 under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, on the charge of having connived at the descent of the French under Humbert, and he was detained a prisoner for eighteen months in Fort St. George.

The Present State of Great Britain. 1804.

He was for some time one of the conductors of *The Argus*, an English journal published at Paris; and in 1830 he published under his assumed name of Condorcet O'Connor a volume against the French dethroned family, and monarchical system generally, the style of which was corrected by his wife. In his earlier days, while as yet uncondemned, though well known to be engaged in the Rebellion, he was a principal contributor to *The Press*, a most violent anti-Anglican journal.

In 1834, by permission of the Government of Earl Grey, General O'Connor revisited Cork, with the view of disposing of his inherited and not confiscated property, in order to invest the produce in France. He thereupon purchased from the heirs of Mirabeau the château of Bignon (the birthplace of that great orator,) in which his death has taken place. He had previously for sixteen years occupied apartments at Paris in the house of the eminent bibliographer, bookseller, and printer, Mons. Renouard, in the Rue de Tournon, leading to the Luxembourg.

When at Cork General O'Connor informed our old correspondent Mr. Roche, of that city, that he was preparing a narrative of the events of his life. No such work has hitherto been published; but, if in existence, it cannot fail to be interesting.

Madame Condorcet O'Connor survives her husband. Their only child, Daniel, died about two years ago, leaving two children by his wife, a French lady.

JACQUES PRADIER.

June 5. Aged 56, Jacques Pradier, the most distinguished sculptor of France.

Pradier was born of a respectable family of artists, of limited means, at Geneva, on Jan. 3, 1796. His strong inclination for sculpture manifested itself when he was but ten years old; and at fifteen he was distinguished by his fine taste and talent for observation of nature. About the year 1811, M. Denon, President of the French Institute, visited Geneva, and heard of the juvenile artist, who was in a few days placed under the eminent French sculptor Lernet. In 1812 he was a competitor for the great prize of Rome, given by the French Government, but failed to obtain it, because the work he executed exceeded the required dimensions; he, however, obtained a gold medal instead. The next year he carried off the grand prize, and went to Rome to study for five years. He there executed several works

which were much admired. In 1819 he settled in Paris, and his fame rose rapidly. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1828 was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour. In addition to his vast talent, he was possessed of extraordinary facility, and his works are remarkably numerous. Amongst the principal may be mentioned, a Saint Peter, in the church of Saint Sulpice; Saint Andrew and Saint Augustin, in the church of Saint Roch; one of the basso-relievos of the triumphal arch of the Place du Carrousel; a monument of the Duc de Berri, at Versailles; a Venus and a Psyche, in the palace of the Luxembourg; Prometheus and Phidias, at the Tuilleries; the figures of Fame on the Arc de l'Etoile; a Marriage of the Virgin, at the Madeleine; twelve colossal Victories on Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides; a group of the Three Graces, in the principal saloon at Versailles; Jesus Christ lying Dead on the Knees of the Virgin, at Toulon; a statue of Rousseau, at Geneva; a Christ on the Cross, of gigantic size, in Russia; Pandora, purchased by the Queen of England; a Young Huntress; a Satyr and Bacchante; Hebe giving Water to Jupiter's Eagle; a Sappho, in silver, of great beauty; and a host of groups, and busts, statues and statuettes, in marble, plaster, and bronze. He possessed great originality, and combined boldness with remarkable chasteness and elegance. In the Exhibition now open at Paris he had a statue of Sappho, and he had several important works on hand.

Pradier had gone with his daughter, his pupils, and some friends, to take a stroll in the country, a few miles from Paris, when, after walking a little time, he staggered and fell. He was conveyed to the nearest house, and medical assistance was procured; but he had been attacked with apoplexy, and in a few hours he was dead.

His funeral took place, with much pomp and solemnity, at Père la Chaise. Many of the most distinguished artists and literary men of Paris were present. General Roguet, aide-de-camp of the President, attended in one of Louis Napoleon's carriages. The pall-bearers were, M. Raoul-Rochette, Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Beaux Arts, M. Romieu, Directeur des Beaux Arts, and MM. Petitot and Caristie, members of the Institute, of the sections of sculpture and architecture. M. Pradier's son, and relatives, with his pupils and workmen, surrounded the grave. Speeches were delivered by MM. Raoul-Rochette, Dumont, Mery, and Etex. The religious services were conducted by the Protestant pastor Coquerel.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Esq.

At Tunis, the seat of his consulate in Africa, John Howard Payne, the American actor and dramatic author.

He was born in the city of New York, June 9, 1792. His father removing to Boston, some address which the son delivered on a public occasion from the stage is said to have fixed in the boy a love for the drama. It must have been a very early appearance, for in his thirteenth year he was at New York again, a clerk in a counting-house, and editor of a weekly paper, the "Thespian Mirror."

In emulation of Master Betty, he made his debut as a "youthful Roscius" in his sixteenth year, in 1809, at the Park Theatre, New York, as Young Norval. His small size and handsome face suggested a still more youthful personage. His talent for recitation in private circles had been previously recognised in Philadelphia. He next appeared in Boston, and in the spring of the same year played a second engagement in New York, acting Hastings, Octavian, Frederick Fribourg, Rolla, Edgar, and Hamlet. In 1812 or 1813 he came to England, and appeared successfully at Drury Lane in his twenty-first year. The painter West interested himself in his success, and pronounced his action on the stage graceful, and his voice fine. He also played in the provinces and in Ireland with success.

His London career produced a host of dramas, chiefly, if not altogether, adaptations or translations from the French, "The Lancers," "Oswali of Athens," "Peter Smink, or Which is the Miller?" "Therese," "T was I," "Adeline," "Ali Pacha," "Clari," "King Charles II." &c. Charles Kemble frequently acted in the last. The universal air of "Home, Sweet Home," which gives Payne a hold upon the affections of the world, occurs in "Clari, or the Maid of Milan."

Brutus, a popular stage-play in America, is an adaptation by Payne from the works of previous writers, among others Nat Lee. He announced his method to be "the adoption of the conceptions and language of his predecessors, wherever they seemed likely to strengthen the plan which he had prescribed for himself." The Quarterly Review of 1820 had some severe comments on this production.

When Mr. Payne returned to America some fifteen or twenty years since, he issued a prospectus of a magnificent magazine, to include the literature of the Old and New worlds—under the fanciful melodramatic title of "Jam-jeham-nema," some pretty conceit of an oriental gem. He expended considerable energy on this affair, but it never came to publication.

He was a contributor to the early volumes of the Democratic Review of some gossiping sketches of East Hampton, L. I. His various literary plans and devices would doubtless afford much anecdote for his biography.

He afterwards received the post of United States Consul to Tunis, a position from which he was recalled, but subsequently restored some two years since—and which he held at the time of his death.

Payne, it is well known, preserved a great mass of books and papers, which from his varied foreign and American career must afford much matter of interest. He talked, at one time, of publishing his Autobiography or Recollections. He was a correspondent of Charles Lamb and Coleridge, whose letters he had preserved and bound. He was much endeared to his circle of personal friends. His frame was delicate, and bore the marks of ill-health, when he left New York on his return to Africa.—*New York Literary World*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 15. At Hayes Common, near Bromley, Kent, aged 62, the Rev. *Clement Strong*, Rector of Gedney, Lincolnshire (1824), a sinecure benefice. He was the second son of Clement Samuel Strong, esq. by Anne, dau. of Robert Streatfeld, esq. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1819. He married Catherine Bridget, second daughter of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq. of Hookwood, Surrey; and has left issue.

April 16. At Rangoon, aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Turner Baker*, B.A. Chaplain of H.M.S. Fox. He died of cholera, taken during his unremitting attentions to the sick and wounded in the operations at Martaban and Rangoon. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1838. In 1840, when Curate of Trinity church, Maidstone, he married Ellen-Wood, dau. of the Rev. George Davey, B.A. Minister of St. Peter's church in that town.

May 4. At Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 57, the Rev. *William Sherwood*, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. James's in that town (1842). He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; and graduated at Cambridge as a member of St. Catharine's hall, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1843.

May 8. At the rectory, Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts, the Rev. *Henry Benson Fendall*, Curate of that parish; B.A. of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

May 9. Aged 69, the Rev. *William Thomas*, Vicar of Loppington, Shropshire.

At Huntsham Court, Devonshire, aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Berkeley Troyte*, D.C.L. Rector of Huntsham, and of Packington, Somerset, to both which livings he was instituted in 1787. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B. and D.C.L. 1796. He was the last of his family, and it is stated that his estates, worth 7,000*l.* a-year, are bequeathed to Arthur H. D. Acland, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland,—who is to take the name of Troyte. Dr. Troyte has left a legacy of 2000*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

May 10. At Hastings, the Rev. *Robert Heath*, M.A. Rector of Saddington, Leicestershire, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1829, and Chaplain to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton.

May 11. Accidentally drowned at Helstone, Cornwall, aged 36, the Rev. *James Henry Scuda-*

Dec. 10. Priest-Vicar of Exeter cathedral. He was the younger son of Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Burr, of the East India Company's service by his second wife Mary Ann, and her eldest son James Davis, esq. of Chesham, and co-heir of Frances Dowager Barrington, of Norfolk, being a descendant of John Barrington, esq. who married a sister of John Lord Somers of Home Lock. Hence his name of Somers Barrington. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1838. He has left a widow.

Dec. 13. The Rev. Francis Faria, Rector of Dorchester, Wiltshire.

Dec. 14. Aged 36, the Rev. John Bernard Dodd, B.A. 1810, of Sidney Sussex Hall, Cambridge.

Dec. 15. At Harrogate, near Leeds, the Rev. R. L. Atkinson, perpetual Curate of Harrogate and Harrogate. He fell from a pear-tree with a ladder, and was killed. He was at the time removing some sparrows' nests having cautiously left the ladder and stepped upon a branch which gave way. His neck was broken, and his death resulted immediately. He has left a widow and three children.

Dec. 16. At Hutton, near Preston, Lancr. aged 72, the Rev. John Atkinson, perpetual Curate of Penwortham and Longton and Rector of South Luffield. He was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803 and was for twenty-five years Rector of Warrington, to which he was appointed in 1807. He was Thoreby in the same year and Penwortham in 1831. He was the third and youngest son of Lawrence Hawtorn, esq. of Newhall and Hutton, and a son of John Atkinson, esq. of Atherton. He married his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Gwynne, esq. of Penwortham and had six children and three daughters. He died at 10, Warrington, W. Dec. 20, 1841.

Dec. 13. Aged 33, the Rev. John Atkinson, late Curate of Leybridge, Dec. 13. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1847.

Dec. 14. At East Kirby, Lincs. aged 63, the Rev. Henry Johnson, B.D. Perpetual Curate of Eastville and St. Mary, in the same county, and Curate of East Kirby.

Dec. 15. At Newgate, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. John Fox, LL.D. Rector of that parish.

Dec. 16. Aged 43, the Rev. Wm. J. Faircourt, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Barnard's Green, Wore. He has left a widow and seven children.

Dec. 17. Aged 60, the Rev. Thomas Paine, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Weymouth (W.). He was a devoted champion of the Weymouth Union, Wore. and died in 1849.

Dec. 20. The Rev. William Robert Meade, Rector of Kinsale.

their earnest and most influential members, "a social honest man, a discriminating administrator of the union, the guardian and the friend of the poor." Mr. Blake has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Little Almshouses to which he had formerly presented a piece of land which he bought of the Brighton Railway Company for 150*l.* He also materially assisted in the erection of the new church of St. Peter's and in the purchase of the additional parochial burial-ground. He is succeeded in his business by his nephew Mr. William John Blake.

At Bombay, Brigadier-General James Manson, C.B. He had been nearly forty-two years in India, and at the time of his death was in command of the second division of the army, having previously held a similar command at Poona. He was present at the storm and capture of the Fort of Chyn April 13th, 1841, was severely wounded through the knee, when serving with Colonel Ferington's detachment against Puhungere and Deesa Oct. 1867, served through the Mahratta war of 1817-18 and with the central division of the army of the Deccan at the siege of Asseerghur, March and April, 1819, the attack on Nagger Parkar, 20th Feb. 1820, the escape of Iwarke, 26th Nov. 1820, and the attack on Meetalah, 1st Feb. 1821. He became Commandant of Artillery, 10th Feb. 1846.

At Leeds. In her 72nd year, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. Nathaniel French Bruce, D.D. Frances La Roque Bruce, eldest daughter of the late Barwick Bruce, M.D. of the island of Barbados, and of Carlisle, esq. Clerk of the Peace, N.B.

Mr. Henry Hey, late a partner in the firm of Bentleys, Wilson, and Hey, printers, Bangor-Lowse, Shropshire. He was chairman of the committee of the Eastern Pension Society, to the funds of which he bequeathed 200*l.*

At Petersham, in her 83rd year, Mrs. Alice Martin, the last surviving daughter of Josiah Martin, esq. Governor of North Carolina at the Declaration of American Independence, and niece of Sir Henry Martin, the first baronet of that name, of Lockinge, Berks.

At Florence, aged 72, Edw. Lombé, esq. of Melton Hall, near Wymondham, Norfolk.

At Leamington, in his 50th year, Mr. Donald Gordon, poetaster between Greattown and Ferris. He was a superior Greek scholar, and a contributor in prose and verse to the Gaelic Messenger and other publications. Some years ago he prepared for the press the songs and other productions of John Rev Stewart, with traditional sketches of the most eminent men connected with Strathspey. But the MS. was unfortunately lost by a late firm of publishers in Glasgow.

At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Hannah, wife of W. I. Larle, esq. Laura surviving daughter of the late George Larle, esq.

At Woolwich, Major-General Richard John James Lacy, Director-General of Artillery, and Colonel-Commandant of the 6th Battalion. He entered as a Second Lieutenant in 1796, became a First Lieutenant 1798, Captain 1804, a Battalion Major 1814, a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, Colonel in 1837 and Major-General in 1846. He was last appointed Director-General of Artillery, Jan. 1, 1849, and Colonel-Commandant of the 6th Battalion last year. He served in Holland in 1799, and on the coast of Spain from 1812 to 1814, and was present at the battle of Castalla and the two sieges of Tarragona.

At Glasgow, aged 78, Capt. Hugh Brodie, of Helensburgh, near Dumbarton. He served with the Royals at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and was severely wounded in the right leg. In 1794 he served the campaign in Corsica, and was present at the storming of the convent of Redoubt, and the capture of the Martello towers with the garrison of St. Lorenzo, the capitulation of Bastia, the storming of the Melzi Forts, and before Castiglione during a siege of fifty-two days. In 1799 he served in Holland, and was at the battle on land.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Jan. 4. Whist bathing at Bloof, in sea, aged 21, Edward Henry, eldest son of late Mr. Martin Henry, esq. of St. John's, Newington, great-grandson of the late Robert Henry.

Jan. 11. Aged 60, Mary, wife of William Hill, esq. of Chesham, Wore. She was the only surviving daughter of the late Henry Hill, of Liverpool, by Helen, daughter of the late Joseph Vane, of Warton, in the same county.

Jan. 14. On his passage from Canton, aged 22, the hardy young third son of Mr. D. Jackson, of Southampton, scholar.

Jan. 15. At Highbury, the Rev. Samuel Butler, esq. scholar formerly of London.

Feb. 23. At Grey's Inn, aged 72, year Mr. John Blake, a member of the House of Commons. The House of Commons of the Croydon Union have recorded in their minutes the sense they entertain of their loss in him as one of

ing at Helder in the action of the 10th September. He was with Sir James Pulteney's expedition to Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz. In 1801 he served the Egyptian campaign. In 1803 he went with the expedition against St. Lucia, at the storming of Morne Fortune, and capitulation of Tobago. In 1809 he was in India with the field force in the ceded districts, and in 1814 he joined the field force under General Doveton. He died greatly regretted as a useful member of society, and as a devoted churchman.

March 16. On his passage from Aden to Bombay, P. C. Wright, Lieut. 29th Bombay N.I. second son of the late John Wright, esq. of Wickham place.

March 17. At Lyndhurst, Hants. John Frederick Breton, esq. late of the Royal Horse Artillery. As Lieutenant Mr. Breton served in Captain Mercer's Troop at Waterloo, and had three horses shot under him, but escaped himself with only a few bruises.

March 27. Near Murree, in the Punjab, in consequence of wounds received from a tiger two days previously, aged 32, Captain Charles Colby, H.M. 98th Regiment, third surviving son of the late John Colby, esq. of Fynona, Pembrokeshire.

March 28. At George Town, Demerara, Lieut. George Bott, R.N. late a stipendiary magistrate of that colony.

March 31. At Barbados, aged 83, Keturah-Shephard, wife of William Murray, esq. formerly of the civil service. She was the only child of Alexander Bruce, M.D. of Edinburgh (who died before her birth), by Dorothy his wife, daughter of the Hon. James Shephard, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Barbados, and granddaughter of the Hon. James Bruce, of Gartlet, co. Clackmannan, grandson of Robert Bruce, esq. of Kennet. She was brought up under the guardianship of Mr. John Cleland, of Edinburgh (who had married her great-aunt, Rachael Bruce), and formed an early acquaintance with his grandson, her second cousin, the Rev. John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. a gentleman whose name will long be remembered as the author of the Scottish Dictionary and other works. Mrs. Murray was twice married, first in 1787 to Joseph Devenish, Lieut. R.N. who died in 1793, leaving issue a son James Alexander, Lieut. 53d Regt. killed before Salamanca in 1812, and Keturah-Shephard, wife of Alexander Gray Davidson, esq. of Limpsfield, Surrey; secondly, in 1798, to William Murray, esq. by whom she had further issue William Murray, Colonel of the Barbados Militia, and head of the Colonial Bank, who has married Anne, dau. of the Rev. John Frere Pilgrim, M.A.; 2. Davidson-Munro, died 1 Aug. 1851; 3. Alexander-Bruce, died in 1815; 4. Dorothy-Bruce, mar. to the Hon. Samuel Harman, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Antigua; 4. Elizabeth-Pilgrim, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, Colonel of the 75th Regt.; and, 5. Williamina.

April 3. By the explosion of the steam-packet Glencoe, at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, aged 33, Lieut. William Amphlett, R.N. youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold, Worc. He entered the service in 1835, served as mate in the Inconstant 36 and Excellent gunnery-ship; was made Lieut. 1844, and appointed to the Actæon 26.

April 5. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Major-Gen. James Grant, C.B. Governor of Scarborough Castle. He entered the army in 1797. He served for five years in India with the 25th, afterwards the 22nd Dragoons, and was at the battle of Malla-velly, the siege of Seringapatam, and the action with Doondia. At the storming of the fort of Turnioul he volunteered and led the assault with fifty dismounted dragoons; and he took part, during the short period of three years, in the capture of no less than fifteen fortresses. In 1806, during the war in Sicily, he served with the 21st Fusiliers. From 1807 to 1811 he again served in India with the 17th Light Dragoons. On his re-

turn to Europe he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, and served with the 18th Hussars in the campaign of 1813-14-15, including the battles of Toulouse and Waterloo. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by commission dated the 18th June 1815; was advanced to Colonel in 1837, and to Major-General in 1846.

April 8. At Calcutta, aged 28, George Alfred Schreiber, Capt. H.M. 70th Regt. and eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Schreiber, of Melton, Suff.

April 10. At Berthier, in the district of Montreal, aged 106, Mr. Charles Boucher. He was married to three wives, by whom he had in all sixty children. He leaves to deplore his loss forty-three children, sixty-six grandchildren, thirteen great-grandchildren, twenty-eight nephews, seventy grand-nephews, eighteen great-grand-nephews, and a large circle of friends, who assisted at his funeral.

April 12. Aged 21, Lieut. Leverton Donaldson, Bengal Eng. While gallantly seconding and following his brave chief, Major Fraser, up the ladder at the Whitehorse stockade, Rangoon, he fell mortally wounded, and died within two hours after in the hospital.

By a stroke of the sun, on the same service, aged 43, brevet Major Augustus Oakes, Director of the Madras Art. Depot, and fifth son of the late Thomas Oakes, esq. Senior Member of the Council.

April 14. At Galway, in Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel George Lennox Davis, C.B. late of the 9th Foot, inspecting field officer of the Liverpool recruiting district. Lieut.-Colonel Davis entered the army in 1808 as an Ensign in the 9th Regt. became a Lieutenant in 1811, a Captain in 1823, a Major in 1837, and a Lieut.-Colonel and commanding officer of the regiment in 1845. In 1808 he proceeded to the Peninsula, where he served until taken prisoner in Jan. 1809, in the retreat of Sir John Moore at Lugo, where Ensign Davis was left dangerously ill. He was detained as a prisoner of war in France until 1814. He afterwards served many years in India, and in 1842 served the campaign in Afghanistan, was present at the forcing of the Khyber, the Jugdulluck, the Tezeen, and the Huft Kotel passes, and the assault and capture of Istaliff. He also served in the Sutlej campaign, and commanded the 9th at the battle of Sobraon, in 1846. He had received medals for Afghanistan and Sobraon, and was in 1846 nominated a Companion of the Bath.

April 15. At Sierra Leone, Capt. John Julius MacDonnell, commanding Her Majesty's brig Crane, second son of the late Col. MacDonnell, and grandson of the late Sir John Johnson, Bart. He entered the navy in 1816, obtained his first commission in 1826, was appointed in 1829 to the Winchester 52, flagship of Sir E. G. Colpoys, in North America and the West Indies; in 1830 to the command of the Firefly schooner, which was lost on the West Indian station in 1835; in 1844 to the Coast Guard; and in 1845 to the Nautilus 10. He was made Commander 1846; and married in 1841 Louisa, widow of H. Hyde, esq. of London.

April 25. At Hermosa, West Teignmouth, aged 81, John Sweetland, esq. J.P. At the age of 19, he was appointed Inspector of the King's Revenues at Gibraltar, shortly after became Deputy Commissary General, and in the year 1802, Principal Commissary; a place created especially for him, and filled with equal energy and ability for a long series of years. On his return to England in 1812 he settled in his native county, where he was a magistrate for 31 years, and during a large portion of that time was Chairman of the Committee of Accounts. He was ever the firm supporter of the constitution in Church and State. His funeral at West Teignmouth was attended by above one hundred of the tradesmen and gentry of the neighbourhood. The pall-bearers were Dr. Richards, Capt. Reed, Gen. Gardener, Dr. Shapter, W. J. Watts, and W. Cosens, esqrs.

April 26. On her passage to England, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. James Alexander, C.B. Bengal

Rosetta, dau. of the late Comm. France, R.N.

At Gover Villa, near Honiton, aged 60, Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Edw. Honeywood, LL.D. Rector of that place.

May 17. At Wyke's-court, Bridport, aged 66, Mary, wife of Thomas Collins Hounsell, esq.

At Marlborough, aged 75, Martha, relict of G. May, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 68, Lieut. Edward Edwin Morgan, R.N. After serving several years in the Rose and North Star on the South American and East India stations, he was made Lieut. 1845, and appointed to the Agincourt 72. In July 1846, having been appointed to the Hazard 18, he served in the expedition under Sir T. J. Cochrane against the Sultan of Borneo.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, relict of Major Robertson, of Cray, Perthshire.

At Honiton, aged 74, Mary, relict of E. Stamp, esq.

At Little Somerford, Wilts, William Tillotson, esq. M.A. of Harewood-sq. London, barrister-at-law, and formerly fellow of St. Peter's-college, Camb. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple May 11, 1832.

At Ealing, Middlesex, Frederick-Watson, third son of J. Snaith Rymer, of Whitehall-pl. solicitor.

May 18. At Kilfane glebe, Amy, wife of Capt. Chamberlain, late of the Buffs, youngest dau. of the Ven. Crinus Irwin, Archdeacon of Ossory.

At Orleans, Louisa, relict of Lt.-Col. Cocks, R.E.

At Cardiff, aged 45, Thos. Evans, esq. solicitor.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 67, W. C. Landzelle, esq.

At Colchester, aged 78, William Scragg, esq.

At Hertford, aged 58, Miss Thompson, who was 34 years mistress of the girls' school at Christ's Hospital.

At Cheltenham, aged 71, Frances-Aaser, wife of John Gregory Welch, esq. late of Arle House.

May 19. At Sangnee, near Liege, aged 63, Susanna, relict of George M. Box, esq. late of Enfield and Doctors'-commons.

At Newington, Oxf. aged 80, Peter Cotes, esq. late of Tiction-bridge, near Beverley.

At the house of her brother-in-law Henry Cribb, esq. Bishop's Stortford, Sarah-Lincoln, widow of John Jennings Cribb, esq. formerly of Cambridge, surgeon, third dau. of the late Nathaniel Rix, esq. of Blundestone, Suffolk.

At Bridlington Quay, Yorksh. Hannah-Frances, second dau. of the late John Day, gent. Wymondham, Leic. and niece of Robert Day, esq. Belgrave.

At Winchester, aged 56, Mary-Ann, relict of James V. Earle, esq.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, aged 76, Sophia-Elizabeth, relict of Robert Kirby, esq. of Cannon-street, City.

In Eaton-pl. Sidney, relict of John Madocks, esq. of Glanywern, Denbighshire.

At Camden Town, aged 75, J. M. Meyers, esq. late of Calcutta; and on the 17th, Henry Albert Weston, aged 5 months, his grandson, and youngest son of H. Meyers, esq. of Norwood.

Aged 68, John Gardner Rolls, esq. of Chelsea.

In New Milman-st. aged 73, Eliza-Esther, widow of Roger Shine, esq.

At Foot's-Cray Place, Kent, Harriette, wife of W. Vansittart, esq.

At Wilton, Taunton, Harriet, relict of J. W. Warren, esq.

May 20. At Oswaldkirk, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thomas Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk.

Aged 56, Martha, wife of John Booth Freer, M.D. of Brentford Butts, formerly of Leicester, second dau. of the late Sir William Walker.

Aged 62, Thomas Eyre Lee, esq. of Birmingham.

At Exeter, aged 83, Commissary-Gen. Charles Palmer.

May 21. In Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park, aged 76, William Wyckham Cowell, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 34, Dorothea-Julia, only dau. of the late Rev. Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Buriton, Hants.

At Puttenham Priory, Surrey, Fanny, wife of Richard Sumner, esq.

At the house of his friend, Thomas Stephings, esq. Barnsbury-road, aged 34, Dr. William Webber, surgeon, R.N.

In Woburn-sq. aged 27, Thomasine-Elizabeth, wife of John Price Williams, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Wood, esq. W.S. youngest surviving son of Lord Wood, one of the judges of the court of session in Scotland.

May 22. At Southampton, Ann-Dowse, wife of Thomas Bradby, Comm. R.N.

At the residence of her son-in-law G. W. Lovell, esq. in Mornington-cresc. aged 81, Ann, widow of Willoughby Lacy, esq.

At Sydenham-hill, aged 35, Edward Lawes, esq. barrister-at-law, chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, eldest son of the late Mr. Serjeant Lawes.

At Chepstow-villas West, aged 26, Octavius, third son of George Scholey, esq. of Westbourne-terrace.

At Southmolton, Lewis Southcomb, esq. son of the late Rev. John Southcomb, Rector of Rose Ash.

At Romsey, aged 77, Sarah, widow of Thomas Tylee, esq. formerly of Devizes.

At Boulogne, aged 40, Harry Farr Yeatman, esq. late of Manston House, Dorset.

May 23. At Bath, aged 74, the wife of the late H. Bernard, esq. surviving her husband only a fortnight.

At Southampton, Caroline, wife of Vice Adm. Thomas Brown.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 19, Sir Charles Forbes, 2d Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire (1823). He succeeded his grandfather the late Sir Charles Forbes in 1849; and is succeeded by his uncle, now Sir Charles Forbes, born in 1803, who married in 1830 the second dau. of George Battye, esq. of Kensington.

Aged 51, Mary-Anne, wife of Baker Gabb, esq. of Lllwyndu-court, Abergavenny, and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Stead, esq. of Gloucester-st. Queen-sq. London.

At Exeter, aged 73, Henry Platel, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Brixton, aged 73, Andrew Flude Thomas, esq. formerly of Mark-lane, City.

May 24. At Knightsbridge, aged 62, the Hon. John Coventry, of Burgate House, Hants. brother of the late George-William Earl of Coventry, and uncle to the present Earl. He married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. G. Wilson, and had issue three sons, of whom the eldest is the Rev. John Coventry, Rector of Tywardreath, Cornwall, and the youngest, Charles-Farmer, a Lieut. R.N., and two daughters.

While on a visit to his son the Rev. E. B. Everard, Stanhoe parsonage, aged 78, Scarlet Everard, esq. late of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, aged 76, Lady Grant of Rothiemurchus.

At London-road, Brighton, aged 67, B. Ward, esq.

May 25. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 72, Lady Sarah Bayley, fourth dau. of George-Bussey late Earl of Jersey. She was married in 1799 to Charles Nath. Bayley, esq.

In Hanover-st. Hanover-sq. Elizabeth, relict of Ambrose Born, esq. whose death she survived only three months.

At Lancaster, John Massey Hutchinson, esq. barrister-at-law, of Heversham, Bucks, and Codrington, Cork, Ireland. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 27, 1815.

At Brackley, aged 57, William Lee, esq.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of Professor Narrien.

Mary-Ann, wife of Richard Weller, esq. of the Elms, near Maidenhead.

May 26 At Plymouth, aged 83, Isaac Blackburn, esq. formerly of Tarn-chapel.

At Boleford, North Devon, aged 82, Henry Charles Drayton M.D. late of Cheltenham.

At Lifford House, near Hitchin, aged 62, Thomas Jackson, esq.

At Hawley-place, Essex, aged 40, Archibald Hay, esq. late Capt. in the 89th and 90th Regts. youngest son of the late Gen. Sir James Hay K.C.B.

After a prolonged illness, ensuing on measles, aged 34, the wife of Sir Lucas O'Brien, Bart. M.P. She was the eldest dau. and co-heir of Wm. Fitzherbert, esq. was married in 1837, and has left issue.

At Penelope House, Jersey Thomas-Chatham, youngest son of Wm. Grey Pitt esq.

At Ebbell and 17, Henry Sawyer, esq. school-teacher, upwards of 50 years a clergyman of that parish.

At Chilton, Essex, widow of the Rev. Charles Stear, Vicar of Amersham, Devon.

At Alameda near Stratford, Argy., aged 82, David Stewart, esq. late of Great Russell-st.

At Cherry Hinton, Cambs. aged 33, Thomas Matcham Washard, esq. of New City-chambers, Bath, painter.

May 27 John Barry, esq. of Scarborough.

At his chambers, in the Albany, aged 63, Major-Gen. Martin, of Ebbell.

Aged 40, James Phelps, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. James Phelps, and late Capt. in the 14th Light Dragoons.

At Rom, aged 64, Dr. Plenderleath, of Rainsgate.

At Poadley-road, Enfield, aged 63, Ann, wife of William Naylor, esq.

Aged 65, Mr. William Forbes, Harbour-master of Southampton for a period of forty-four years.

May 28 At Edinburgh, aged 78, William Erskine, esq. late of Bombay.

At Dalwick, aged 24, Christ. Thos. Hare, esq. R.N.

At Devonport, aged 66, George Procter, esq.

In Dover-st. aged 80, Susannah, widow of Nathaniel Saxton, esq.

Ann, wife of Edward Sharwood, esq. of Tollington Park, Hertsey-road.

At Thornton-vaux, Croydon, Jane-Martin, wife of Wm. Martin esq. formerly of Holloway.

May 29 At Ryde, aged 84, William Butt, esq. solicitor, a clerk to the Town Commissioners.

At Greenfort, Lifford, Ireland, aged 27, W. G. F. Condon, eldest son of the late William Condon, esq. of Lifford, Surrey.

At Lambgate, aged 71, Mary, widow of Samuel Gibbs, esq.

At Sedan, Major Charles Hill, retired full-pay, 54th Regt.

At London, Herts, aged 65, Anne-Charlotte, widow of John London M.A. late, esq.

At Petersham, aged 82, Mrs. Alice Martin.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Marianne, relict of Lieut. John Moser, Royal New Hampshire Camp.

At Brixton, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Wm. Winton, esq.

At Reading, aged 81, Mary-Wick, relict of Robert Hallett Sweeting, esq. surgeon, of Charmingmouth, Dorset, dau. of the late William Peyton, esq.

May 30 At Devizes, where she had resided many years, aged 65, Mrs. Alison, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Blackburn, formerly of Newbury.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 72, the Right Hon. Anne Lady C. silk, widow of Adm. Lord Colville. She was the 4th daughter of Edward 1st Lord Ellenborough's Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench by Anne, the daughter of George Philip Lowry, esq. She became his second wife of Lord Colville in 1841 and his widow in 1844.

At New-st. Widdow, Bedford, Yorkshire, aged 84, John Porter esq. formerly of the City of London, F.R.S. and F.A.S. formerly of London.

At St. Albans, aged 87, Ann, wife of John Frampt, esq.

At his chambers, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, of confluent smallpox (having been twice

vaccinated), aged 34, William Henley Gibbon, esq. of the firm of Langley, Gibbon, and Co. Great James-st. Bedford-row.

Aged 49, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hancock, esq. of Oxford-terrace Upper Holloway.

At the Lake, Highclere, the seat of his nephew the Earl of Carnarvon, aged 45, the Hon. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert, of Lifford House, near Taunton. He married in 1833 Elizabeth, dau. of S. Eschett, esq. of Hartrow Hall and by that lady, who died in 1840, has left an only son.

At Sherborne, Dorset, aged 25, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. S. C. Musser, also her father-in-law aged 3 days.

At Albion-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 3, Robert, eldest son of John Keene, esq. of P. died on June the 31st by his father, aged 13, also on the 7th by his mother, Susan, aged 28, and on the 10th by Mary Gould, his aunt, eldest and third dau. of the Rev. John Gould, B.D. Rector of Beaconsfield, Bucks, all of malignant scarlet fever.

At Gloucester, aged 71, Amos Stead, esq.

At Hesse, near Hull, aged 45, John Spicer, esq. In Upper Harley-st. Elizabeth, wife of John Godfrey Teed, esq. Q.C.

At Dover George Webb, esq. of Leicester.

At Andely, near Paris, June, eldest dau. of the late George Wroughton esq. of Adwick Hall, Yorkshire.

May 31 At Oakbrook, near Derby, the Rev. W. W. Essex Bishop, of the Moravian Church.

At the Cote d'Azouville, near Havre, the wife of Charles Lathams, esq.

Latelly At New, Cape of Good Hope, aged 30, David, eldest son of James Carnegie Arbuthnott, of Halmaham, Berks, esq.

Commander Joseph West, R.N. He entered the navy June 1807, as volunteer on board the Temeraire 98, at Portsmouth, and was twice wounded in cutting out gun-boats from Britain, in the island of Java. In 1808 he was present in an attack upon a body of Malay pirates and at the capture in 1810 of the same of Batavia Nara, he was one of those who assaulted the walls of the castle of Beengra. In 1811 he assisted at the capture of Palembang, and Sumatra. He was made Lieutenant 1814 and Commander 1841, and served in the Hecla steam ship, on the coast of Africa from June 1841 to the spring of 1847.

At Clewer, aged 59, Captain Robert Winterbottom, late of the 1st Life Guards.

June 1 At Foxell, Cambs. aged 20, Caroline-Bethiah, second dau. of Stanley Palmer, esq.

At Southampton, aged 28, Georgina-Harriet, dau. of George Bartle of, esq. of Stopham, Sussex.

At Morda Hill, aged 62, William Branscombe, esq.

At Evington Lea, aged 76, Col. John Dick Barnard, formerly of the 1st Regt. of Grenadier Guards, and for upwards of 30 years a Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Leicester. He was the third son of the Rev. Andrew Barnaby, D.D. Archbishop of Leicester and Vicar of Evington, by Anna, dau. and her of John Lefroy, esq. of Baggrave Hall, co. Leic.; and he married in 1809 Henry-Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Towns, Bart.

At Darmstadt, aged 76, Gotlieb Lewis Engelbach, esq. formerly of the Audit House, Somerset House.

At Kensington, aged 80, Fra Kesskhiza, relict of Thomas Reinant, esq. of Upper Kentish-town.

At Conisbrough, near Doncaster F.R.S. widow of Sir Philip Francis, K.B. (the reputed author of Junius) dau. of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, Prebendary of York and Southwell.

June 2 In Bryanston-st. Cecil, the wife of Lieut. Col. Arney and second dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D. Dean of Gloucester.

At Deptford Victualling yard, John Brown, esq. R.N. many years medical store-keeper of that establishment.

In Burton-st. Eaton-sq. aged 21, Henry Hay Darling, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Henry Chas. Darling, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.

At Parsloes, Essex, aged 8, Theodosia-Ann, eldest dau. of the Hon. Richard Denman.

At Ycovil, aged 63, George Mayo, esq.

Aged 62, Robert Preston, esq. of Field House, Bridlington Quay.

In Chesterfield-st. May-fair, Robert Ponsonby Staples, esq.

Aged 76, John Lawrence Wright, esq. of Castor, near Peterborough.

At Colletons, the residence of her son-in-law, James Ley Sanders, esq. aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Jonathan Worthy, esq. of Exeter.

June 3. At Foyle-park, Londonderry, aged 61, Lesley Alexander, esq. D.L. and J.P. for the said county.

At Ley Abbey, Lynton, Devon, at the seat of his brother, aged 51, William Bailey, esq. of Stratford-pl. London.

At Bushey-heath, aged 37, James-Sibthorpe, eldest son of George Barlow, esq. Westbourn-green.

At Ramsgate, aged 73, George Bayly, esq.

In St. George's-pl. aged 69, Major-Gen. William Campbell, C.B.

At the Grove, Epsom, aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Carter, esq.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Knight Millar, widow of James Millar, esq.

At Powick, near Worcester, aged 73, William Morton, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Nottingham, aged 32, Miss Vavasour, dau. of the late Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart.

At Stratford, Essex, Charlotte, youngest surviving dau. of the late James de Visme, esq. of New-court, Newent, Glouc.

At Berry-Pomeroy, Devon, aged 59, James George Waller, esq. late of Java.

At Dringhouses, York, Frances, wife of M. A. Eason Wilkinson, esq. M.D. only dau. of the late John Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe Hall, Yorkshire.

June 4. Mrs. Ann Alsager, of Clapton-villas, Lower Clapton.

At Durdham Down, aged 63, Mrs. Bevil.

At Wilburton, Camb. Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late William Camps, esq. high sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, aged 66, Henry Hamilton, esq. M.D. late surgeon 13th Light Inf.

At Hastings, aged 20, Blanche-Emily, wife of Charles Henry Hawtrej, esq.

At Dublin, aged 77, Thomas Kirwan, esq.

At Skipton-in-Craven, Anna-Jane, relict of James Niven, esq. of Glenarm.

At Cary House, Torquay, aged 59, Henry Parkin, esq. M.D.

At Wimbledon, aged 19, gentleman cadet John-Longley, second surviving son of the late Brigadier Raynsford, of H. H. the Nizam's service.

Aged 49, Harriet, wife of William Rickard, esq. of the Stock Exchange and Clapton.

Aged 5, Edith-Fitzroy, child of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk.

June 5. At Ferry Hill, aged 82, Mary, widow of Thomas Arrowsmith, esq.

At Allerton Hall, near Liverpool, aged 79, the relict of Joseph Bradish, esq. of Kilkenny.

At Faringdon, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Thos. Cotgreave, esq. of Faringdon.

In Newington-pl. aged 66, Francis Feltoe, esq.

In Dean-st. Park-lane, aged 65, Miss Fountain, late of Denham, Bucks.

At Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 56, John Gibson, esq.

Aged 77, Onesiphorus Raworth, esq. of Leicester.

June 6. John Benthall, esq. of Furzewell House, Torquay.

At Cliffe Hall, Wilts, Louisa, widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. D. Pleydell Bouverie. She was the 2d dau. of Joseph May, esq. of Hill House; was married in 1809 and left a widow in 1850, having had issue one daughter, who is the widow

of the Hon. Samuel Hay, brother to the Earl of Erroll.

In the Harrow-road, Ellen, widow of the Rev. Dr. Richard Caddick, formerly Reader at Her Majesty's Chapel, Whitehall.

At Dalston, aged 88, Lydia, relict of Robert Carter, esq. of the Minorities.

At Bognor, aged 78, Hannah-Barbara, relict of Basil Francis, esq.

Theresa-Louisa, eldest dau. of Benjamin Harworth, esq. of Hull-bank House, Yorkshire.

At Little Durnford, Wilts, Fanny, youngest dau. of Edward Hinxman, esq.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Louisa Lygon.

At Stour, Glouc. at an advanced age, Charles Roderick Paton, esq. of Perthshire, N.B.

At Newtown Ards, Ireland, Anne-Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Townley Blackwood Price, and dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ward, uncle to Lord Viscount Bangor.

Aged 79, at Hartford House, near Northwich, Cheshire, Thomas Jones Wilkinson, esq.

At Barnes, Surrey, aged 75, Mrs. E. Wolfe.

June 7. Aged 58, Alice, relict of John Brooks, esq. of Clarendon House, Cheetham-hill, Manchr.

In Eaton-pl. aged 23, Georgiana-Mary, dau. of the Hon. George and Lady Georgiana Cathcart.

At Folkestone, aged 28, Alice-Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Eccles, esq. of Tunbridge Wells.

At his father's house, co. Kerry, aged 30, Hugh Richard Kirwan Hurly, esq. late of 38th Regt.

At Bramford, Suffolk, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of F. Saxe, esq. of Ipswich.

At Dulwich-common, the residence of his son, aged 79, Joseph Stearns, esq. late of Kennington, Surrey.

June 8. In Blomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, aged 23, George Weston Cox, esq.

In Westbourne-terr. Eliza, widow of John Geo. Donne, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 59, Lawrence Holme Twentyman, esq.

At Gisborough, aged 82, Mrs. Judith Williamson, sister of the late Rev. Thomas Pym Williamson, formerly incumbent of that place.

At Beauchamp Washfield, at an advanced age, Mary-Peard, last surviving sister of the late John Worth, esq. of Worth House.

June 9. Aged 73, Obadiah Ayton, esq. surgeon, of Kenilworth.

At Rathallen House, Sligo, Elizabeth, wife of Comm. George A. Bedford, R.N.

At Chilham, David Alexander Gardiner Fell, esq. youngest son of the late David Fell, esq. of Caversham-grove, Oxon.

Henry Keyser, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Aged 45, at the house of her brother, at South Lambeth, Miss Shakspeare.

At Eastleigh-lodge, Warminster, Wilts, aged 18, James-Frederick, only son of James Wapshare, esq. of Baker-st. Portman-sq.

June 10. At Stamford, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Roger Basketf, esq. of Tickhill.

Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Borton of Middleton Tyas, near Richmond, and dau. of F. Carr, esq. of Barton-le-Street.

At Harlow, Essex, aged 53, George Goodwin, esq.

In Lambeth, aged 81, Elizabeth-Jane, relict of John Herring, esq.

Suddenly at Chelmsford, W. Ridley, esq. of Felsted.

Aged 46, Wm. Robinson, esq. of Gainsborough.

In Gray's-Inn-sq. Andrew Thomson, jun. esq. of Glasgow, teacher of dancing to the Royal children.

June 11. Aged 55, Ellen, wife of James Dugdale, esq. of Ivy-bank, Burnley, Lancashire.

In Grosvenor-pl. London, Lady Foulis, relict of Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby Manor.

At Cheltenham, aged 76, Richard Francis Alexander Freeman, esq. formerly of Shooter's-hill, Yorkshire.

At Wigginton-hall, Salop, aged 53, Joshua Jones, esq. late of Bristol.

At Cawthorne parsonage, Yorkshire, Juliet-Frances, second dau. of the late and sister of the present John Parkinson, esq. of Sackville-st. Piccadilly.

Janet, wife of the Rev. Thos. Sutton, B.A. Vicar of Marton, Linc.

Aged 81, Mr. George Thomson, an extensive iron and coal master at Minera, near Wrexham. The unfortunate gentleman was riding across the Minera branch of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, when a train came up and the buffers of the engine struck the pony, which, with its rider, was thrown to a considerable distance. Mr. Thomson was so seriously injured that he never recovered consciousness, but died in about six hours.

At Dundry, John Turner, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, Bristol.

June 12. At Brook-hill, Wexford, Major Bury, H.E.I.S., third son of the late James Bury, esq. of Leonard's, Nazing, Essex.

In Mount-place, London Hospital, Catherine-Moody, wife of T. W. Glanvill, esq. surgeon.

At Ashford, at the house of Mr. Matson his son-in-law, aged 79, Thomas Miller, esq. late Capt. and Adj. of the East Kent Regt. of Militia.

At South Liverpool, aged 29, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Stephen Brain Sutton, of St. Peter's church, Everton.

At Bearstead House, Kent, aged 83, Charles Wayth, esq. late a Major in the army, Capt. in the 17th Light Dragoons, many years Staff Capt. and second in command at the cavalry depot at Maidstone, and justice of the peace for Kent.

At the Rocks, Rotherfield, aged 24, Elizabeth, wife of Selwyn Wilson, esq. R.N.

June 13. At Brighton, aged 74, John Gorringe, esq. formerly of Motcombe Farm, Eastbourne.

Aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Kerswill, esq. of Devonport.

Very suddenly, at Balcombe, Harriet, wife of Charles Francis Robinson, esq. of the Crown Office, and of Effingham, Surrey.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 43, George Robinson, esq.

At Worthing, Sussex, aged 69, Major William Stone, late of the 1st Regiment M.N.I.

At Brompton-crescent, Louisa, the wife of Alexander Young, esq.

June 14. At Mabledon, Tunbridge, aged 21, Lucy-Sophia, dau. of the late John Deacon, esq.

At Dorchester, aged 81, Sarah-Emily, relict of F. B. Wright, esq. of Hinton Blewett, Somerset. She was the dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Wynyard, of Kensington Palace; and, by her first marriage, mother of R. H. Bingham, esq. and the Rev. C. W. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset.

June 15. Aged 68, Robert Cleiment, esq. of Nutfield-marsh, Surrey.

At Shepperton, aged 41, Frederick Lindsay Cole, esq. second son of Capt. H. R. Cole, of Kew.

At Addiscombe, aged 70, Edward, youngest son of late John Grantham, esq. of Snelsmore, Berks.

Suddenly, aged 33, Lois, wife of the Rev. John Lockwood, Rector of Everingham, near York.

Aged 40, Isabella-How, wife of Henry Mallory, esq. of Pentonville, third dau. of R. Pontifex, esq. of Southwark.

June 16. In Portland-pl. the residence of his grandfather the Hon. Baron Platt, Septimus Lockyer Hart, infant son of the late S. V. W. Hart, Capt. of the 2nd Grenadier Regt. Bombay army.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 26, Helena-Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Richards, incumbent of Horfield.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered						Births Registered.
		Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
May	29 .	428	270	185	—	883	477	406
June	5 .	481	335	184	—	1000	525	475
	12 .	435	296	167	—	898	449	449
	19 .	396	333	170	9	908	458	450

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JUNE 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	9	27	5	20	2	30	7	32	0	31	9

PRICE OF HOPS, JUNE 28.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 28.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 28.	
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3,977 Calves 421
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	31,370 Pigs 620
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, JUNE 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 11*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	52	52	29, 62	heavy rain	11	53	55	49	29, 51	cloudy, rain
27	50	54	49	, 87	cloudy, fair	12	53	58	52	, 67	do. fair
28	50	57	51	, 71	fair	13	60	64	51	, 69	fair, cdy. rain
29	46	57	44	, 67	constant rain	14	58	64	52	, 24	do. do. do.
30	48	57	47	, 69	fair, cloudy	15	58	65	52	, 48	do. do. do.
31	53	57	45	, 77	do.	16	58	65	55	, 44	do. do. rn. cldy.
J. 1	55	62	52	, 85	do. do.	17	58	65	54	, 47	do. do. do.
2	55	62	52	, 84	rain, cldy. fair	18	58	65	55	, 57	do. do. do.
3	57	62	51	, 75	do. do. do.	19	60	67	55	, 65	do. do. do. th. l.
4	57	63	51	, 76	fair, do. rain	20	58	67	58	, 77	do. do. do.
5	57	66	57	, 91	do. do. do.	21	59	68	54	, 57	do. do.
6	57	66	57	, 75	do. do. shwrs.	22	60	66	56	, 65	do. do.
7	57	64	57	, 53	constant rain	23	60	69	54	, 71	do. do.
8	60	69	58	, 67	cdy. fr. shwry.	24	60	67	57	, 96	do. do.
9	57	61	55	, 57	const. hvy. rn.	25	62	71	62	, 99	fine, do.
10	57	53	48	, 54	hvy. rn. cdy. fr.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 221	■	100	101½	6½	—	110½	274	83 pm.	75 pm.	
29 221½	99½	100½	101½	7	98½	—	—	84 pm.	78 pm.	
31 —	99½	100½	102½	—	—	—	—	86 pm.	80 77 pm.	
1 222	99½	100½	102½	7	—	—	276	—	81 pm.	
2 222	99½	100½	102½	7	99½	—	—	88 pm.	81 79 pm.	
3 222	99½	100½	102½	6½	—	112½	—	—	79 81 pm.	
4 221½	99½	100½	102½	7	99½	—	276	93 90 pm.	80 pm.	
5 222½	99½	100½	102½	7	—	—	—	88 pm.	80 83 pm.	
7 222½	99½	100½	102½	7	—	—	—	88 pm.	83 pm.	
8 223	99½	100½	102½	6½	—	—	—	88 pm.	78 81 pm.	
9 222½	100	100½	102½	7	—	111½	—	90 88 pm.	76 79 pm.	
10 222½	100½	100½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	75 pm.	
11 223	100½	101½	103	6½	—	—	—	86 89 pm.	76 74 pm.	
12 223½	100½	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	73 74 pm.	
14 —	100½	—	103	—	—	—	—	86 89 pm.	73 pm.	
15 223½	100½	—	103	7	—	—	—	86 89 pm.	76 pm.	
16 222½	100½	—	103	7	—	—	—	86 pm.	74 pm.	
17 223½	100½	—	103	6½	—	—	—	86 pm.	74 pm.	
18 —	100½	—	103½	7	—	—	—	86 pm.	74 77 pm.	
19 —	100½	—	103½	7	—	—	—	86 pm.	75 74 pm.	
21 223½	101	—	103½	—	—	—	—	86 pm.	78 75 pm.	
22 224	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	91 88 pm.	76 78 pm.	
23 224	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	—	76 79 pm.	
24 224	101½	—	104½	7	—	—	—	88 91 pm.	76 79 pm.	
25 223½	101½	—	104½	6½	—	—	—	88 pm.	76 pm.	
26 224½	101½	—	104½	6½	100½	—	—	88 pm.	76 pm.	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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Throgmorton Street, London.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1852.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

*Royal Society, Somerset House,
July 6, 1852.*

MR. URBAN,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your Magazine for July (p. 62) in which the laws, &c. of the Royal Society are discussed.

It is stated that at the last election "there were thirty-four candidates; but, as the *present rules of the Society only allow of fifteen being elected, nineteen were rejected!*"

Permit me to inform you that this is quite erroneous. A reference to the statutes will show that the Fellows may elect just as many of the candidates as they please. The charter gives them this power, and the Council have in no manner infringed the privilege. That body merely recommended fifteen candidates, not, I beg to assure you, "according to the weight of personal influence," but on account of superior scientific claims, the investigation of which is their special care.

Trusting to your well-known candour to correct the error I have pointed out,

I remain, Sir, your humble Servant,

C. R. WELD.

[We feel much obliged to Mr. Weld for this communication, having been anxious to be acquainted with any arguments in justification of the present mode of election at the Royal Society. The main reason assigned is, it seems, the care taken by the Council to investigate the scientific claims of the candidates: upon which plea the Council has virtually arrogated to itself that right of election which was conferred by the charter on the Society at large. Such being the present mode of managing the elections, we do not perceive that our former statement was erroneous; for when we spoke of "the present rules" of the Society, we did not imagine that the statutes had been altered. The Council avowedly exercises a *cong   d'elire*; and we presume it cannot be denied that this in effect at once limits the numbers to be admitted, and dictates the individuals.]

We transferred from the newspapers into our last number, p. 85, a statement relative to the appropriation of the large accumulated estate accruing from the property of William Jennens, esq. of Acton Place, in Suffolk, who died in 1798. We are therefore bound to add the following explanation from the Essex Herald: "The statement of a decision having taken place in the Court of Chancery, with regard to this enormous property, in favour of one Martin, of Maldon, in this county, although communicated to us through a highly respectable channel, is not, we are

assured by other claimants, founded on fact. Our correspondent, it appears, derived his information indirectly from Martin himself, who (much advanced in years) having been called to town to attach his signature to some document connected with the proceedings in his behalf, fancied that he had, by his autograph, secured the property. His anticipatory apportionment of the same among his family, with which he proceeded, induced the conclusion in their minds also, that the affair was settled; but the wide circulation given to the rumour has led to a host of communications from other claimants, among them one from the 'Jennens' Family Association,' in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, from which we are led to believe that all the Chancery 'doubts' as to the rightful owners are not yet dispelled, and that all the claimants may still indulge in the idea that they have a chance of the prize."

We are indebted to Mr. Roche, of Cork, for the following corrections of the memoir of General Arthur O'Connor, published in our last Magazine. At p. 102, line 12, Arthur O'Connor is represented as the fifth and youngest son of his father Daniel, but he was the *third*; for the five were thus in succession: 1. Daniel; 2. Roger; 3. Arthur; 4. William; and 5. Robert-Longfield. In line 29, *John* Connor should be *Daniel*. The estate of Manch was lately put up to sale among the incumbered estates, and partly sold so as to meet the incumbrancers, still leaving about one moiety clear. In the second column it is stated that "in 1804 the First Consul gave him the rank of Lieutenant-General, and he was afterwards promoted to that of General of Division;" but it should be that he was first made General of Division and afterwards promoted to be Lieutenant-General; for the latter is of superior degree, corresponding to our General in full, and only subordinate to that of Marshal, while the General of Division is equivalent only to our Lieutenant-General. A few lines after, Condorcet, Madame O'Connor's father, is said to have died in 1805; but he committed suicide in March 1794, when she was a child of five years old, and not in 1805.

GENEALOGICUS, having observed an advertisement of "BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY FOR 1852," inquires in what respect the book "*for 1852*" differs from the edition completed with its Supplements and Indexes three or four years ago. We are unable to answer this inquiry without the assistance of the publishers, or of some recent purchaser,

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AT HOME.

Histoire de la Vie Politique et Privée de Louis Philippe. Par A. Dumas.
Paris, 1852. 2 vols. 8vo

THE author of this book is one of those persons who reminds us of the old proverb which says, "save us from our friends." He was a protégé of the house of Orleans, began life under the patronage of the prince whose private career he professes to lay open to the public, and was the familiar friend of the younger scions of the family. It is the writer's opinion that the dynasty of Orleans has ceased to reign, and that it has fallen never to rise again. The book is written under this conviction, the influence of which is visible in every page. Louis Philippe accordingly comes in for very much of the treatment which the dead lion received at the hoofs of the vivacious ass. He is "shewn up" in dishabille as well as in court dress. Suetonius has been the model of the author, but the latter has not imitated him in brevity. M. Dumas is ungratefully descriptive on a very large scale. He has an intensely contemptuous hatred for his old benefactor, exceeded by nothing but his comically intense hatred of England, and he is considerably wicked when he deems himself only witty.

It is not our intention to follow the author through the political portion of his biography. The public life of Louis Philippe is tolerably well known. His private life, of course, is less so, and it is of Louis Philippe "at home" that we would speak, taking M. Dumas for our authority. The daguerreotype likeness he has drawn of the Citizen King is probably correct, but it is super-

eminently disagreeable. Acknowledgment of this fact involves no praise of the artist.

When Louis Philippe (born in 1773) was five years of age, Madame de Genlis was residing in his father's house under a triple title—she was lady in waiting to his mother, the governess of his sister, and the mistress of his father. The latter ultimately surrendered all his children to the care of Madame de Genlis, who had, indeed, half in jest half in earnest, solicited the trust. The consent of the king had of course to be gained. His Majesty was not inexorable. "Governor or governess," said he, "make what you like of her;" and he added, as he turned away, "Happily the Count d'Artois has children," who, as it may be confessed parenthetically, were less carefully instructed than Louis Philippe and his brothers and sisters. The courage and the patience which were remarkable in the late King of the French were instilled into him by the governess, whom he "passionately loved," and whose place in his heart was far above that awarded to his own neglected mother.

Madame de Genlis gave her pupils, or caused them to receive, a highly practical instruction—a course by which Louis Philippe was influenced even till the last days he passed at Claremont. It was sometimes dramatic as well as practical. For instance: there was at Mont St. Michel an immense wooden cage. It had been built expressly on the order of Louis XIV.

That sensitive monarch had been offended at some rather stringent comments made upon his conduct by a poor Dutch editor, to seize whom he violated the territory of Holland, and, having got possession of his prey, he flung the awe-stricken political writer into this monstrous prison, where the captive existed during eighteen years in darkness, damp, and constraint, and at length died, as shattered in mind as in body.

The pupils of Madame de Genlis were making an educational tour in 1788, and in the course of their way-faring they reached Mont St. Michel.

They arrived about eleven o'clock in the evening, and, as they were expected, the fort was illuminated and the convent bells set in motion. . . . The prior and a dozen of the brethren received the princes at the foot of the four hundred steps which lead to the convent. . . . In the middle of supper Madame de Genlis, instigated by signs made to her by her pupils, touched upon the famous question of the iron cage. Thereon the prior explained to the marchioness that with the iron cage there was the same misapprehension as with the iron mask. The iron mask was of velvet, and the iron cage was of wood. But though a wooden, it was not the less a solid, cage, composed of enormous beams, with interstices of only three or four fingers' breadth between them. "Moreover," added the prior, "this cage, which has become almost useless to us, gives a bad reputation to the convent; and I have formed the resolution to destroy it." This was a fine opportunity for Madame de Genlis to display the philanthropical education she had imparted to her pupils; she met the expression of the prior's resolve by requesting him to make a solemnity of the destruction. The ceremony was arranged for the following day.

The next day the descent was made, with some pomp, into the dungeon. Madame de Genlis was at the head of her four pupils, the prior at the head of his twelve monks. The gaolers presided over their five or six prisoners, to whom permission had been accorded to witness the ceremony. . . . The famous cage was surrounded; then, a carpenter advancing, presented an axe to the young Duke de Chartres (Louis Philippe), who struck the first blow, exclaiming—"In the name of humanity, I destroy this cage!" The carpenters did the rest. But, alas! as there is no circumstance in the world which has not its sombre side for some one, so here was there a man who looked on with tears

in his eyes as the famous cage began to fall to pieces. The Duke de Chartres marked his sorrow, and asked why it was excited. "Monseigneur," said the man, "I am the porter of the abbey, and I drew great profits from the cage, which I used to show to travellers as I told them the story of the Hollander and his fate. With its destruction comes my ruin." "True," answered the Duke; "and I owe you an indemnity. Here are ten *louis*, and henceforward, instead of showing the cage to travellers, you can show them the spot where it used to be."

From 1787 M. Dumas passes suddenly to the year 1830, and, *à propos* to the cage, remarks:—

In 1830, the Duke de Chartres, then Louis Philippe the First, received a deputation from the city of Avranches. In the midst of the congratulations offered upon his accession to the throne, there was interpolated a reminiscence of the act, then forty-two years old. The king replied to the compliment with the facility which was natural to him; and he added, "I thank you for reminding me of a happy circumstance in my life. I there, indeed, gave proof of my love for liberty, and of my hatred for despotism, inspired by the sight of that terrific rock."

Alas, Sire! (exclaims the author, over the grave of the dead king,) would you not have regarded *him* as a false prophet who should have said at that moment, "Oh, popular king! it is you who will open this convent; it is you who will re-people these dungeons; and the sound of groans and complaining which you will cause to arise therein, from 1833 to 1848, will drown for ever the noise of the fall of the famous axe which you wielded in 1788."

It was not long after that Madame de Genlis took her eldest pupil to witness, if not otherwise share in, another act of destruction. Mistress and scholars were amusing themselves with private theatricals in the chateau of St. Leu, when news reached them that the people were pulling down the Bastille. The strong-minded instructress immediately suspended the performance, ordered the carriage, jumped into it with the now tall and graceful boy, who "passionately" loved her, and drove straightway to the residence of Beaumarchais. From the windows of the house the young duke saw the downfall of the sombre stronghold of Charles the Fifth. He clapped his hands at the spectacle, laughed aloud,

and exhibited such noisy demonstrations of satisfaction, that even Madame de Genlis, who was in reality as ecstatic as himself, counselled him to give method to the madness of his mirth.

The young prince, as is well known, surrendered his titles, as his father had done, became a *sans culotte*, accepted humble offices in the assembly of the Jacobins, and wrote to Madame de Genlis that there were but two things in the world he supremely loved, namely, "the new constitution and *you*." At the same moment he wrote to his mother that he could only dine with her twice a week. The ardent Jacobin was growing ashamed of his royal parent! The very epithet which was hers by right of nature he gave to his father's mistress. "Oh, my mother!" he writes (applying the word to Madame de Genlis), "Oh, my mother, how do I bless you for having preserved me from all these evils by inspiring me with those sentiments of religion wherein alone is my strength!"

We pass over those well-known incidents wherein we see the young duke fighting gallantly for the Republic at Valmy and Jemappes; flying from it with Dumouriez, refusing (by calculation rather than by patriotism, as Dumas seems to think) to take service under the Austrians against France, wandering through Switzerland under the name of Corby, an Englishman, rejoining his sister, separating from her, and, finally, as M. Chabaud Latour, becoming usher in an academy at Reichenau, at sixty pounds a-year. He subsequently gave up his tutorship, travelled through Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, and at length set sail from Hamburg for the United States, on the 24th September, 1796; and arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st of the following month. He was speedily joined by his brothers, the dukes of Montpensier and Beaujolais. In January, 1800, the exiles returned to Europe, landing at Falmouth. It is not till April, 1808, that we find any incident worth recording, and which is not already well known. In that month, however, Louis Philippe, writing to Dumouriez, acknowledges, (and the letter is still extant) that though born a French prince, he is by necessity,

principle, opinion, and habit, a thorough Englishman. To show it, he intimated to Canning that it was the interest of England to prevent the French from getting possession of the Ionian Islands, and that he, the Duke of Orleans, was ready to take command of an expedition for that purpose, if the British government was disposed to put trust in him! His expressed hatred of Bonaparte at this period was unmeasured, and it was only by the intervention of England that he did not appear in arms against the troops of the usurper in Spain. He found consolation for the lucky disappointment in marrying the Princess Maria Amelia of Naples, on the 25th December, 1809. He soon after repaired to the Spanish peninsula, intending once more to take arms against the French. Happily for him, England a second time objected to his exercising a command. He returned to Sicily, where again he found consolation for disappointment in the son that was there born to him in November, 1810. He continued for some years seeking for military employment and reviling Bonaparte, for whom, he said, he entertained as much hatred as contempt. At length came 1814, and the downfall of the empire.

He departed from Palermo, accompanied by a single servant, and arrived in Paris early in May. He alighted incognito at an hotel in the Rue Grange Bateliere, and on the very instant, without waiting to change his dress, so powerful is the attraction of "home," he proceeded on foot through the Rue de Richelieu to the Palais Royal. He entered the garden, crossed and recrossed it, and then passing through the Cour des Colonnes, arrived at the open gate in front of the great staircase. The Duke of Orleans hurried into the hall, and in spite of the opposition of the porter, who took him for a madman, rushed to the staircase, but ere he ascended he fell upon his knees, and, bursting into a flood of tears, kissed the first step before him. Then only did the porter begin to comprehend that this stranger was, at once, the old and the new master.

One of his first visits was to her whom he had been wont to call his true mother and his only friend. Madame de Genlis evidently knew that the Orleans tradition, namely of supplanting the elder Bourbons, to whom Louis Philippe of Orleans had himself

sworn homage, had not been forgotten by her pupil. "Oh, it's you!" was the tart welcome now given him by the mature lady. "It is you, is it? Well, I hope you have at last given up all idea of becoming king!" The Duke, we are told, replied by an equivocal gesture that was neither negative nor affirmative. But he was a man who could compass his own ends without betraying himself; and he was already providing for the future when the elder Bourbons were thinking but of the past. "The manner," says Lafayette, "in which the Duke of Orleans asked me after my son, whom he had met in the United States, induced me to call upon him. He warmly acknowledged my visit, probably bearing in mind my old quarrels with his branch of the family. He spoke of the times of proscription, of the community of our opinions, of his regard for myself,—and all this in terms far too superior to the prejudices of his family for me not to recognise in him the only Bourbon compatible with a free constitution." M. Dumas naturally asks, after noticing this passage, if the words which then passed between the Duke and his visitor were not the first seeds from which sprung in 1830 the "best of republics."

Had Napoleon not disembarked at Cannes there is good reason for believing that an attempt would have been made to dethrone Louis XVIII. and put Louis Philippe in his place. The latter awaited at Twickenham the issue of Waterloo, and, when that again opened to him the gates of his palace, he became at once so confirmed a leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Peers that Louis XVIII. withdrew from the French princes the privilege granted them of sitting in the senate.

His intimacy with Lafitte became closer after the birth of the Duc de Bordeaux, against whose legitimacy he made protest in the *Morning Chronicle*, denied the protest to the King, and republished it in 1830, when his partisans were placarding the streets with assurances that he was not a Bourbon but a Valois! Here is a pen-and-ink sketch of him at Lafitte's:

"When I am King," said the Duke to Lafitte,—"of course it is a mere dream; but, however, when I am King, what

shall I do for you?" "Let me be the King's fool," said Lafitte, "that I may be privileged to tell him all sorts of truth." "It will be charming," said Louis Philippe.

And again,—

One day, the Duke half reclining on a sofa at Lafitte's house, the confidential banker at his side, exclaimed, "If ever I become King, and you could imagine that ambition or personal interest led me to accept the office, I should feel sincere regret. My happiness would be in rendering France the most free country in the world. People, my dear Lafitte, hate kings simply because kings have deceived them." Turning to Manuel, he added, as if in doubt about himself, and with that significant smile which was peculiar to him, "After all, if you really do carry me to the throne, you will be asses if you do not take every precaution by fettering me."

The Duke knew how to "bide his time," and he reached greatness all the sooner by waiting for it patiently. In the mean time his own legitimacy was attacked by the temporarily famous Maria Stella in 1824. The lady asserted that she was the child of *Egalité*, that Louis Philippe was the son of the Italian gaoler Chiapani, and that, of course, the children had been exchanged for political purposes. The Duke answered her pamphlet himself, and Dumas (then a young clerk in one of the offices attached to his household) was employed to write it from his patron's dictation.

For the first time I found myself in his presence. In his family and household relations there was nothing imposing about him; but, on the other hand, it was impossible to be more smiling, more affable, or of more graceful humour. One might have taken him for a clever banker on the day of the success of some great speculation. On receiving me, he encouraged me by voice and gesture: seeing that my hand trembled a little, he pointed to a table, and, before employing me on the special business which had gained for me this princely interview, he directed me to fold and seal the letters which were lying there. He had something of the school-master about him. He loved to teach. By demonstration he could establish his superiority even in little things. Let me add that he could demonstrate well, and generally joined example to precept. The Duke of Orleans knew, if not every thing, at least a little of every thing. On this

particular day he taught me how to fold envelopes, and apply seals. If the Duke had pretensions to being a good teacher, I have that of being a good scholar. Awkward enough on the day of my first lesson, I became ultimately very expert in the matter of envelopes of all forms, and was particularly dexterous in sealing, a matter of more difficulty than is imagined, and to which the Duke of Orleans, a man of neatness and order, attached great importance. So must I avow, in all humility of soul, that it was the only thing he regretted in me when, on his becoming king, I resigned my office. "How!" he exclaimed, "going away! he leaves me! What a pity! he was so clever at sealing letters!" But, to return to the day when I commenced my apprenticeship. The Duke, perfectly affable, as he always was, began dictating to me. What he dictated formed a complete refutation, perfectly logical in every sense, of all the assertions made by the Baroness of Sternberg. In the midst of his proofs of legitimacy he came to this phrase: "And though there were only the striking resemblance between the Duke of Orleans and his august ancestor Louis XIV."—I was not so strong in history as I have since become, so that the circumstance of the Duke claiming Louis XIV. for his great-grandfather made me, in spite of myself, look up. He noticed my surprise, and with a smile, accompanied by a slight contraction of the brow, he added, "Yes, Dumas, *his august ancestor Louis XIV.* To descend from Louis XIV. only through his bastards is, in my eyes at least, an honour sufficiently great to be worth boasting of."

So that, when Thiers and Lafitte wished to make out that Louis Philippe was a Valois and not a Bourbon, he himself was ignorant of the particular greatness which they wished to thrust upon him.

M. Dumas describes Louis Philippe as regulating with scrupulous minuteness the "tariff" of his children's meals. If applications were made to him to subscribe to some charitable purpose he would upon impulse give or promise largely. If however any time intervened between the promise and the payment, the generosity had undergone a modification, and the interested persons who surrounded him found little difficulty in persuading him that he had promised beyond what was right, and must only perform according to desert. The subscription then paid in generally bore little proportion with the magnificence of the promise.

As, in connection with a work like this before us, citation is better than comment, we proceed to another extract shewing Louis Philippe at home. It is only necessary to premise that the Revolution of 1830 had been commenced, but not completed, that Charles X. was at Rambouillet; that Louis Philippe had left the dairy at Neuilly in which he had lain concealed until his pathway was clear, and that he had returned to the Palais Royal, entering it not by the great gateway but by the door of the private residence in the Rue St. Honoré, numbered 216. There the Duke de Mortemart waited on him from Charles X.

The prince was in a little cabinet completely separated from the apartments inhabited by himself and family, and as the heat was most oppressive, he was lying, half-dressed, upon a mattress thrown upon the ground. An abundant perspiration, which is not altogether to be attributed to the heat, but in which the anguish of his soul and the agitation of his mind had their share, poured from his forehead. He had a feverish aspect, and his speech was brief and hesitating. As soon as he saw M. de Mortemart, the prince sat upright on the mattress, "Draw near, duke, come here," said he, "that I may tell you, and you may tell the king, how painfully I am afflicted at all that has happened. . . Tell him that I have been forced to come to Paris. Yesterday a mob invaded Neuilly. They inquired for me in the name of the assembled deputies, and when they heard I was absent, those men declared to the Duchess that they would carry her and our children to Paris, and keep them prisoners until I appeared. It was only then that the Duchess addressed to me a note urging me to return. . . I returned to succour my family, and I was myself brought to this place late at night." We all know how much truth there was in the fevered recital of the prince. Unhappily, just at the moment, a mob passed shouting *Vive le Duc d'Orleans*. "Do you hear that, Monseigneur?" said M. de Mortemart. "Yes, yes; I hear it perfectly," replied the prince; "but tell the King that I will rather be slain than accept the crown," and thereon, as if his simple protest were not sufficient guarantee, he hurriedly wrote a note of similar purport to Charles X. It was a solemn protestation against the destiny reserved for him by the Chambers of Peers and Deputies. M. de Mortemart took the note, hid it in the folds of his cravat, bowed to the prince, and took his leave.

In spite of the protest, the prince became, nothing loth, King of the French. He speedily proceeded to toss from him all those who had helped him to the greatness which he had affected to hold in detestation. Elevation had not added to his refinement. When he had got rid of all his confederates but Lafitte and Odillon Barrot, his rather inelegant remark was, "I have two more doses to throw up, and then I shall be at ease!"

The reign of the last two Bourbon kings had been designated as "the comedy of fifteen years." The new drama which was now opening was to last eighteen years, and its denouement was to be something similar to that of the comedy itself. Conspiracies were soon rife, but nothing very serious happened until the outbreak in 1832, which arose of General Lamarque's funeral, and which was suppressed at great cost of blood. The King was "at home" at St. Cloud when the news reached him. His first impulse was to rush to and meet the danger; but he previously repaired to the Queen's apartment, and related all that was passing in Paris. "What do you propose to do?" asked Louis Philippe. "Nay," answered Marie Amelie, "I will do what you do." "I am going on the instant," said the King, "into Paris." "And I with you," was the calm rejoinder of his wife.

The monarch and his ministers shewed a bold face; but Arago, Lafitte, and Odillon Barrot waited on the former to implore him to have mercy after his victory if he would subsequently reign in peace. As they entered the court of the Tuileries in an open carriage a bystander called out to them, "Look to yourselves. Guizot is with the King, and you risk your lives." They disregarded the warning, as they well might, but they were upon their guard. When announcement was made that the monarch was ready to receive them, Lafitte whispered to his companions, "Gentlemen, let us be cautious. He will try to make us laugh!" We regret that we cannot transcribe the long and interesting scene that followed, but we must be content with referring thereto all who are curious in contemporary history. From similar embarrassing scenes the King had always wit enough, and of a refined sort

too, to enable him to escape with honour. It was in the course of one of those "badgering" interviews which his citizen royalty compelled him to grant that M. Dupin (minister designate), at the end of a long and animated colloquy, abruptly remarked, with as much fierceness as familiarity, "I will tell you what it is, Sire—I see that we shall never understand each other. We shall never agree." "I have long seen that, Sir," answered the King, "as well as you, only I did not dare tell you so." He could hardly have dismissed a disagreeable visitor more happily. He was far less happy in getting rid of Lafitte. The banker was in difficulties, but the King consented to come to his aid by purchasing of him the forest of Breteuil, and promising not to register the deed of transfer, lest knowledge of the transaction should affect the banker's credit. The deed, however, *was* registered, and the banker ruined. The absence of the King's name on the subscription-list opened to relieve Lafitte gave rise to one of the wittiest of French caricatures, and we are surprised that it has escaped M. Dumas's memory. In the caricature of which we speak Louis Philippe was seen presenting himself to pay his subscription, the amount of which was cleverly suggested in his speech, which was to this effect:—"I subscribe half-a-crown; here it is: be so good as to give me two and sixpence change." If this wit injured the King, so occasionally did his own. It will be remembered that at the time when Fieschi fired on Louis Philippe, and slew so many around him, the monarch was imploring the Chambers to grant enormous revenues (under the title of "apanages") to his children. The King and his sons attended the funeral ceremonies at the Invalides celebrated over the fourteen victims of the Fieschi attempt. He flung holy water upon the corpses, and drew down much approbation upon his condescension. He made a political profit of the catastrophe, or at least hoped to do so; and when he returned to the Tuileries after the ceremony, he remarked within the hearing of Marshal Maison—"Now, I take it, we are pretty sure of our *apanages*." What a funeral oration, as M. Dumas justly remarks, over fourteen dead bodies! According to

the last-named gentleman, the King viewed the descent of death within the limits of his own family circle with equal composure, and his letter on the decease of his daughter the Princess Mary, addressed to her husband the Prince of Wurtemberg, is described by Dumas, who has it in his possession, as "having for its object the consolation of his son-in-law. It is just contrary in spirit to that of Rachel, who had lost her children and would not be comforted." It was soon after this that the King's popularity began rapidly to fall, but then came to revive it the bringing back to France of the body of the Emperor whom he had so often affected to hate and despise. He put on the imperial grey coat in order to win a little applause; and, as M. Dumas rather strongly puts it, he tried to "sweat popularity out of the very carcass of Napoleon." And on this subject of the imperial remains there is a passage in the book which has more than common interest for English readers, and much novelty, probably, for the most of them. It is to this effect:—

One of the Emperor's relations had obtained from O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, interested in exciting France, a promise to present to the House of Commons a motion for the surrender of the remains of Napoleon. Accordingly, when O'Connell spoke of his intention to Lord Palmerston, the latter exclaimed, "Why, *what the devil* (?) take care; why, in place of gratifying the French government, you will exceedingly embarrass it." "That is not the question," said O'Connell; "the question for me is to do what I am bound to do. Now it is my bounden duty to ask

the Commons to consent to my motion for the surrender of the Emperor's remains to France. It is the duty of England to adopt my motion. I shall therefore propose it, without troubling myself as to whom it may please or offend." "Be it so," said Lord Palmerston, "but just put it off for a fortnight." "Agreed," said O'Connell. On the same day, as it is alleged, Lord Palmerston wrote to M. Thiers, to inform him that he should be obliged, in reply to O'Connell, to confess that England had never refused to surrender the remains of Napoleon to France, a proceeding she would have adopted long before if France had only laid claim to them.

On this letter having been laid before the King, the latter, in conjunction with M. Thiers, got up a pleasant little comedy in the Chamber of Deputies, wherein assurance was given that England was about to give up to France the body of the Emperor, on especial application for the same having been made by Louis Philippe himself. In the message to the Chamber Napoleon was styled "legitimate Emperor and King," a title which was not forgotten by the heir who so suddenly appeared at Strasbourg and at Boulogne, and who now rules France according to the old régime of Louis XV. and Madame Du Barry.

Our assigned limits will not permit us to notice more at length this curious work, and which is continued down to the death of the then ex-king at Claremont. But we have said enough to shew that there is matter in it especially worthy of the notice of the student of history.

J. D.

LIFE OF DR. CHALMERS.

Memoirs of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. By his Son-in-law, the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. Vol. IV. 8vo. Edinb. 1852.

THROUGH a great part of this volume of Dr. Chalmers's Life the biographical merges in the historical. We have here a narrative of that important Disruption, as it is called, in the Church of Scotland, which entirely altered the state of public ecclesiastical relations in that country, and is likely to lead hereafter to events of even

greater moment than any which have as yet flowed from it. The subject is very imperfectly understood in England; but it is essential to the proper comprehension of the character and opinions of Dr. Chalmers that it should be fully explained, or that, at least, the part which he played in it should be clearly set forth.

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In England, as is well known, the people of a parish have no power in reference to the acceptance or rejection of a clergyman presented by a patron. The patron makes his own selection, and the bishop is bound to institute the presentee, or in case of refusal to shew legal cause. The acceptability or non-acceptability of the presentee to his intended flock is never a question. Courteous bishops will listen to representations made by intended parishioners, and will ordinarily give them an opportunity of adducing evidence of any legal disqualification affecting the faith or the morals of the presentee; but no such opportunity can be claimed by the people as a right, it can only proceed from the amenity of a bishop, or from his anxiety to have his own conscience properly instructed before he proceeds to perform the ministerial act of institution. In Scotland the ancient practice was different. A minister presented by a patron was to perform divine service in the church to which he was presented, and after he had done so several times, the male heads of the families composing the church (that is, the communicants) were to be called upon to testify their concurrence in his settlement amongst them, by signing what was termed "a call." This "call" was returned, together with the presentation of the patron, to the Presbytery—a body which exercises in Scotland the power vested amongst ourselves in the bishop—and the Presbytery, having been first satisfied of the existence of a "call" from the people, proceeded under the authority of an act of the Scottish Parliament to investigate "the literature, life, and manners" of the presentee. If nothing appeared against any of these he was settled or instituted as of course.

This was the ancient practice, but in lax times the "call," or popular part of the proceeding, was allowed to fall almost into disuse. It was not indeed quite abandoned, but the patrons and the clergy did all they could to render it unnecessary. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland many years ago went the length of declaring that "any amount of signatures to the call however small—the attachment to it of a single name—was suf-

ficient." As religion gradually revived this state of things became the cause of much complaint. Unworthy and incompetent ministers were "intruded" into parishes upon the mere will of a patron and on the shadow of a call. The people resisted. Riots ensued. The civil power was called in. Ministers were forced upon parishes at the point of the bayonet, and, as a matter of course, dissent multiplied.

The subject was often considered in the General Assembly, the legislature of the Church of Scotland; and finally, in 1834, after long deliberation, an act of that body declared that it was a fundamental law of the Church that no pastor should be intruded upon any congregation contrary to the will of the people. It also ordained, that if the major part of the male heads of families, members of a congregation, and in full communion with the Church, should disapprove of a presentee, he should be rejected; but if they should not disapprove, the Presbytery should proceed with his settlement, or as we should term it, his "institution," according to the rules of the Church. It was further ordained that no person should be entitled to disapprove unless, if required, he would solemnly declare that he was actuated by no factious or malicious motive, but solely by a regard to the spiritual interests of the congregation. This was called the Veto Law. It was framed with the concurrence of the law officers of the Crown in Scotland, and was looked forward to as a settlement of a very difficult question.

The contrary very soon appeared. In 1835—the very next year after the passing of the Veto Law—a Scottish nobleman presented a minister to the parish of Auchterarder in Perthshire, containing a population of 3,000 souls, with 300 male heads of families who were communicants. The presentee having gone through the customary preliminary services, two inhabitants out of the 3,000 came forward to sign his "call," that is, to testify their concurrence in the presentation of the patron; whilst 287 out of the 300 communicants gave in their names as dissentients. No reasons were assigned, but the dissentients all expressed their readiness to make the solemn declaration required by the

Veto Law. Upon this state of things the Presbytery refused to institute the presentee. Legal proceedings ensued, and the Court of Session, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, ultimately determined, that in rejecting the presentee "on the sole ground that a majority of male heads of families communicants in the said parish have dissented, without any reason assigned, the Presbytery have acted illegally."

The case was carried from the Court of Session by appeal to the House of Lords, where, in May 1839, the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The House of Lords seem to have declared the law of Scotland to be pretty nearly in conformity with that of England. They confirmed the absolute right of the patron, subject only to the rejection of the presentee by the adjudication of the Presbytery for want of qualification—such qualification being limited by the before-mentioned act of the Scottish Parliament to subjects affecting the literature, life, and manners of the presentee, without any reference to his acceptability to his intended parishioners.

These decisions overturned not merely the Veto Law of the General Assembly of 1834, but also the ancient practice of requiring a call from the parishioners. The Court of Session rejected the dissent without reason assigned of the parishioners; the House of Lords virtually repudiated the right of the parishioners to interfere at all, thereby negating the right of the General Assembly to deal with the question of patronage. The two bodies whose presumed rights were thus affronted immediately made common cause. The General Assembly appealed to the people to support their right to legislate in all matters relating to the church; the people intreated the General Assembly to protect them against the "intrusion" of unworthy ministers presented by unconscientious patrons. The nation was divided. Those who supported the civil law and the rights of patrons were termed "Intrusionists," or "the Moderate Party;" the contrary side was designated as that of "the Non-Intrusionists," or "the Free Church Party." It is needless to say to which of them Dr. Chalmers belonged. He had now arrived at the 59th year of his age, and was medi-

tating a retirement from the business of the world; but this great public cause compelled him to buckle on his armour anew. The decision of the House of Lords placed the civil and ecclesiastical establishments in direct opposition. The Moderate party proposed to the General Assembly to restore that good understanding between Church and State upon which depended the right of the clergy to the fruits of their benefices by repealing the Veto Law. Dr. Chalmers instantly stepped into the breach on the other side. He put forth an amendment consisting of three resolutions. By the 1st, the loss of the temporalities of Auchterarder was acquiesced in; the 2nd re-affirmed the principle of Non-Intrusion; the 3rd appointed a Non-Intrusion Committee of Clergy and Laity to confer with the Government. Dr. Chalmers's speech on behalf of these propositions was one of his greatest efforts. The debate commenced at 12 o'clock at noon on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1839, and continued until 2 o'clock the next morning. Chalmers spoke for three hours, and his propositions were adopted by a majority of 49. The irrepressible cheer which burst forth from the galleries—crowded even at that late hour—when the result was announced, betokened the direction of the current of popular feeling.

The Non-intrusion Committee proceeded to London early in July, 1839; and Chalmers's Diary, extracts from which are here printed, contains amusing accounts of the various interviews which they had with all the leading statesmen of the day. Lord Aberdeen was "friendly and intellectual, but not thoroughly satisfied, and refused to pledge himself;" Lord John Russell seems to have given the matter very little attention; Sir Robert Peel was bland but cautious; Sir James Graham quite joyous and cordial; Lord Melbourne, who had some personal affront with Chalmers, was foolish enough to shake hands with others of the deputation, and "brush past me;" "the natural but polished simplicity" of the Duke of Sutherland delighted them all. He showed them round his picture gallery, and was courteous in the highest degree.

The deputation returned to Scotland in high hopes. The ministers were

thought to have pledged themselves that the patronage of the crown, which extends to one-third of the parishes in Scotland, should be exercised in conformity with the Veto Law, and also to have agreed that the Lord Advocate (Jeffrey) should prepare some healing legislative measure which should be considered in the cabinet. In the meantime, other cases occurred which involved the same principles as that of Auchterarder, and each party had recourse to its sharpest weapons. The courts of law proceeded by interdict or injunction, and punishment for contempt; the General Assembly by ecclesiastical censures and excommunication. Thus the business was rendered greatly more difficult, and the heart-burning and party spirit were vastly increased. The Whig government became alarmed at the prospect before them. They despaired of being able to bring the question to a settlement, and withdrew their determination to introduce a bill.

Lord Aberdeen then took up the matter. He got on badly with the Non-Intrusion Committee, but ultimately prepared a bill which he introduced into the House of Lords on the 5th May, 1840, and on the same night wrote to Dr. Chalmers that he was well aware that the success of the measure would mainly rest with the reception with which it might meet from himself.

"I believe," said Lord Aberdeen, "that the peace of the Church is at this moment in your hands; for although, from the accident of birth and social position, I have had the means of proposing this measure to the legislature, it will depend on you whether it is to receive life and efficacy.

"I pray that you may be led by the spirit of wisdom; and that your great talents may be directed to the restoration of peace and order, and to the happy union of all the real friends of the church.

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt."

Lord Aberdeen's bill "allowed the parishioners to state objections of all kinds to a presentee, but it obliged them, at the same time, to state the grounds and reasons of their objections. It allowed the Presbytery to take all these objections into consideration, but it permitted them to give

effect to them only when personal to the presentee, when legally substantiated, and when sufficient in their judgment to warrant his rejection. It altogether excluded a dissent without reasons. It disallowed unacceptableness to the people as a disqualification." Lord Aberdeen's bill was rejected by Dr. Chalmers on the ground that it did not allow to the Presbytery what was termed the *liberum arbitrium*, in a thing esteemed to be altogether spiritual, the free and absolute power of determination which, it was contended, had been committed to them by the Heavenly Head of the Church, and which was entirely uncontrollable by any human tribunal. The General Assembly acquiesced in Dr. Chalmers's view of the subject by a majority of 221 to 134, and after a skirmish of pamphlets and speeches, and some personal disagreements and bad temper on both sides, Lord Aberdeen's bill was finally withdrawn.

The rejection of this offer of settlement deprived the General Assembly of almost all its political friends. Henceforth the leaders of both parties in the State concurred in regarding Chalmers and his friends as a set of impracticable men, whose notions of church authority could not be defended without danger to the State, and whom it was wise therefore to discourage by all proper means. The Duke of Argyll and Sir George Sinclair devised further measures of compromise, but in vain. Harassed by litigation and unsupported by the Government, the majority of the clergy now determined to sever their connection with the State, to throw up their livings, and organise a Free Church throughout the land. As a final step before adopting a measure of such great importance, "A Claim, Declaration, and Protest, anent the encroachments of the Court of Session," was passed in the General Assembly on the 30th May, 1842, by a majority of 241 to 110, and directed to be transmitted to the Crown. In November of the same year a general convocation of ministers of the Church was held at Edinburgh, in which between four and five hundred ministers subscribed a memorial to the Government pledging themselves to relinquish their temporalities, if not permitted to hold them,

except on the condition of being subject to the civil courts in things spiritual, on the footing of the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Auchterarder. Early in 1843 the adverse decision of the Government was communicated by Sir James Graham as Secretary for the Home Department, and a motion by Mr. Fox Maule in the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to consider the grievances of the Church of Scotland was negatived with the concurrence of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, and by a majority of 241 to 76.

Dr. Chalmers and the other leaders now set themselves in earnest to prepare for the coming disruption. Districts were laid out, collectors were appointed, donations and subscriptions were solicited for erecting churches and supporting ministers, and the enthusiasm of the people responded to the call of their clerical leaders, although there was great uncertainty in the minds of many persons as to the number of ministers who would really go the length of throwing up their livings. The general opinion was that comparatively few—not more than 20, 30, or 40—would really go out. What took place must be told in the words of Dr. Hanna, although they run to a considerable length.

The day of trial at last arrived. For some days previously an unprecedented influx of strangers into Edinburgh foreshadowed the approach of some exciting event. Thursday, the 18th May, the day named for the meeting of the General Assembly, rose upon the city with a dull and heavy dawn. So early in the morning as between four and five o'clock, the doors of the church in which the Assembly was to convene opened to admit those who hastened to take up the most favourable positions, in which they were content to remain for nine weary hours. As the day wore on it became evident that the ordinary business of the city had to a great extent been suspended, yet the crowds that gathered in the streets wore no gay or holiday appearance. As groups of acquaintances met and commingled their conversation was obviously of a grave and earnest cast. Towards mid-day the throne room at Holyrood, in which the Marquess of Bute, as Lord High Commissioner, held his first levee, was filled with a numerous assemblage of

noblemen, clergymen, military and naval officers, the city magistrates, and country gentlemen from all quarters of Scotland. A portrait of King William III. hung upon the wall of the room, opposite to the spot on which Her Majesty's representative was standing. The throng of the levee was at its height when, loosened somehow from its holdings, this portrait fell heavily upon the floor; and as it fell a voice was heard exclaiming, "There goes the Revolution Settlement." When the levee closed the customary procession formed itself. In his state-carriage, accompanied by a splendid cortège, and escorted by a troop of cavalry, the Commissioner proceeded to the High Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Welsh, the moderator of the preceding Assembly, whose discourse was made all the more impressive by the frequent allusions to the event by which it was so instantly to be followed. Elsewhere, within the Assembly Hall, as hour after hour passed by, the strained feeling of the multitude, by whom every inch of sitting and standing ground had for so long a time been occupied, was beginning occasionally to relax. At last, however, the rapid entrance of a large body of ministers into the space railed off below for members, told that the service at St. Giles was over. Every symptom of languor at once gave way, and expectation was at its utmost stretch. Dr. Welsh, the moderator, entered and took the chair. Soon afterwards His Grace [?] the Lord High Commissioner was announced, and the whole assemblage rose and received him standing. Solemn prayer was then offered up. The members having resumed their seats, Dr. Welsh rose. By the eager pressure forward—the hush! hush! that burst from so many lips—the anxiety to hear threatened to defeat itself. The disturbance lasted but a moment. "Fathers and brethren," said Dr. Welsh, and now every syllable fell upon the ear amid the breathless stillness which prevailed, "according to the usual form of procedure, this is the time for making up the roll. But, in consequence of certain proceedings affecting our rights and privileges, proceedings which have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government and by the legislature of the country; and more especially in respect that there has been an infringement on the liberties of our constitution, so that we could not now constitute this court without a violation of the terms of the union between Church and State in this land, as now authoritatively declared, I must protest against our proceeding further. The reasons that have led me to come to this conclusion

are fully set forth in the document which I hold in my hand, and which with the permission of the House I will now proceed to read." In this document, after the wrongs of the church had been succinctly recited, the parties who signed it proceed at its close to say, "We protest that in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is and shall be lawful for us, and such other Commissioners chosen to the Assembly appointed to have been this day holden as may concur with us, to withdraw to a separate place of meeting, for the purpose of taking steps, along with all who adhere to us, maintaining with us the Confession of Faith and Standards of the Church of Scotland, for separating in an orderly way from the Establishment, and thereupon adopting such measures as may be competent to us, in humble dependence on God's grace, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, for the advancement of his glory, the extension of the gospel of our Lord and Saviour, and the administration of the affairs of Christ's house, according to his holy word: and we now withdraw accordingly, humbly and solemnly acknowledging the hand of the Lord in the things which have come upon us, because of our manifold sins, and the sins of the church and nation; but, at the same time, with assured conviction that we are not responsible for any consequences that may follow from this our enforced separation from an Establishment which we loved and prized, through interference with conscience, the dishonour done to Christ's crown, and the rejection of His sole and supreme authority as King in his Church." Having finished the reading of this protest, Dr. Welsh laid it upon the table, turned and bowed respectfully to the Commissioner, left the chair and proceeded along the aisle to the door of the church. Dr. Chalmers had been standing immediately on his left. He looked vacant and abstracted while the protest was being read; but Dr. Welsh's movement awakened him from the reverie. Seizing eagerly upon his hat, he hurried after him with all the air of one impatient to be gone. Mr. Campbell of Menzie, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Macfarlan, followed him. The effect upon the audience was overwhelming. At first a cheer burst from the galleries, but it was almost instantly and spontaneously restrained. It was felt by all to be an expression of feeling unsuited to the occasion; it was checked in many cases by an emotion too deep for any other utterance than the fall of sad and silent tears. The whole audience was now standing gazing in stillness upon the scene. Man after man, row after row, moved on along the aisle, till the

benches on the left, lately so crowded, showed scarce an occupant. More than 400 ministers, and a still larger number of elders, had withdrawn.

A vast multitude of people stood congregated in George's Street, crowding in upon the church-doors. When the deed was done within, the intimation of it passed like lightning through the mass without, and when the forms of their most venerated clergymen were seen emerging from the church, a loud and irrepressible cheer burst from their lips, and echoed through the now half empty assembly hall. There was no design on the part of the clergymen to form into a procession, but they were forced to it by the narrowness of the lane opened for their egress through the heart of the crowd. Falling into line, and walking three abreast, they formed into a column which extended for a quarter of a mile and more. As they moved along to the new hall prepared for their reception, very different feelings prevailed among the numberless spectators who lined the streets, and thronged each window and door and balcony on either side. Some gazed in stupid wonder; the majority looked on in silent admiration. A few were seen to smile as if in mockery; while here and there, as the child or wife of some outgoing minister caught sight of a husband's or a father's form accomplishing an act which was to leave his family homeless and unprovided, warm tear-drops formed, which, as if half ashamed of them, the hand of faith was in haste to wipe away. There were Judges of the Court of Session there who had placed themselves where they could be unseen observers of what took place, who must have felt perplexed, it may be saddened, when they saw realised before their eyes the fruits of their decisions. Elsewhere in the city Lord Jeffrey was sitting reading in his quiet room, when one burst in upon him saying "Well, what do you think of it? more than four hundred of them are actually out." The book was flung aside, and springing to his feet, Lord Jeffrey exclaimed, "I'm proud of my country: there is not another country upon earth where such a deed could have been done."

The act of separation and renunciation of all rights and profits from the Established Church was signed by 470 ministers whose united incomes exceeded 100,000*l.* per annum.

The Free Church, thus formed, stepped in at once to all the benefits of the preparatory organisation which had been got up by the practical skill and energy of Dr. Chalmers. In these

things he was invaluable: 687 local associations had been instituted in various parts of Scotland, 239 of which were in full operation; 17,000*l.* had already been transmitted to the general treasury, and there was the promise of an annual revenue of 74,080*l.*, besides a sum of 104,776*l.* available for the erection of churches. 700 churches immediately became necessary, of which number 500 were built during the first year, and 114 licentiates were ordained for their supply, in addition to the 470 original seceding ministers. The Sustentation-Fund, out of which the clergy were to be paid, was one of Dr. Chalmers's most skilful devices of practical skill. Every congregation was expected to contribute to this fund, and the whole sum was divided amongst all the ministers equally, but every congregation was also invited and encouraged to add to its own minister's stipend by a collection at its church doors. In this way the contributions of the rich city parishes were applied to assist poor country districts, and every one had an opportunity of rewarding the services of his own minister as well as of supporting the whole ministry of the Free Church throughout the land.

Dr. Chalmers lived to be the life and soul of the Free Church for the first four years of its existence. During that time 250 clergy were added to the original ministry of 470.

At a cost of upwards of 450,000*l.* it had erected churches for all its congregations, and in addition to this had subscribed 100,000*l.* to build manses for all its ministers. It had instituted a college with nine professorships, to each of which a salary of from 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum was attached. It had 340 students under education for the holy office, among whom bursaries and scholarships to the amount of 700*l.* had been distributed in a single year. By a single effort it had raised 50,000*l.* for the building of 500 school-houses, and it had already connected with it about 600 schools, in which nearly as many children were instructed in the ordinary branches of education as were in attendance at all the endowed parochial schools of Scotland. For the teaching and training of schoolmasters it had two extensive normal establishments in Glasgow and Edinburgh. At home 110 licentiates and 116 catechists were engaged in the spiritual instruction of the

people, while abroad it had agents labouring in every quarter of the globe. . . .

In 1847 the Free Church raised for educational and missionary objects three times as much as the united church of Scotland did in 1843. It had continued for four years to yield the princely revenue of 300,000*l.* and in that short period had contributed about a million and a half to the Christian cause.

Besides superintending the management of the economics of the Free Church, Dr. Chalmers found time to commence in 1844 an experiment in civilisation of the very deepest and widest interest and importance. His experience at Glasgow had convinced him that the way to christianize the large godless population of our principal towns was to bring them directly into contact with the machinery, so to speak, of the church in its simplest form. He desired to test the truth, and, in case of success, to exhibit the accuracy of his views on some unquestionable case, and with that design selected the West Port of Edinburgh, a district which had shortly before acquired an infamous celebrity as the scene of the murders of Burke and Hare. The main street of this district and the adjoining "wynds" contained 411 families, of which 45 were attached to some Protestant communion, 70 were Roman Catholics, and 296 had no connexion with any church whatever.

Out of a gross population of 2000, three-fourths of the whole, or about 1500 of the inhabitants were living within the sound of many a Sabbath bell, and with abundance of contiguous church accommodation, lost to all the habits and decencies of the Christian life. In these families the number of children capable of attending school was only 411, and of these 290 were growing up altogether untaught. The physical and moral condition of this community was deplorable: one-fourth were paupers on the poor-roll, and one-fourth were street-beggars, thieves, or prostitutes. When Mr. Tasker, the minister of the West Port, made his first visits to some of the filthiest closes, it was no uncommon thing for him to find from twenty to thirty men, women, and children, huddled together in one putrid dwelling, lying indiscriminately on the floor, waiting the return of the bearer of some well-coined begging-letter, or the coming on of that darkness under which they might sally out, to earn by fair means or by

fool the purchase-money of renewed debauchery. Upon one occasion he entered a tenement with from twelve to twenty apartments, where every human being, man and woman, were so drunk they could not hear their own squalid infants crying in vain to them for food. He purchased some bread for the children, and entering a few minutes afterwards a neighbouring dram-shop, he found a half-drunk mother driving a bargain for more whisky with the very bread which her famishing children should have been eating. He once went to a funeral, and found the assembled company all so drunk around the corpse, that he had to go and beg some sober neighbours to come and carry the coffin to the grave."

Surely, no fitter subjects for the exercise of Christian philanthropy could possibly have been found. These were the people amongst whom Chalmers determined to exhibit his process for reclaiming the lost sheep of a professedly Christian flock.

He began by delivering four public lectures upon the efficiency of local schools and local churches. These and further and more private exertions procured him a band of twenty zealous associates. He divided the West Port into twenty districts, each containing twenty families, and assigned a visitor to each. Each visitor was to call upon every family in his district once a week, and on his first visit was to leave with them a printed slip drawn up by Dr. Chalmers, which explained the object of the visit, and made known the intention of the visitor to repeat his call weekly. Every Saturday evening Chalmers met his visitors, received their reports, and conferred with them. After a few weeks he hired an upper store loft over an old deserted tannery in the very close down which Burke and Hare had decoyed their victims, and invited the inhabitants of the district to meet him there. He told them frankly and "in homely vigorous terms" what he and his associates intended to do,— "that a school was to be opened for their children, and that one of the best teachers in the country had been obtained for it, but that they must pay 2*d.* per week for each child's education; that the article they were to be supplied with was worth a great deal more than that, and that they were quite able, and he was sure would be quite willing, to pay that much for it."

The audience were delighted with the address, and entered warmly into the scheme. The school was opened with 64 scholars, and at the end of a year numbered 250.

When the school had been set fairly afloat Dr. Chalmers opened the tan-loft on Sundays for divine worship, the first congregation consisting of about a dozen adults, mostly old women. At the close of a year the nucleus had been formed of a good congregation, and a site was obtained for a church. Whilst it was building, a library, a savings bank, a washing house, and a female industrial school were established. Dr. Chalmers frequently preached in the loft, and as every successive step in this experiment was taken called the inhabitants together and explained to them its nature and object. In 1846 model houses were erected for working men, and on 19th February, 1847, the West Port Church was opened for public service. On the 25th April Chalmers administered the first sacrament within its walls to 132 communicants, of whom 100 were residents in the West Port, and 80 of them (some far advanced in life) had never communicated before. 300 sittings were taken in the new church as soon as it was opened; three-fourths of the children capable of education were then at the school; and 70*l.* per annum was the amount paid in weekly twopences. In reference to this last point Chalmers was most resolute.

"I stand up," he said, "most inflexibly on the subject of school fees. I want to train up families in the sentiment that education is worth its price. The lesson I am constantly giving out is, that we shall not be able to do ought which is permanently effectual for the people's good unless they will lend a hand and do something for themselves."

Chalmers lived but a few weeks after the administration of that first sacrament—probably his own last—in the West Port. People said the experiment would die with him, but that has not been the case. What he saw was indeed merely the dawning of the day which has since risen upon that once dark and filthy spot. Read what is now its state under the Rev. Mr. Tasker:—

In the different schools, male and female, day and evening, between 400 and 500

children are in attendance, *nor is it known that there is a single child of a family resident within the West Port who is not at school.* . . . The habit of church attendance has become as general and regular within the West Port as it is in the best conditioned districts of Edinburgh. The church is filled to overflow, and the people of the West Port, who among themselves contributed no less than 100*l.* to the building of their church at first, are contributing at an equal rate of liberality for the erection of a gallery. . . . The ecclesiastical machinery is now complete, and were it separated from the rest it could be maintained in all its present efficiency by the free-will offerings of the people themselves. During the last year, besides meeting all the expenses necessary for the due support of Christian ordinances, amounting to nearly 250*l.* the West Port congregation has contributed 70*l.* to missionary and educational objects. Nor has the cost been great at which all this has been effected. A site has been purchased, a church seated for 520 has been erected, commodious schoolrooms have been built and furnished, a large adjoining tenement has been bought and fitted up, the minister's and the schoolmaster's and the schoolmistress's salaries have been paid, and all incidental expenses discharged during 7½ years for less than 5,500*l.*

The death of Dr. Welsh threw upon Chalmers the chairmanship of the committee for the erection of the Free Church College, founded upon the suggestion of Dr. Welsh by twenty persons, who each contributed 1,000*l.* to effect the object; but the latest and perhaps the greatest of his works was that accomplished at the West Port. We have exhausted our space, and cannot comment upon it, but we would intreat all persons who feel an interest in educational subjects to make themselves fully acquainted with its details and ponder over its results. They shew what simple Christian philanthropy, combined with prudence and energy, may accomplish in circumstances the most unpromising. There is not a town in the United Kingdom which does not present an opportunity—some of them many opportunities—of trying over again the same experiment.

Dr. Chalmers visited London in May, 1847, principally to give his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons respecting the difficulties thrown in the way of obtaining sites

for the erection of free churches in Scotland. His journal is as usual characteristic and amusing. From London he went into Gloucestershire, stopping on his way at Oxford to hear Dr. Buckland deliver a lecture on geology to half a dozen students. With his sister and her children and grandchildren in Gloucestershire, he spent several happy days, during which he was as simple and childlike and intellectually as vigorous as ever. On the evening of Friday, the 28th May, he returned to Edinburgh. On the day following he was occupied in preparing a report for the General Assembly of the Free Church. On Sunday, 30th, he seemed to suffer under lassitude, as if from his long journey, but his intellect was free and vigorous. He rose late, but went to church in the afternoon; made a call on his way home; in the evening wrote a letter to his sister in Gloucestershire, and conversed with his family in his kindest, happiest mood. The next morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he was found dead in his bed, and must then have been dead for many hours. He rested quietly and happily from his labours, and his works follow him.

What posterity will say of those works it is not for us to anticipate. As a man, the verdict must be in his favour, for he was kind, benevolent, liberal, simple, truthful, and without guile; as an orator, contemporaries the best qualified to judge have pronounced his powers to have been of a high and splendid character; as a theologian, if without claim to originality of view, he was an able vindicator and illustrator of the views of the profoundest of his predecessors, and a skilful applier of modern discoveries to the defence of the highest doctrines of theological philosophy; as a political economist, his sincerity cannot be doubted, nor his honest anxiety to be right—the rest must be left to time; the same may be said of his part as a founder of the Free Church. For ourselves we must not conceal that on that point, even upon Dr. Hanna's showing, we think Dr. Chalmers was wrong. We are of opinion that he should have accepted Lord Aberdeen's bill as a fair settlement of a most difficult question. But we are willing to allow that the question of his conduct upon that

point is one on which English notions and prejudices are extremely likely to mislead. The very fact, that in England such a bill as Lord Aberdeen's would add greatly both to the liberty of the people and to the power of the bishop, almost disqualifies English people from judging of its applicability to a country in which the fault found with the bill was, that it infringed upon the ancient liberty of both people and presbytery to a degree which could not be submitted to.

Finally, if we consider Dr. Chalmers as a practical Christian philanthropist, heralding the way to the moral purification of our degraded courts and alleys, and not merely teaching upon the subject but working—cleansing the back lanes of Glasgow, and the wynds and courts of the West Port—we think he will be held entitled to the very highest praise. His

schemes were all plain, economical, practical, easy to be understood and to be worked out; the means simple, the ends definite; and, best of all, they have been tested and sanctioned by trial and success. Nothing more desirable can be wished for our own metropolis than a wider diffusion of the spirit, the energy, the clear-sightedness, and the calm, practical good sense which were so conspicuous in this portion of Chalmers's character. On some points we may differ from him, but all will admit that, according to the phrase applied to him by Lord Jeffrey, when he died, a great man fell in our Israel—one ever to be honoured with reverential and grateful memory.

Dr. Hanna has completed his task—as he began it—well. His book is one which we trust will be read as widely as it deserves, that is, by every body.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

IV.—PEVENSEY CASTLE.

THE coast districts of Sussex were rendered important in ancient times by their productions, as well as by their position, which was favourable for communication with Gaul. They were separated from the rest of the island by a wide belt of very thick forest extending from Kent westward into Hampshire, known to the Romans by the name of *Silva Anderidæ*, and to the Saxons by that of *Andredes-weald* and *Andredes-leah*. This name it either took from, or gave to, an important town on the coast named Anderida or Portus Anderidæ. We have no notice in the Roman writers of the history of this town, further than that its name is entered in the Itineraries. When the Saxon invaders landed in A.D. 477, under their leader Ælla, and his three sons Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa, they found this town, which they called Andredes-ceaster, a very strongly fortified place, and its townsmen brave and skilful warriors. It was not till 491, fourteen years after their arrival, that Ælla and his son Cissa obtained possession of it, and then they

were so incensed at the long and obstinate defence of its inhabitants, that "they slew all that dwelt therein, so that not a single Briton was there left."

Such is the account given by the Anglo-Saxon chronicle. The wars of Ælla and the fate of the Roman Anderida appear to have been long celebrated in Saxon song, for the old historian Henry of Huntingdon, who made great use of such popular materials, has given us from tradition a more circumstantial account of the attack upon this important town. He tells us that Ælla led a very large force to the siege of this well-fortified town (*urbem munitissimam*). The Britons assembled "like bees," and harrassed the besiegers by day and by night; but the more the Saxons suffered from their attacks the fiercer they became, and they made continual but unavailing efforts to force their way into the place. "But whenever they made their assaults on the walls, the Britons attacked them behind with arrows and darts so hotly, that they

left the walls, and turned upon them. Then the Britons, quicker in their movements, made good their retreat into the forest, but no sooner did the besiegers approach the walls, than they were at their backs again. In this manner the Saxons were long embarrassed, and lost an immense number of men, until at length they divided their army into two parts, and while one was occupied in the attack on the town, the other was posted in the rear to hold the Britons in check. Then the citizens, reduced to starvation, and no longer possessing the strength to resist their assailants, were all devoured by the sword, with their women and children, so that not one escaped. And because the strangers had thus suffered so much hurt, they destroyed the town, so that it was never afterwards rebuilt; and the deserted ruins only of what appears to have been once a most noble city are shown to travellers as they pass.*

It is evident from this that the town of Anderida was not, as antiquaries and historians have been led to suppose, so utterly destroyed that not a trace was left to mark its position. Any one who knows what Roman walls are will at once understand the improbability of such a result. As the historian just quoted, who lived himself in the earlier part of the twelfth century, intimates, its massive fortifications remained standing, and they inclosed the ruins of streets and houses which, as all the inhabitants had perished, there were none who possessed that attachment to the place which would induce them to rebuild. But as the town itself remained thus deserted, and its floors and foundations became deeper and deeper buried in the soil, which always collects in such situations, the Saxons gradually formed settlements around. It had been an important sea-port, and the situation naturally attracted fishermen and others whose vocation or taste connected them with the wide ocean; while the ruins of the ancient town furnished ready materials for building. To the east of the old town some Saxon

chief whose name was Peofn appears to have taken up his residence, and a village was formed around him which, with its bay, became known by the name of *Peofenes-ea*, or *Pevenes-ea*, the Water of Peofn. It is evident that this site was chosen on account of its proximity to the sea. On the western or land side of the ancient town, on the side of the ancient military road or street, another settlement was formed, no doubt subsequent to the other, because it was called for distinction-sake the West-ham, or the manor on the west. These two settlements gradually increased in magnitude and importance, until they became incorporated and were made a branch of the cinque ports. We have no guide to the period at which Peofn settled here, but it must have been remote, for we learn that as early as the year 792 *Peofenes-ea* was given by its proprietor, who was then the Earl Berhtwald, to the abbey of St. Denis at Paris. It continued to be a sea-port of importance; in the eleventh century, especially, it seems to have been a common resort of ships, and it was here that, on the 28th of September, 1066, William of Normandy landed with that powerful army with which in the fatal battle of Hastings he expelled the Saxon dynasty from the throne of England. At this time *Pevenes-ae* was of sufficient importance to possess a mint; and, the whole district having been given by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert, Count of Mortaigne, that nobleman, perceiving at once the importance of the position for one whose interests lay between England and Normandy, determined to make here one of his principal castles. The area of the Roman town was then probably a mere rough ground, the foundation-walls of the Roman houses being already buried in the accumulated earth, and the circuit of the massive walls of ancient *Anderida* inclosing a space abundantly sufficient for what the Normans called the outer ballium of their castles. Count Robert chose the south-eastern extremity of this area, where the ground

* This I believe to be the meaning of the words of Henry of Huntingdon, *ita urbem destruxerunt, quod nunquam postea reedificata est, locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus*. Hen. Hunt. Hist. lib. ii. p. 312.

was much higher than the rest (perhaps raised artificially), to erect his Norman fortress. This fortress was long celebrated in English history; but as the sea gradually receded from the port, both castle and town lost their importance. Both Pevensey and Westham, though still preserving their old corporate rights and character, were again reduced to mere villages, but between them stand the remains of Anderida; and those majestic walls, which had witnessed for many a long year the Roman occupation of our island, and which had presented an insurmountable obstacle to the furious attacks of the Saxon invaders, still stand in many parts more perfect than the ruins of the Norman castle. The ancient name of Anderida has been entirely lost, and from the earlier of the two Saxon settlements the whole site has received the name of Pevensey Castle.

There are few ruins in England which better deserve a visit than those of Pevensey Castle, and they are now easy of access, for the visitor may reach them with almost equal facility by railway from Hastings, or from Brighton (by way of Lewes), or from London. From the metropolis, with a return ticket, he may, if he likes, proceed thither by an early train in the morning, and return at night; and there is a good inn between the Pevensey station and the castle, at which he may obtain refreshments. The Brighton Railway, which is the one he must take, is one of the most picturesque lines near London, presenting to the traveller in his rapid course a fair sample of the varied scenery of Surrey and Sussex. Between the stations of Reigate and Horley, the traveller enters upon the weald district, the ancient *Silva Anderidæ*, and as he passes through it, he obtains many fine views of wild, irregular scenery, bounded by the distant heights of the forest, many of which are still thickly clothed in wood. At the Hayward's Heath station, in the middle of this district, he turns off from the Brighton line, and a few miles further he leaves the weald, and enters upon the equally striking scenery of the Sussex downs, the road becoming more and more picturesque as he approaches the town of Lewes.

Lewes is a pretty and interesting country town, occupying an elevation in a pass between two ridges of the downs. The railroad was conducted in a tunnel right underneath the town, much to the discomfort of some of the inhabitants who happened to have wells and pumps, which, from the position of the place, had been necessarily sunk deep on the line through which the tunnel passed. It is said that one good housewife, rising in the morning and as usual lowering the bucket into her well to obtain the water necessary for household purposes, was not a little amazed at bringing it up with chalk rubbish shovelled in by the railway excavators below. The town of Lewes strikes us by the cleanness of its streets, which is, indeed, a usual characteristic of a town built thus upon a hill. It still presents a few specimens of old street architecture, though, as in so many other places, the greater part of the remains of this description have been cleared away before the progress of modern improvements. There are a few other old buildings worthy of remark, but the two objects of most interest to the antiquarian visitor are the ruins of the castle and the remains of the celebrated priory of St. Pancras. The site of the latter was partially excavated during the formation of the railway, and many interesting objects were discovered, of which a description will be found in Mr. Lower's excellent little "Hand-book for Lewes." Some interesting architectural remains have also been uncovered in the private gardens which here abut on the railway. The stranger should not pass hence without entering the neighbouring church of St. John in Southover, and visiting the beautiful little chapel erected by a native and self-taught architect over the remains of the princess Gundrada. The remains of Lewes castle consist chiefly of the gateway, and of the keep or citadel, erected on the top of a lofty mound of earth, which has every appearance of being artificial. Such mounds are often found in the earlier castles, but I cannot help suspecting that they are in all cases of much greater antiquity than the castle itself; when a vast heap of earth like this had been piled up it would hardly require less than a century or two to give it the solidity

necessary for supporting a ponderous mass of masonry like a Norman keep. The buildings on the summit of this very lofty mound here consisted of four octagonal towers with curtain walls; two only of the towers remain, and one of them is now tenanted by the Sussex Archæological Society, and fitted up as a museum. There are several good and zealous antiquaries in the town of Lewes and its neighbourhood, among whom it is only necessary to mention the well known name of Mark Antony Lower. Its antiquities are not the only attraction of Lewes, for few localities afford finer walks and rides than those furnished by the picturesque downs that immediately surround it.

These various attractions are sufficient to detain the visitor who has time at his command for a day or two at least at Lewes. After leaving the town the railway pursues its course through some of the finest scenery of the South Downs. At first the traveller has high ground stretching to some distance from Lewes on the left, and on the right a long and elevated ridge extending to Alfriston. Beyond and between are lesser undulations. Then again appear the high grounds above the village of Arlington on the left, and on the other side those above Folkington and Willingdon, the commencement of the hilly country which extends to Beachy Head. Further on he passes through a hilly district, but less bold, until he arrives at the edge of the flat country known as Pevensey Level, and the time-worn walls of Pevensey Castle rise boldly before him.

Many of the hills we have passed are crowned with numerous barrows, or sepulchral mounds, some of them Anglo-Saxon, and others proved by their contents to be of that description which are usually termed Romano-British. Many of them were opened some years ago by Dr. Mantell, one of the best and most popular of our geologists, who was for some years resident at Lewes, and many of the articles found in them are in his collection now in the British Museum. It is to Dr. Mantell also that we owe the knowledge of the geological wonders of this interesting district. It is interesting to the naturalist as the favourite resort of the wheatear (*sylvia*

œnanthe), which is caught in great numbers by the shepherds, and sold as a delicacy, and as producing a considerable variety of rare plants. The grass, growing on a thin crust of mould formed on the chalk, gives a peculiar flavour to the South-down mutton. The valleys, or combs, are in many instances very picturesque. When I visited Pevensey in the spring of the present year I was particularly struck with the abundance and magnitude of the primroses in the green lanes in that neighbourhood. The mound of Lewes Castle was also covered with them, many of them here being of a beautiful pale pink colour.

Pevensey Castle, with its adjoining villages, is situated on slightly elevated ground, on the edge of the level already mentioned. The walls of the castle are seen from the railway station, from which we pass by a short cross road into the larger road which leads us up to the noble entrance towers, the decuman gate of ancient Anderida. The Roman masonry is here wonderfully perfect; although it has been exposed to the changes of a great part of two thousand years, the mark of the trowel is still visible on the mortar, and many of the facing stones look as fresh as if they had been cut yesterday. The opening between these two towers is now twenty-seven feet, which is too large for the entrance to a strongly-fortified town; but it was perhaps narrowed by stone buildings which have been long cleared away, or this wide opening was only the approach to the narrower gateway into the town. In fact, the visitor no sooner passes this magnificent pile of masonry, than he perceives distinctly by the unevenness of the ground that he is treading upon a complicated mass of foundations of walls which most probably supported the gateway of the town, and the result of a careful excavation of this spot would no doubt be extremely interesting.

The stranger to Pevensey who would appreciate the grandeur of the Roman remains must not at first enter the area, but pursue the road to the left which runs outside under the northern wall and its massive solid towers. Immediately to the east of the grand entrance a modern house has been built, the pigsties and other outhouses of which conceal a large portion of the



Roman Tower, with Norman superstructure, Pevensey

wall and the first tower from view. After passing this encumbrance the wall becomes visible, and assumes a bold appearance. Beyond the third tower from the gateway there is a large breach, and the wall disappears altogether for some yards. Here Mr. Rouch Smith, examining the foundations from the interior, suspected the existence of a postern gate, and an excavation undertaken at his expense shewed that his experienced eye had not been deceived. The form of this entrance, as it has been but very partially exposed to view, deserves special observation.

The tower next after this breach in the wall is in a good state of preservation, and is remarkable from the circumstance that it bears on its summit a Norman superstructure, no doubt intended as a watch tower, for it commands a very extensive view of the principal approaches to this important fortress. The accompanying sketch was taken from the west, looking towards Pevensey. There is a striking contrast between the rough masonry of the Norman superstructure and the workmanlike finish of the Roman building below. The latter is here

extremely well defined. It consists of a regular facing of squared stones, with the usual bonding courses of bricks (a very peculiar characteristic of Roman masonry in this country). Here and there the place of bricks is supplied by flag or Horsham stone. The interior is filled up with irregular materials thrown among liquid mortar, and the latter (in which we observe at once the mixture of pounded tile so peculiar to the Roman mortar) has become harder than the stone itself. The wall and towers remain for the most part of their original height, which is somewhat more than twenty feet, and they are about ten feet in thickness. It is recorded that at the beginning of the last century, it being necessary to make a watercourse under part of the Roman wall, it was found to be built upon piles, covered with large planks of wood. The Roman walls in this country are usually built thus on wooden planks laid on the surface of the ground; but here the piles seem to have been required by the nature of the ground. The towers, which, as it has been already intimated, consist of a solid mass of masonry, are built into the mass of the wall. This is a



Roman tower, with subsequent repairs, Pevensey

peculiarity in the remains at Pevensey, for in most other instances of Roman walls, as at Richborough in Kent, Burgh Castle in Norfolk, &c the towers have been built after the wall itself, apparently as supports. At Burgh Castle (the *Gariannonum* of the Romans), the towers are actually detached from the wall. The towers at Pevensey are peculiar in form; their plan consists of a square and a semi-circle attached to it.

The facing of the walls and towers is in many places dilapidated, especially the lower parts of the towers, which have in several instances been protected by the recent erection of props, one of which is shewn in the preceding cut. In some places breaches in the facing of the wall and towers have evidently been the result of violence, and they speak probably of some of the early sieges to which this fortress was exposed. These breaches are sometimes filled up with repairs of an early date. The most remarkable example of such repairs is shewn in the tower of which the accompanying sketch was made by Mr. Fairholt. Here a large breach has been made in the facing of

the tower, which has been repaired with that peculiar style of masonry called herring-bone work, consisting of large flat stones placed in a zig-zag pattern, as shewn in our sketch. This style of masonry was much used by the Romans themselves, but it was also employed by Saxons and Normans to a later period; and, though one would fain see in the sample here figured a memorial of the last struggle of Anderida, yet it must be confessed that there is nothing about it to guide us in fixing its date.

Immediately after this tower a modern arched gateway has been cut through the wall, by which the interior area is entered from the Pevensey side. Mr. Lower and Mr. Figg, who are both excellent judges, and have had good opportunity for examination, are of opinion that there was originally a postern gate here, but if so it has been completely destroyed in making the modern arch. The wall hence continues its course, with one intervening tower, to the eastern corner, where the Norman castle stands on what seems to have been a lofty artificial mound. It is in the gardens here adjacent to the exterior of the Roman wall and on the

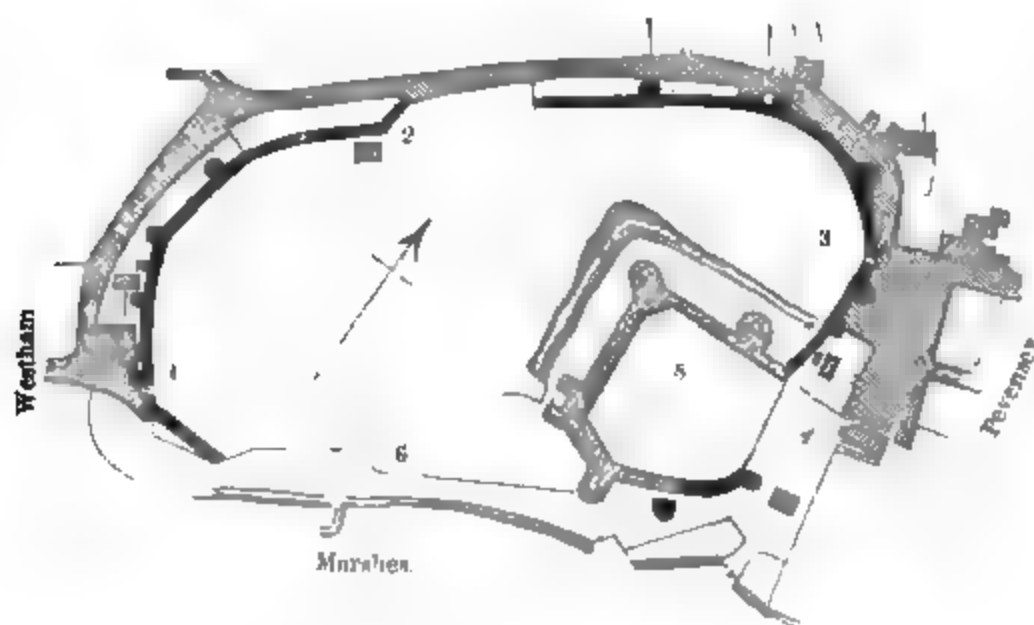
slope of the mound, where we enter the Norman castle, that the greatest number of Roman coins has been found. A portion of another Roman tower, and some fragments of Roman wall, are found on the south-eastern exterior of the Norman castle, after which there are no traces of wall for a considerable distance along the south side of the inclosure. This and the breach on the northern side seem to be the work of comparatively modern times, for had they existed when the Norman or Edwardian defences were built, they would no doubt have been filled up by walls of that period. On the southern side the wall stood on the edge of rather a steep bank, which seems to have been gradually wearing away till the wall was undermined and fell.

The Roman walls inclose an area of about ten acres. The ground within rises gradually, but very perceptibly, from the west and north, and it is evidently very much raised above its original level. Indeed, it is quite apparent from the unevenness of the surface, that, underneath, the whole area is full of the remains of buildings, and a careful excavation would no doubt lay open the floors and streets of the ancient Roman town as they were left after the massacre of its inhabitants by the enraged warriors of Ælla and Cissa. We trust the time is not far distant when this excavation will be commenced, under careful di-

rection, for there are few spots calculated to furnish discoveries which will throw more light on the condition and history of our island at this remote period. I believe that the proprietor has given permission to excavate, and nothing is wanting but the necessary funds.

The form of the Roman town of Anderida, as defined by its walls, was an irregular oval, extending nearly east and west. Its walls and towers are shown by the black line in the accompanying plan, reduced from an actual survey by Mr. William Figg, of Lewes, where 1 indicates the grand entrance, or decuman gate; 2, the postern discovered by Mr. Roach Smith; and 3, the modern entrance into the castle from the village of Pevensey. 4 is the spot in the neighbourhood of which the Roman coins are chiefly found. Along the southern side, at 7, a considerable portion of the walls has disappeared.

The Norman castle occupies nearly an acre and a half of the interior area, at the south-eastern corner (5 in the plan). It forms an irregular pentagon, round a large mound, so that the small interior court is much higher than the ground outside. The buildings are in a very ruinous state; but three of the towers are standing, and the gateway, flanked by two towers, is sufficiently preserved to enable us to understand its plan and arrange-



Plan of Pevensey Castle.

ment. This latter faces as near as may be the grand entrance of the Roman inclosure, and it is quite evident that in this, and more especially in the external forms of the towers round the castle, the medieval architect imitated the Roman models before him. I speak of it as the Norman castle, but there are many peculiarities in its architecture which render it doubtful how much of it belongs to the Norman period and how much to a later date. This castle is separated from the rest of the area by a moat, over which a drawbridge led to the entrance. The little court within the castle, which has a deep well in the middle, is a favorite place for pic-nic parties, and the highest part affords an extensive view of the country around, reaching southward over the bay.

On the outside of the decuman gate the village of Westham, with its fine church, extends on both sides of the road, and presents some good examples of old timber houses. This was no doubt the great road leading from Anderida to the Roman towns along the southern coast of Britain. It had been deserted at an early period, for after leaving Westham its direct course is now covered by corn-fields and pastures. When I visited Pevensey in

the spring of this year, in company with Mr. Lower and another zealous antiquary of Lewes, Mr. W. Figg, and Mr. E. B. Price, it was partly with the object of examining this road. We easily traced its course along the ploughed fields by a broad line of large stones and mortar mixed among the soil, which had been torn up by the ploughshare. On digging, we found the road itself about a foot underground, paved with large round stones from the sea-beach, set in mortar. This road points directly towards Lewes, and I believe has been traced almost to that town, very near which it must have passed. Coins and other antiquities found at Lewes in considerable numbers seem to prove that that town must have been a Roman settlement of some kind, and some antiquaries have conjectured that it was the town or station mentioned in the geography of the anonymous writer of Ravenna under the name of Mutuantonis, or, according to the reading of one manuscript, Mantuantonis, as being somewhere in the same part of the island as Anderida. It must be stated, however, that this can be taken only as a very vague conjecture, for no information whatever is given as to the exact position of Mutuantonis.

ROYAL MINES COMPANY, 1720.

AMONG the many projects now on foot, as announced by the public papers and various pamphlets in active circulation, is one for establishing a "Royal West India Mining Company, with 55,000 shares at £1 each, of which only 25,000 can be offered to the public." A well-conducted enterprise of this kind, with sound data to act upon, may lead to very important and profitable results. With that, however, beyond wishing well to the enterprise and its projectors, we have here nothing to do. The present object is merely to record the disastrous failure of a somewhat similar scheme about a century or more ago. This was the mining scheme of the notorious William Wood, undoubtedly no other than Swift's Wood, the hardwareman, who in 1722, after he became a bankrupt, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.

procured a patent for coining £108,000 in copper money to pass as current coin in Ireland, and which project was so effectually discomfited by the Drapier's letters.

It was on the 4th of July, 1720, that Richard Thompson, John Ayscough, John Carver, Samuel Lowe, Charles Long, Samuel Long, George Turbill, and Thomas Martin, esquires, obtained a patent from George the First, granting to them as a company of adventurers all mines of gold or silver in the island of Jamaica for the term of 30 years, paying a reserved rent to the Crown of one-fifth of the value of all such gold and silver as they should discover. This patent they divided into 2,000 shares, and assigned it over to Wood in trust to dispose of the same at £75 per share.

The fund therefore proposed to be raised was £150,000. The subscription was rapidly filled, and with several of the first names in the kingdom. A large house was taken at the bottom of Essex Street, Strand, to serve as an office for the "Royal Mines Company," where Wood was the efficient manager; and the subscriptions were, from time to time, lodged in the Bank of England. The miners sent out were accompanied by Dr. Barham, who had been a contemporary practitioner in Jamaica with Sir Hans Sloane, and who was now in the service of the Royal Mines Company as physician to the miners at a handsome salary. Matters went on very smoothly; but, simultaneously with this adventure, was another great project on foot, the celebrated South Sea bubble, by far the greater bubble of the two, and it was by a fatal contact with this that the mine bubble so very speedily burst.

With respect to the directors, Thompson was, I believe, a merchant of the city of London, of the firm of Kent and Thompson. Ayscough had been, at one time, in the government of Jamaica as President of the Council. Carver was a man of fortune. Lowe was member of parliament for Aldborough, and was afterwards Comptroller of the Ordnance in Ireland. He was nephew to Long. One of his sisters, Susanna, married Theobald Taaffe, a cousin of Viscount Taaffe, and member of parliament for Arundel. I believe him to have been the Theobald Taaffe who, in conjunction with Edward Wortley Montague, plundered a wealthy Jew of the name of Abraham de Paiba at a gaming table at Paris, and which is mentioned in one of Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann. Also that he was the individual who made the famous match in August, 1750, at Newmarket, between Lord March and Lord Eglintoun, re-

specting the four-wheeled carriage. Lowe's other sister was mother of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, and subsequently Governor of New York. Long was a man of very large property in Jamaica, perhaps the largest proprietor in the island, member of parliament for Dunwich, and a Commissioner for the forfeited estates. Samuel Long was his eldest son, and barely, at that time, of age. Turbill appears to have been a mercantile man of fortune. Of Martin I am unable to give any information.

The shares in the South Sea scheme were rising every day in value through the avarice and credulity of the multitude, sedulously backed by the artful puffs of the managers. It was the mania of the times, and operated not only in England, but in France. It was at this crisis, when popular delusion was such that from five to six and even eight hundred pounds in hard money was freely paid for the purchase of 100*l.* value in South Sea stock, that, under the idea of profiting by the same course, a considerable portion of the mining subscription fund was, in an evil hour, removed from the Bank, where it had remained in security, and laid out in the purchase of South Sea stock, in the full confidence of increasing the capital of the mining fund some 5 or 600 per cent. by this manœuvre. This was scarcely effected when the whole aerial fabric fell suddenly to the ground. The South Sea Company declared a bankruptcy. The alarm pervaded all the mining subscribers like an electric shock, and the credit of projects and projectors of every description became in an instant extinct.

The list of subscribers bears date August, 1720; and the following are some of the principal names, which I have selected, and the number of shares they took, each share paying 75*l.*

Sackville Tufton, esq .	5	Sir Constantine Phipps	3	Colonel Edm. Fielding	2
Brigadier Henry Groves	2	Mr. Tobias Jenkyns .	2	Mrs. Centlivre .	2
Mr. Richard Onslow .	1	Sir John Eyles .	5	Robert Bristow, esq. .	5
Lady Cheshire .	5	Francis Eyles, his son .	5	Mr. Jeffrey Amherst .	1
Brig. Andrew Bisset .	2	Walter Plumer, esq. .	5	Mr. James Brudenell .	2
Col. de la Bastide .	1	Mr. Benj. Ashhurst .	5	Dr. Manningham .	2
William Fawkenor, esq.	5	Duke of Kent .	3	Mr. Serjeant Birch .	3
Col. Charles Otway .	2	Lord Belhaven .	5	Earl of Inchiquin .	3
Hon. Wm. Townshend	1	Major John Orby .	2	Mr. Berkeley Seymour	2
Mr. Dennis Bond .	5	Sir Thomas Hales .	5	Mr. Ambrose Phillips	3
Mr. John Bond .	2	Mr. Hales .	5	Benj. Ld. Bp. of Bangor	3

Sir Edw. Bettenson .	2	Sir Thomas Lee .	3	Lord Onslow .	5
Lord Orkney .	5	Lord Clarendon .	2	Lady Onslow .	3
Ld. Archibald Hamilton	5	Colonel Handasyd .	2	Lord Newburgh .	2
Sir John Shelley .	2	Lord Fitzwilliam .	2	Lord Blundell .	3
Lord Thomond .	2	Mr. Calmady .	2	Sir John Cope .	3
William Bristow, esq.	5	Colonel George Treby	5	Sir Harvey Elwes .	2
Lady Romney .	5	Sir Thomas Samuel .	2	Mr. Horace Walpole .	4
Lady Treby .	3	Sir Fisher Tench .	2	Sir Charles Wager .	5
Mr. Lewis Way .	2	Mr. Galfridus Walpole	2	Sir Alexander Cairnes	3
Mr. Horace Townshend	2	Thomas Windham, esq.	5	Major-Gen. Sabine .	2
Sir John Rogers .	2	Mr. James Gambier .	5	Duchess of Rutland .	3
Sir Harcourt Masters	3	Lady Mead .	2	Duke of Chandos .	5
Sir John Elvill .	3	Colonel Cæsar .	2	Marquess of Carnarvon	5
Colonel Charles Drax	3	Lieut.-General Wills .	2	Lord William Pawlett	1
Mr. Richard Grosvenor	3	Brigadier Bowles .	2	Col. Phineas Bowles .	5
Sir Charles Farneby .	1	Mr. Francis Melmoth .	3	Mrs. Pulteney .	2
Lord Lesley .	2	Duchess of Grafton .	2	Lord Harvey .	2
Mr. Edward Stanhope	1	Colonel Douglas .	1	Sir Nicholas Carew .	2
Sir John Stanley .	2	Lieut.-Gen. Macartney	2	Lady Anne Harvey .	1
Dr. Mead .	3	Earl of Selkirk .	3	Mrs. Margaret Pelham	2
Colonel John Pocock .	5	Lord Glenorchy .	2	Captain Tudor Trevor	1
Mr. Serjeant Dickins .	1	Lady Fitzwilliam .	2	Mr. Charles Churchill	2
Brigadier Gore .	2	Mr. Gilbert Burnet .	3	Lady Orby .	2
William Gore .		Duke of Dorset .	4	Sir Orlando Bridgeman	1
Colonel William Ker .	5	Mr. Pauncefort Bindloss	2	Mr. Richard Aldworth	1
Mr. John Gibbon .	5	Lord Islay .	2	Colonel John Towgood	2
Charles Stanhope .	5	Thomas Lord Ducie .	5	Hugh Raymond, esq. .	5
Kingsmill Eyre .	1	Sir Robert Chaplin .	3	Lord Harborough .	1
Sir Isaac Rebow .	3				

C. E. L.

GODFREY WILLIAM LEIBNITZ.

PART SECOND.

SO much attached had Leibnitz become to Paris that he entertained for a time the design of purchasing a situation and of settling there. He had gone so far as to fix on the particular office which he intended to buy; one advantage of which was that it could be held by a Protestant. He had saved some property, but not enough to obtain the coveted object. To his relations in Germany he had never been a greedy, or frequent, or importunate suppliant; but an application to them in the autumn of 1675 for money sufficient to complete the sum required was refused with coldness and contempt. This refusal disgusted Leibnitz with the whole scheme, which he could shortly after have carried out, having received a gift of considerable amount from the Duke of Hanover. The good philosopher does not appear to have felt any scruples about receiving that through gold which ought to have been the reward of fitness, of

solid merit, or which was probably a sinecure.

To vary pursuits which were already too varied, Leibnitz agreed to take part in an edition of the ancient authors, which was superintended by Huet, the distinguished bishop of Avranches, and published under the patronage of the Duke of Montausier. The writer chosen by Leibnitz was Martianus Capella. But the labour of annotating and commentating, which had at first been so attractive to him, he soon abandoned as a drudgery.

Receiving in 1676 a third invitation from the Duke of Hanover to enter into his service, Leibnitz accepted it. He was appointed counsellor and librarian. Some mathematical papers had been placed in the hands of Leibnitz as editor by Pascal's heirs. These before leaving Paris he returned. Ere fixing his abode in Hanover he made a short tour. A week he spent in London; from London he went to

Amsterdam; and from Amsterdam to the Hague. His object in visiting the latter city was to see a greater than himself—Benedict Spinoza. The meeting of these remarkable men interests our imagination the more that we have so slight a record of it. Spinoza was within a few steps of the grave. The coming months were to behold one of the brightest, most gifted intellects quenched in death. He, with a divine equanimity which marked him and made him mighty and beautiful, did not we may be sure chill and check the outpouring of free thought by forebodings regarding his own fate, but gave his sublime thoughts the more gladly, serenely, generously, to a younger brother the more he felt that the time was soon coming when he could no longer give them to any one. Leibnitz makes several allusions to Spinoza in his works, but not in the frankest or most honest way. He affects half to apologise for mentioning him at all. He was obviously much impressed by the nobleness of Spinoza's character, the marvellous symmetry of his system, the grasp and grandeur of his genius. But as Leibnitz never saw in religion aught but a political instrument or a theological science, and had a morbid dread at the same time lest his orthodoxy should be suspected, he could neither appreciate Spinoza's calm, courageous, martyr attitude, nor did he rebuke the calumny that classed him amongst atheists. Leibnitz was not naturally a hypocrite, but, considering expediency as the highest of virtues, he was a hypocrite whenever expediency demanded it.

Toward the close of December 1676 Leibnitz began that residence in Hanover which lasted for forty years. The duke and all the dignitaries of his court gave him a cordial and flattering welcome. His immense research, his indefatigable industry, his recent discovery of the differential calculus, the promptitude and the potency with which he could throw his talents into any new department of inquiry would have made him a figure sufficiently notable even if he had not shown that he possessed the easy accommodating spirit of the courtier, though clothed perhaps in but little grace of manners. The duke had not long before aband-

oned Protestantism for the Catholic Church: and he no doubt expected that Leibnitz would readily furnish him with some nice juristic Jesuitisms on the essential oneness of Protestantism and Popery, which, popularised, would make the change more acceptable to his subjects. It would not have been difficult for Leibnitz to prove even by geometry, if need be, that what state policy justified tolerance recommended.

It was not intended by the Duke, and perhaps it was not wished by Leibnitz himself, that the life of the latter at Hanover should be one simply of learned leisure. Numerous public duties were allotted him. Besides being Chief Superintendent of the Ducal Library and a member of the Privy Council he was a judge in the Court of Chancery. Yet his insatiate electric activities in spite of official bondage and burdens were ever at work in him. Thinking that though everything else in Germany moved so slowly, a little expedition could be put into the public conveyances, he invented a new kind of carriages, which were to shame the old post-waggons and to move over the ground with tolerable briskness. But Germany was not yet ripe for a revolution in coaches, as indeed it never seems ripe for revolutions of any kind; the old sluggish, sleepy vehicles maintained triumphant possession of the roads, and Leibnitz was laughed at for his pains. He was more successful in a matter which had less general importance but some scientific interest. An inhabitant of Hamburg named Brand had accidentally discovered phosphorus. At the request of Leibnitz the Duke sent for Brand to Hanover; he likewise gave him a pension. Leibnitz sent specimens of the phosphorus to his friend Huygens, from whom he had received instructions in mathematics, and an account of its discovery to the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

The Duke of Hanover was the owner of valuable silver mines in the Hartz mountains. The mines were seriously injured by the water which flowed into them from the surrounding heights. This evil Leibnitz undertook to remedy. He was promised an annual salary of two thousand thalers if he succeeded. He bent his whole

mind to the task. For a long time he spent several months of every year in the midst of regions whose wild legends and poetic grandeurs he was the last man in the world to be touched by. He was at last compelled to renounce the achievement, not because he deemed it impossible, but because the superstitious prejudices and bigoted obstinacy of the workmen threw every obstacle in his way. His labours among the mines, however, were not without their use to himself or their benefit to science. It was not in the character of Leibnitz to learn or to do anything by halves. Round whatever he approached he spread the entire plenitude of his nature; thus even his failures were conquests. Mining turned his attention to coinage, and he placed his views on an improvement in the currency before several German princes. It was through his influence that the Hanoverian coinage became superior to any other in Europe. He also made extensive and accurate geological and mineralogical observations, which, though communicated in his usual fragmentary fashion, furnished rich materials to subsequent investigators. He increased the value of this service by collecting and preserving the remains of extinct races of animals. The universality of Leibnitz's tastes and activities will look less wonderful to us if we reflect on the effect which the recent formation of academies in France and of learned societies in Europe generally had had in stimulating attention to the relations of the sciences.

The ambitions of princes often look small to the rest of mankind. The Duke of Hanover aspired to the rank of Elector. This was the grand aim and unceasing effort of his life. It seriously offended his pride and thwarted his scheme that the Emperor would not receive his ambassadors on the same footing as those of royal governments, while capriciously according the envied privilege to the diplomatic agents of the smaller Italian rulers, such as the Dukes of Modena and Mantua. To repel the insult and help in removing the anomaly, Leibnitz, at the Duke's request, published a work, entitled "*Cæsarei Furstenerii de jure Suprematus ac Legationis Principum Germaniæ.*" This book failed of its object

precisely from the excess of its talent and the extent of its learning. Instead of writing a brief and pithy pamphlet, Leibnitz must needs show the world how well he could set forth the main principles of political philosophy. Few things go worse together than transcendentalism and pamphleteering. But Leibnitz was so entirely dominated by the spirit of system that he never considered what could best be said when he constituted himself, or when he was appointed, the advocate of a cause, but how he could array in most dazzling fashion his favourite ideas. He seized the present occasion to parade a theory which propounded at such a moment was a pitiful anachronism, and which was ridiculous as coming from the pen of a Protestant—that all the Christian States of Europe constituted one body, of which the Pope was the spiritual and the Emperor the temporal head. This exploded fiction, which had the germ and the semblance of reality only in the Middle Ages, was probably revived by Leibnitz for no other reason than because it harmonized with his metaphysical dreams.

Like all thoroughly prosaic natures, Leibnitz was always mistaking an artificial uniformity for a substantial unity. He had no poetic perception for the fact that the unity of the universe is the product of its boundless diversity. Hence one of his vapoury visions was that of an universal language; which, if it were possible, could only be established through the sacrifice of what is truly catholic, richly diverse, and essentially one in humanity. He sent some memorials on the subject to Louis the Fourteenth, as if the vain and pompous monarch could, through the mere breath of his will, achieve what Rome, the mother of empires, had striven in vain to accomplish. The project of Leibnitz for the reunion of the Catholic and Protestant Churches manifested the same prosaic preference of mechanical uniformity to living unity. His admirers say that he had conceived some sublime scheme of a theocracy which that reunion was to aid in realising; but what a distance from Leibnitz's poor pedantries staring and glaring in skeleton ghastliness to a veritable theocracy! How beggarly the subtle logic of the system-monger to be the

architect of that which demands a puissant imagination, girt with all symmetries, opulent with all pieties! It was not because Leibnitz was grieved by the outbreaks of bigotry, the janglings of sects, and the wars of rival theologies; it was not because he longed to see the great deeps of spiritual regeneration bursting forth; it was not because his whole heart burned for the triumphs of Christianity—that he so strenuously argued for the most Utopian of his many Utopias; but because for him boundless Being was simply half a dozen dogmas whose pillars and whose towers were books, and all human institutions were to be moulded after that scholastic model, or anathematised as anomalous and imperfect.

The zeal of Leibnitz for theocratical system-making somewhat abated on the death of his patron, the Duke of Hanover, in 1679. His grief found vent in three distinct forms of eulogy, and without a particle of poetry in his soul he yet ventured to mourn in French and Latin verse. But rhymes that fell below mediocrity were no doubt suitable enough as panegyrics on virtues that did not rise above it.

His lamentations for the Duke did not prevent Leibnitz from attending to his own interests. Though not disturbed in the possession of any of his offices by the Duke's successor, he applied for the situation of imperial librarian at Vienna which was then vacant. As he continued his residence at Hanover, the application must have been unsuccessful, or perhaps the Duke induced him to remain. He sought about the same time for admission as foreign member into the Royal Academy at Paris. His request was refused, not from any disrespect to him, but on account of the constitution of the society. He was afterwards admitted a member when the constitution was changed.

Leibnitz had flattered Louis the Fourteenth on more than one occasion. He now attacked him in a satirical pamphlet, entitled "*Mars Christianissimus*." The new Duke of Hanover, Ernest Augustus, had gained fame, both as a patriot and a general, by the share which he had taken in the war against France. It was at his desire that Leibnitz wrote his pamphlet, in

which he must have affected a greater dread at the ambitious designs of Louis in Germany than he felt. Few men had ever a more independent, keen, unhesitating judgment than Leibnitz; yet few men ever shewed less scruple or more alacrity in the advocacy of what must have recommended itself but little to the judgment, or left the sympathies unmoved.

An intimate friend of Leibnitz, and one who entered gladly into his most abstruse intellectual speculations, was Sophia Duchess of Hanover, the daughter of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia. She was a lady of considerable accomplishments, but often puzzled and sometimes annoyed Leibnitz by the subtlety of her questions in metaphysics. The young, beautiful, and gifted Princess Sophia Charlotte of Hanover was Leibnitz's pupil, and probably perplexed and irritated him less by metaphysical queries and quiddities. Indeed she had matters of more living interest to engage her. Negotiations were proceeding for the marriage of the Princess with the Electoral Prince Frederic of Brandenburg. In these negotiations Leibnitz took a large and active share, and was thereby brought into an important connection with all the branches of the House of Brunswick, which considerably increased both his private and personal influence.

Perhaps there never was an age of the world when public affairs were so entirely guided by the basest kind of expediency as the latter part of the seventeenth century. Louis the Fourteenth had set the example on a grand scale, by consulting nothing in his conquests but his convenience and caprice. Utilitarianism had its prophets afterwards, but it had its ablest priests two hundred years ago. It was that expediency which had become the universal rule in politics that once more stirred up Leibnitz to wipe the dust from his scheme for gathering into one fold the Catholics and Protestants. Duke Ernest Augustus, like Duke John Frederic, burned with the ambition of ascending to the dignity of Elector. To secure this object he had to please the Emperor; and it was ascertained that the Emperor looked not unfavourably on the plan for the reunion of the Protestants and Catholics. Leibnitz required no other

hint or impulse for rushing once more into the field; but his mode of serving his master was not on this occasion quite to his master's taste. He prepared a treatise on the points of difference between the Catholics and the Protestants, and on the principles which should form the basis and the bond of a common religion and a common church. The treatise was intended to appear anonymously, and was so written as to seem the production of a Catholic. To this scandalous dishonesty the Duke would not consent; the treatise therefore was not published till after the death of Leibnitz, when it came before the world with the pompous title of his "*Systema Theologicum*," as if it contained his own convictions. It was also translated into French and German, as if it were the mature and complete expression of the author's theological opinions, and to prove that he had lived and died a Catholic. A merited punishment to the memory of Leibnitz for the wretched trick that was inspired, as it would have sought to justify itself, by a low and cunning diplomacy. Apart from the chicanery of such transactions, was it not amusing and strange that sober and sagacious men should forget that it is the distinctive elements of a religious faith which make it dear to a human heart, and that it is the points of disagreement not those of agreement which they cling to, for which they contend the most? How marvellous also that they should overlook the immense difficulty of working a change in our neighbour's religious belief! And into what a tragic abyss of pyrrhonism would society sink if it could be brought to regard nine-tenths of its cardinal religious doctrines as matters of indifference! What monstrous and disgusting contempt for the people moreover in the notion that their religious dogmas, their religious ceremonies, their whole religious being, could all be determined for them by a club of pretentious pedants to whom religion was nothing but a political machine.

A wish which Leibnitz had cherished from his youth of visiting Italy was at length gratified. In the autumn of 1687 he set out for that country. The main and the professed object of his

journey was to obtain information about the genealogy of the House of Brunswick. The Duke of Hanover was not satisfied with the meagre and fabulous accounts of his illustrious race. He desired a true and ample history thereof from some eloquent, learned, and able pen. Leibnitz was the historian chosen. Many of the qualifications for the office he possessed in an eminent degree; but in two of the chief, the pictorial eye and the pictorial hand, he was strikingly deficient: as he proved enough by maintaining that what was principally demanded of the historian was keenly to scrutinise and faithfully to follow testimony. The House of Brunswick had generally been considered of Italian origin, and silly flatterers had traced it back to the age of Rome's foundation. The researches of Leibnitz resulted in the discovery that it was not of Italian but of German descent. Very slowly did Leibnitz make his way through Germany. He lingered in every town of any literary pretensions, examining archives, exploring libraries, forming an acquaintance with men of science, and pouring forth his thoughts and theories to a willing audience of admirers. It was not till May 1688 that he arrived in Vienna. He found the city full of excitement: for an embassy from the Turks had just entered its walls suing for peace, in suppliant tones, that contrasted with the victorious path and haughty attitude which Turkey had so long maintained. There was a disposition at first, on the part of the imperial government, to force the foe that had for two hundred years menaced the peace and freedom of Europe to submit to the most humiliating terms, and a dream arose, as it had more than once arisen, of a new crusade to drive the Mahometans back to the East, and in conjunction with the Abyssinians to expel them from Egypt. It was soon perceived, however, that Louis the Fourteenth was perhaps as dangerous an enemy to Christendom and especially to Germany as the Sultan. The dread of the French king's ambition was not without substantial cause, for, on the most frivolous pretexts, proclaiming war against the Emperor, he, in the autumn of 1688 invaded his dominions. The real motive for this

war on the side of France was sufficiently paltry, and leads us to reflect mournfully on the trifling circumstances that spread death and dismay through the world. Saint Simon in his *Memoirs* tells us that Louis was building a palace for one of his mistresses at Trianon. He and his minister Louvois were one day examining the new structure. The King, who was not gifted with the best taste, but who had a quick and accurate eye for proportion and symmetry, thought that one of the windows was crooked. Louvois maintained that it was straight. At the end of a long and angry dispute the King, in the highest indignation, left Louvois. This was not an insult to be forgotten or pardoned by so proud a man as Louis. He soon after went to Trianon, accompanied by Louvois and by the architect, and he commanded the latter to look at the window and declare whether it was straight or crooked. The architect decided in the King's favour. Louvois now saw that Louis had taken the matter much more seriously to heart than he had supposed, and that, unless the mind of the monarch were directed to some fresh object, he himself would find a rapid road to disgrace through the crooked window. He concluded that nothing would so soon or so completely absorb the attention of Louis as war, and through the insinuations, the duplicities, the flatteries, and the falsehoods of Louvois, war was declared, a war into which, Saint Simon says, Louis did not go with much heartiness. Hostilities having such origin could not array themselves in any decent pretences. And the imperial manifesto which appeared in reply to the lame excuses of Louis for his wanton attack on the German states was saved the trouble of refutation by having nothing to refute. It was, however, regarded as a very able document, and has an interest for us here as having emanated from the pen of Leibnitz, glad as ever to play the part of the politician and the diplomatist.

Fontenelle compares Leibnitz in the universality of his pursuits to the ancients, who had the art of driving eight horses harnessed abreast. It is not surprising therefore if we discover Leibnitz, while busy with political

affairs, gathering round him all the sciences, enriching them and enriched by them. Partly for scientific purposes he went before finally quitting Vienna to the gold mines of Hungary.

He entered Italy by Venice. Here was enough for a poetic eye; but skies however brilliant, and scenes however fair, the fecundity of a southern clime and the radiance and vivacity of southern existence made but small impression on Leibnitz. He derived more delight from an excursion to the quicksilver mines of Istria than from the glories of Venice.

His presence of mind saved him from death in the Adriatic. The incident is thus related by Eckhart:—"From Venice he proceeded along the coast in a small bark with no other passenger. But a severe storm overtook him, and, as he has often told me, the sailors, not supposing that he was acquainted with their language, began to debate in his presence the question whether they should throw him overboard, and take possession of his property. Without letting it be observed that he understood them he took out a rosary he had with him, and pretended to say his prayers. But, seeing this, one of the sailors, in opposition to the others, declared that as the man was no heretic he could not have the heart to take his life. Accordingly he escaped, and disembarked at Mesola."

Proceeding as lingeringly through Italy as he had done through Germany, stopping not where nature's beauties, art's graces, or mighty monuments attracted, but where learning had some treasures to reveal or science some gleanings to make, it was not till October, 1689, that Leibnitz found majestic Rome, with its garniture of ruins and its mystery of traditions, before him. The attempts which he had made to reconcile the Catholic and Protestant churches would alone have secured him a most honourable reception; but as the favourite and counsellor of princes, and as a man of unrivalled gifts and acquirements, he received a welcome alike from nobles, from priests, and from scholars. Of the Cardinal de Bouillon, the ambassador of Louis the Fourteenth, he was the frequent guest. So popular did he become with all classes that his permanent residence at Rome was ardently desired, and he was

offered the situation of overseer in the Vatican library, the vestibule to far higher dignities, that of the cardinal's hat among them, on the condition that he changed his religious faith. This offer, even if it had been unconditional, Leibnitz would probably have declined; but, clogged with such a condition, he had no hesitation in rejecting it. What, however, induced the Catholic priests to believe that the conversion of Leibnitz would cost but small trouble was his prompt conformity, his easy acquiescence, in a thousand things connected with religion and with social observances where a more bigoted or fastidious person would have proved unyielding. Even in the presence of rankest superstitions, his courtierly silence, or his unwillingness to criticise severely and to argue strenuously, was mistaken for the sudden flash of conviction. The antiquary, Raphael Fabretti, secretary to Pope Alexander the Eighth, was the frequent guide of Leibnitz to all that was famous, striking, and beautiful in the eternal city. They visited the catacombs together. Let us hear an Italian narrative of what followed—"And as Leibnitz would not believe that a certain red substance which was to be seen in bowls and bottles that stood upon many of the graves was congealed blood, but rather held it to be earth or dust of that colour, Fabretti, in order to remove his incredulity, poured warm water into one of the bowls, the contents of which soon revealed themselves in the form of real blood. Thereupon it lacked little but that Leibnitz would have been convinced, and have gone from the tombs of the martyrs solemnly impressed and edified." Poor Fabretti! It is precisely that which lacked that makes all the difference between the credulous and the incredulous.

Even in a clime so little favourable to the growth of free thought as papal Rome, Leibnitz could not help shewing those tendencies as a reformer which he carried everywhere and into all things. He tried to get the pope and the dignitaries of the Church to allow, wherever their influence extended, greater latitude and boldness in scientific investigation, he even attempted to gain their consent and that of the learned men of Italy to the introduction of natural science into the cloisters, and

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when he heard that there was some intention of excluding from these all so-called secular studies, he thus wrote to Magliabechi:—"What is more consonant with piety than the contemplation of the wonderful works of God and providence as they appear in nature, also in history, in the government of the Church, and of the human race? To deny these studies to piety is the same as taking from it its natural nourishment, and leaving it merely the dry meditations from which the unsatisfied soul readily passes to abstract and empty speculations, and at last runs the risk of falling into most dangerous illusions." Wise and holy words, with which such only are likely to quarrel as found fault with Locke for speaking of the reasonableness of Christianity.

While at Rome Leibnitz interested himself in the Jesuit missions to China. From an early period China had so impressed his imagination that he had called it the France of the East. The glowing and exaggerated reports of the Jesuits regarding it made him believe that it had given birth to some prodigious scientific inventions and to many deep philosophical ideas. In mechanics the inventive faculty of the Chinese may be granted, but in philosophy they never seem to have risen higher than the merest common-places of utilitarian morals. Leibnitz, however, either ignorant of this or determined not to see it, and obeying only his own visionary propensities as an insatiate schemer, entertained some dream of enriching European knowledge through Chinese science, and of raising and transforming Asia through the spread of Christianity in China. One result of his enthusiasm about China was the endeavours which he made, and not without success, to urge the Protestants to display the same zeal for the conversion of the Chinese as the Jesuits had been doing.

After a short excursion to Naples, Leibnitz left Rome for Florence. Here nothing more remarkable occurred to him than his attending the representation of an opera at the French ambassador's palace. He also had some pleasant and cordial intercourse with his friend Magliabechi. At Bologna, where we next find him, he only lingered long enough to be introduced to

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its learned men. In Modena his stay was of much greater length, for there he expected to find abundant light for those genealogical researches which had brought him to Italy. He succeeded in establishing the connection between the houses of Brunswick and Este, which had previously rested on nothing but hearsay evidence. Leibnitz, however, was secretly busy with matters more directly practical, having received a commission to promote a marriage between the Duke of Modena and one of the late Duke of Hanover's daughters. When, a few years after, that event took place, he wrote several pamphlets on the relation of the House of Este to that of Brunswick, which had some historical value, but which were merely meant as a compliment to the newly married.

Visiting various other towns of upper Italy, including Padua, he ended his Italian journey as he had begun, at Venice, but returning with no warmer poetical inspirations than he had left. A Byron and a Leibnitz in Venice, how different! the soul of the one mingling itself as a co-essential element with the floating palaces, the rolling waves and the blue sky; the soul of the other observing natural phenomena, examining the lagunes with the prosaic glance of analysis. Perhaps finding life monotonous in this city of the waters, Leibnitz made a rapid excursion to the mines of Illyria. A letter dated 23rd March, 1690, which he wrote to Arnauld from Venice, has interest for us and for the history of philosophy from containing the first regular synopsis of his philosophical doctrines, and the earliest definite enunciation of the *pre-established Harmony*. His parting gaze at Italy was thus a rekindling of his visions on physics and on metaphysics.

Taking Vienna on his way, he terminated his long travels of two years and a half by resuming once more his residence in Hanover. He brought with him an immense mass of materials for the genealogy of the House of Brunswick. It was a misfortune for him—one of the few great misfortunes of his life—that the history of that house was from this time forth regarded by him as one of the grand labours which he had to achieve. Having no historical faculty, nor naturally any

historical tastes, whatever time and energy he expended on history was so much robbed, without proportionate result, from those scientific pursuits for which he had such eminent qualifications. We do not quarrel with Leibnitz for being boundlessly versatile wherever his versatility spontaneously flowed, any more than we quarrel with Goethe or Voltaire for being so; but it was as huge a mistake for him to write history as it would have been to attempt an epic poem. He had just as little of Herodotus in him as he had of Homer; though we cannot question, from his excessive self-elation, that he would have been quite as ready to glorify the House of Brunswick in sounding rhyme as in sober prose, if his patrons had asked him.

In 1691 Leibnitz began a correspondence with Pelisson, historiographer to Louis the Fourteenth, on Tolerance and on the old exhausted topic, the Union of the Catholic and the Protestant churches. Pelisson was an able, distinguished man, and an eloquent writer, but in this controversy he displayed unexpected talents as a theologian. A most excellent temper and most courteous demeanour were maintained during the whole of the debate; and, as much perhaps from this rare peculiarity as from the real interest of the matters discussed, the correspondence when published excited much attention. Leibnitz had soon after a more formidable opponent in Bossuet, on the same field of battle. The war of words lasted, with intermissions, till 1701, and Protestants and Catholics were left no nearer a common faith and a charitable recognition of points of difference than they had been twenty years before. Bossuet had many advantages over Leibnitz as a disputant. All his training and all his occupations as an ecclesiastic enabled him to bring his entire being to a contest to which Leibnitz brought only a fragment of himself, snatched from amid the distraction of numberless thoughts, schemes, and employments. Then the pedantic, painful, gossiping style of Leibnitz, bringing its meaning out laboriously and with ungainly jerks, could bear no comparison with the opulent, grandiose, commanding speech of Bossuet, which often trod on the heels of bombast, which never was true

eloquence, but which told more potently than eloquence in an age of Louis Quatorze inflations and pomposities. Bossuet, also, though essentially a sophist, concealed his sophisms better than by the most dextrous cunning, by the conquering directness of a despotic will which gave the appearance of a most chivalrous sincerity; while Leibnitz, though far less a sophist than his adversary, seemed much more so than he was from losing himself in the snare of juristic quibbles which he had no art to hide, and which were not intended to deceive, yet having the aspect of elaborate stratagems. Before the end of the conflict his equanimity was considerably ruffled, and he is deemed to have had in the main the worst of the argument. It must, however, in justice to him be stated that he is said to have advocated not his own convictions, but such principles only as, from political motives, the Hanoverian court approved. He was thus from the beginning in a false position.

The busy brain and the busy pen of Leibnitz were more victorious in another direction. He had seconded by numerous pamphlets his master's persistency in the demand to be elevated to the electorate. He also gained over to the duke's cause his old pupil the Baron von Boyneburg, who was first chamberlain to the Emperor. The result of most ramified diplomatic action and of most indomitable importunity was that Hanover at last had an Elector.

An important fruit of Leibnitz's historical investigations was his "*Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*," a folio volume which appeared in 1693. This was a learned compilation, containing declarations of war, manifestoes, treaties of peace, of truce, the marriage contracts of sovereigns, and other similar things. The preface to the work has been warmly praised. He avows that so many treaties of concord incessantly renewed between nations and incessantly broken are the shame of those to whom solemn oaths are but idle breath, and with bitterness and grief he approves the sign of a Dutch merchant who beside the motto "*To perpetual peace*" had placed the picture of a cemetery.

Insignificant enough were the affairs

and paltry enough were the squabbles in which our philosopher was asked to take a leading part. For instance: there was a hot dispute between the Duke of Hanover and the Duke of Wurtemberg which had the right to be the Standard-bearer of the Emperor. Leibnitz was called away from commune with the Science of the Infinites and with Transcendental Mathematics to plead his patron's claims.

That patron, exacting services which Leibnitz must occasionally have felt to be humiliating, was not ungrateful. He raised one whom, even if he had not been much indebted to him, it was, from the immense reputation which Leibnitz had now acquired, an honour to oblige, to the highest judicial situation next to that of the vice-chancellor. When some years after the vice-chancellorship also became vacant, the application of Leibnitz for it was refused by the Elector George Louis, who had determined on its abolition. He then solicited a much less conspicuous appointment, the provostship of Hefeld, but was again refused.

In 1697 Leibnitz wrote an essay on the German language, its use, and the modes of improving it, which has drawn upon him the reproach of inconsistency. He denounced the imitation by his countrymen of the French in life, in language, and in manners, yet composed most of his own works in French or Latin, and very few of them in his native tongue. From that reproach it will not be easy to vindicate him. German was not the rude, unformed dialect of a scanty tribe. It was spoken by many millions: from Luther's days downwards it had been gaining fixity and classical flow. It had attained both still earlier than the French. Some of the objections of Leibnitz to German are absurd: for example, that it is not fitted to express abstract thought, since in this respect it ranks next to the Greek. The real motive of Leibnitz for using Latin and French was vanity; by employing Latin he expected a learned audience; by employing French he expected an audience distinguished for refinement and taste. Frederick the Great was influenced by precisely the same feeling in the contempt which he so lavishly poured on the speech of those brave men who, shedding their

blood for him and his throne, made him the foremost conqueror of Europe. In that celebrated essay, in which he makes such ridiculous suggestions for changing the form and the sound of German words, and speaks of certain contemporary German productions as barbarities which we now know to be immortal, we see at once that the crude conceits of the royal critic had their origin in his ambition to be con-

sidered a great French author. As regards Leibnitz, whatever may be thought of his Latin, he certainly never wrote French well: and it will always be found that if we compose in a language to which we have not from our cradle been accustomed our style will be an unmellowed compound of pedantic stiffness and of colloquial familiarity.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

CONQUERORS AND BONDSMEN.

The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen. 2 vols. Pickering.

FAR from us—far from the minds of our readers—be the thought that the world gains nothing by its long experience of hoping, toiling, and sorrowing; though there are times when the terrible view of the price, which has been paid in blood and tears, in guilt and remorse, for our discoveries, our inventions, and our conquests, comes upon us with almost too mighty a force. Comparatively cramped and small as the Old World may now seem to us, before the great New World had spread open its ample fields teeming with riches, yet was it not, we are sometimes tempted to ask, already large enough for evil propensities to take their sport in? large enough for man to inflict many a wound which he wanted the power or the will to heal? And what, too, we impatiently ask, had Christianity done for that old civilisation from whence burst forth such mighty hymns of rejoicing when new tribes of men were discovered as yet ignorant of the glad tidings of salvation? Such thoughts *must* come. We cannot take up the history of that wonderful century, “second but to one in the annals of the world,” and cast an eye over the actual state of Europe alone, without feeling that the attitude of professing Christendom just at the hour when it encountered this new form of Heathendom, was, in a moral point of view, anything but a subject for self-gratulation.

Upon the papal throne sat an acknowledged head of the Christian Church, claiming the allegiance of all who called the Saviour Lord, and really receiving the unhesitating homage of

by far the larger number among them. Who was that head? About the very worst man whose crimes are recorded in history—Alexander the Sixth. *This* to begin with. Really one feels smitten with despair to see such a ruler in high places “handing on his powers unimpaired to a successor,” while Savonarola was preaching and preparing for himself only the crown of martyrdom,—which came to him, duly enough, eight years after. England, too,—beyond a doubt its state *had* been worse under the wars of the Roses than now under a strong government, and Henry the Seventh was at least a prudent and tolerably just king; but Naples and France and Denmark had little to boast of as religious nations.

In short, turn where we may, at that great time of discovery, our glance falls upon high Christian pretension and most inconsistent practice, and yet our faith in the world's progress remains. Most remarkable is it, in this point of view, to note that grandest of human discoveries by which the means have been provided of giving the largest possible publicity to details of human conduct. It would seem as if the printing press was provided just in time to meet the great event of the discovery of a New World. Sooner or later, the account then opened between the Conquerors and their Bondsmen, thus stamped down for all ages, would be read, and justice done to both parties. There is another remarkable part of the subject also. The press *preserved*, but did not, as now, *destroy*. In our times, much of its work is that of overlaying and burying cotemporary

and preceding literature—we, who have our smattering of antiquarianism may complain of difficulties in exploring old materials for history, but what is the labour of examining Icelandic MSS. or the *printed* records of the first century after the press had been set to work in earnest, in comparison with that which might devolve on some historian a thousand years hence who should undertake to give a clear account of the literature of this our day?

We are disposed to regard this present century indeed as peculiarly the time for attaining fair judgments of the past, and we are glad to have it so used—if it clogs our chariot wheels a little, if it wearies those who are never easy but when they are running on at railroad pace in the way of progress,—we will bear their reproach patiently, for we really consider that there is good morality involved in settling our minds in just judgments on past events and departed historical characters; and we enjoy the thought that every old neglected library, now explored, every new opportunity of access to long-hidden treasures, puts it more out of the world's power to deal unjustly by past ages.

Among the unfair estimates of history may be named its sentence on a large portion of the discoverers or Conquerors of the New World. *Cupidity* has been regarded as the prevailing motive. Most justly does the author we are now to notice observe that "the discoveries would not have been made at all at that period but for the impulse given them by the most pious minds, longing to promote, by all means in their power, the spread of what to them was the only true and saving faith." The very highest minds of the time almost universally held views of the efficacy of mere communion with the Church, and of the fatal consequences of not being in that communion, which made them consider the discovery of benighted souls and the conveyance of Church blessings as among their highest duties and privileges. With the commoner people the notion was, if anything, stronger, and, being unaccompanied by more enlightened moral views, it followed of course that in their case compulsion and cruelty for the purpose of dragging and

driving men into the fold were in constant use.

"The Conquerors of the New World, and their Bondsmen," we need scarcely say is a very remarkable book, when we name for its author one who could not by possibility write a bad or insignificant one. Nevertheless we do not think the *mode* of its publication judicious. The first volume stood waiting on our shelves for the second. It scarcely went far enough to excite the interest required to do it justice. Now we have the two together we can form a fairer estimate, and from the specimens before us we hope not to have a smaller instalment than the two conjoined in future. To this suspension of the work for nearly four years we believe the slowness of its attracting public attention is imputable; otherwise the author of "Friends in Council" would seem never likely to lack fit audience for his outpourings. We cannot indeed think it possible that this work will fail of being referred to by-and-by as the most reliable English book we have touching all questions respecting the marked characters of the Conquerors of the New World, and as the true version of the incidents of their career. There is a strong desire to be fair,—a very careful look-out for authorities. A great portion is of course old and well-known, nor can we honestly say that *all* of this is better written than before. The easy elegance of Robertson,—so apt to gain on the respect and confidence of his readers, because it appears not to be a matter of style at all, but merely the simplest clothing to his ideas which the author could give,—still remains unsurpassed, almost unequalled. *Here* are now and then quaintnesses and certain jerks of style, a little Carlylianism, and an occasional adoption of the pictorial manner of presenting a scene in the present tense, and then directly after, in the same paragraph, dropping into the sedate and quiet past,—which peculiarities have not quite the effect of earnestness, but look as if a less pure taste than belongs to the author had presided over parts of the book. Yet with all this, which is only a casual strangeness, and one we can hardly bring ourselves to dwell on, it is a manly, a humane, a gloriously true

book. It condenses, in a pithy and striking way, volumes of sagacious remarks on human affairs. It has a brave delight in standing out for the good enthusiast against the wise and prudent indifferentist; it never falls into a depreciating tone. It is no more harsh to the invaders than flattering to the bondsmen and their friends. It will not admit any accusation of rashness and incorrectness without examination;—no loose waiving away of a witness because he is known to have his affections deeply interested on one side of a question; whether he is honourable and correct and competent is the point to be decided on.

The book itself seems to have been undertaken in the manner of all the most interesting books we possess, namely, for the satisfaction of certain difficulties in the author's own mind. Along with this, or at least immediately following it, came the desire of making such an arrangement of the many materials for a History of the Conquest of the New World as should put ordinary readers in possession of what has come to light in recent times. In working up these materials, however, we are never long allowed to lose sight of the commentator. Beautiful and quaint thoughts perpetually take us by surprise. We feel that he is in the midst of these people, that he thinks with as well as for them.

It is a very difficult thing (thus he says of the Indians), for one people to understand another, even if they are of the same age as a nation, and equally advanced in civilisation; still more difficult is it for a partially civilised people to appreciate a people living comparatively in a state of nature. . . . And then, too, there is that tyrannous desire for uniformity which confounds the judgment of men when they are commenting upon one another individually, so that you often find that a long criticism upon a man or his work is but a demand that he should be somebody else, and his work somebody else's work. And nations make the same foolish comments upon each other that individual men do. What a world it would have been if a man had been listened to in the making it! One or two kinds of trees, a few flowers of the form and colour which pleased him, and happened to suit the exact spot where

he was standing, and one species of mankind, his own, would have filled up handsomely, as he would think, his formal village world. But great rich nature, apparently unreckoning, almost reckless in her affluence, though we know all the time how she is bound to weight and number, smiles upon every variety and inequality of form and colour, of life and desire, of character and conduct. (Vol. ii. pp. 3 and 4.)

It may be readily supposed that the author's commendable justice and fairness do not desert him in giving his biographical sketches. Of these the most remarkable is that of the celebrated Las Casas.

He came with Ovando to Hispaniola in 1502, was afterwards ordained priest, and now, at the age of 36, has just made his appearance on the stage of history. He was a very notable man. The utmost that friends or enemies, I imagine, could allege against him was an over-fervent temperament. If we had to arrange the faculties of great men, we should generally, according to our easy-working fancies, combine two characters to make our man of. And, in this case, we should not be sorry, if it might be so, to have a little of the wary Ferdinand nature intermixed with the nobler elements of Las Casas. Considering, however, what great things Las Casas strove after, it is ungracious to dwell the least more than is needful upon any defect or superfluity of his. If he were at any time over-ardent, it was in a cause that might have driven any man charged with it beyond the bounds of prudence in indignation. His ardent nature had the merit of being as constant as it was ardent; he was eloquent, acute, truthful, bold, self-sacrificing, pious. We need not do more in praise of such a character than show it in action. (vol. i. p. 230.)

Not much is known of this good man until somewhere about the year 1515.* Being an active, energetic person, he took his full share at first in the money-getting part. "He confesses he was as much engaged as others in sending those among the Indians who had been allotted to him to work in the mines," &c. He was kind to them, he says, in many ways, but not particularly anxious about their conversion and spiritual well-doing, neither did he feel himself guilty in holding them. He had an intimate and attached friend, Pedro de la Rentiera,

* By an error of the press the date is given 1415.

of a devout and contemplative spirit, secular in his outward ways, but far more inwardly thoughtful and pious than the Padre. Out of regard to the long friendship of these two men the governor of Cuba allotted to them a tract of land in that island, and a number of Indians in *repartimiento*. These they held in common, seemingly little touched for some time by compunctuous visitings, even though Las Casas had listened to the zealous preachings of the Dominicans in Hispaniola, and could not get absolution from one of them on account of his holding Indians. We cannot help quoting a sentence or two in this place from our author:—

This is an instance of the great mistake it may be to hold your tongue about the truth, because it will probably provoke contest and apparently harden an adversary in his opinion. The truth which he has heard sinks into a man at some time or other; and, even when he retires from the contest, apparently fixed in his own conceits, you would find sometimes that if he had to renew the contest the next day he would not take up quite the same position that he held before. The good seed sown by the Dominicans had now, after being buried some years, but not dead, found a most fruitful soil, &c.—Vol. ii. p. 192.

The account Las Casas himself gives of the matter is, that being one of only two clergymen in the island, it fell to his turn to preach as well as say mass; and certain passages of scripture about this year (1515) powerfully struck him. He could not rest under their influence. He felt that the whole system pursued towards the Indians was evil, and not to be tolerated. But here came in the difficulty which in modern times has so often been put forward as the slaveholder's argument for not wholly putting away the evil. No one in Cuba perhaps would use them so well as he had done, and they would be worked to death in other hands.

The answer to all his pleadings, however, he felt would be, supposing he retained them, that he had himself his profitable farm and his Indian stock. He made up his mind at least wholly to give up the latter. Renteria, the friend and partner, meanwhile, was not at hand. He was in Jamaica, transacting their business. Of course Las Casas could not settle the matter

for him; but he wrote, entreating him to return immediately, having determined himself on a voyage to Spain for the purpose of denouncing the *repartimiento* system.

Few things are more deeply interesting in the history of good men's friendships than the narrative which ensues, and which it would be a shame to give in any other words than our author's:—

It was strange enough that not long before this very time the services of the Church had also brought to light very serious thoughts in the breast of Pedro de la Renteria. There may be a community of thoughts not expressed in language; and perhaps these two good men, while apparently engaged in their ordinary secular business, had, unknown to themselves, been communicating to each other good thoughts about their poor Indians, which they had as yet no language for. While Renteria was waiting in Jamaica for the dispatch of his business, he went into a Franciscan Convent to spend his Lent in "retreat" there (these pauses from the world are not to be despised!); he, too, had been thinking over the miseries of the Indians, and the shape his thoughts had taken was whether something for the children might not, at least, be done. Finally, he had come to the conclusion to ask the king's leave to found colleges where he might collect the young Indians and have them taught and brought up. For this purpose Renteria resolved to go to Spain himself to obtain the king's leave, and immediately after receiving the letter of the Clerigo he hurried back to Cuba. As the meeting of the friends took place in the presence of others, and as Renteria was welcomed back by the governor himself, they had no opportunity for any explanation till they were alone together at night; then, in their dignified Spanish way, they agreed who should speak first, and after a friendly contention the humble Renteria spoke first, which was the mark of the inferior. He then declared the motives which led him to wish to go to Spain, namely, to found colleges for the young, and to inform the king of the sufferings of the Indians. Las Casas heard Renteria's words with astonishment and reverential joy, thinking it a sign of Divine favour, that so good a man as Renteria should thus so unexpectedly confirm his own resolve.

When it was the Clerigo's turn to speak, he thus began: "You must know, Sir and brother, (for these people did not omit the courtesy which, however varied in its form, affection could not presume to dis-

pense with) that my purpose is no other than to go and seek a remedy for these unhappy men" (the Indians). The Clerigo then gave a full account of what he had already thought and done, in Renteria's absence, in this matter. His friend replied, in all humility, that it was not for him, but for Las Casas, to go, who was a lettered man, and would know better how to establish what he should urge. Renteria begged therefore that the stock and merchandize he had just brought from Jamaica, and the farm, their joint property, might be turned into money to equip Las Casas for his journey and stay at court; and, he added, "May God our Lord be He who may ever keep you in the way and defend you!"

Thus opens the beautiful and interesting picture of the labours of one of whom the world has scarcely yet heard enough. The whole case, for and against Las Casas, has important differences along with its resemblances to that of any abolitionist of the present day. We cannot, in fairness to those who are now struggling against slavery in America, omit the mention of one of these dissimilar circumstances, which seems to make the work of the modern abolitionist harder than that of the friend of the Indians. With few exceptions, the Church of Las Casas' time was sternly and uncompromisingly right in its views and conduct with regard to this question. We have seen a priest refusing absolution to a slaveholder, not because of cruelty, but because of his holding the Indians in *repartimiento* at all. Now, though it is a painful confession to make, we must own that the large spirit of compromise or the pusillanimity of the modern Protestant Church in America in this matter is very humiliating. We grant that the Roman Catholic idea of the absolute perdition of the unbelieving heathen may have greatly strengthened the efforts of the Spanish clergy to check cruelties which were fast exterminating beings who might, they thought, have been made eternally happy by conversion. Still this is not the whole of the matter. We know to a certainty with reference to the ancient Church, that it believed these Indians had souls to save. With regard to modern clerical slaveholders, their extreme dread of religious instruction, lest mistaken hopes of worldly freedom should be

introduced, their careful separation from them even to the third and fourth generation, the pains they take to substantiate the fact of their inferiority as a race, all tend, we are sorry to say, to cast a doubt on their cordial admission of this great fact.

Our readers will, perhaps, be curious to know what is said in the book before us respecting the introduction of the African race into Cuba: that it is merely a mistake to impute to Las Casas the origin of this slave-trade is, or ought to be, well-known, negroes having been imported into the New World from the earliest times of its discovery; but that, in forming a new plan for Spanish colonization, which, on the whole, was a most wise and excellent one, he was misled so far as to admit a provision that each of the Spanish colonists should have "license to import a dozen or so of negro slaves" is perfectly true. In his old age, writing his own history, he thus frankly owns his error.

This advice, that licence should be given to bring negro slaves to these lands, the Clerigo Casas first gave, not heeding the injustice with which the Portuguese take them and make them slaves: which advice, after he had apprehended the nature of the thing, he would not have given for all he had in the world. For he always held that they had been made slaves unjustly and tyrannically:—for the same reason holds good of them as of the Indians.

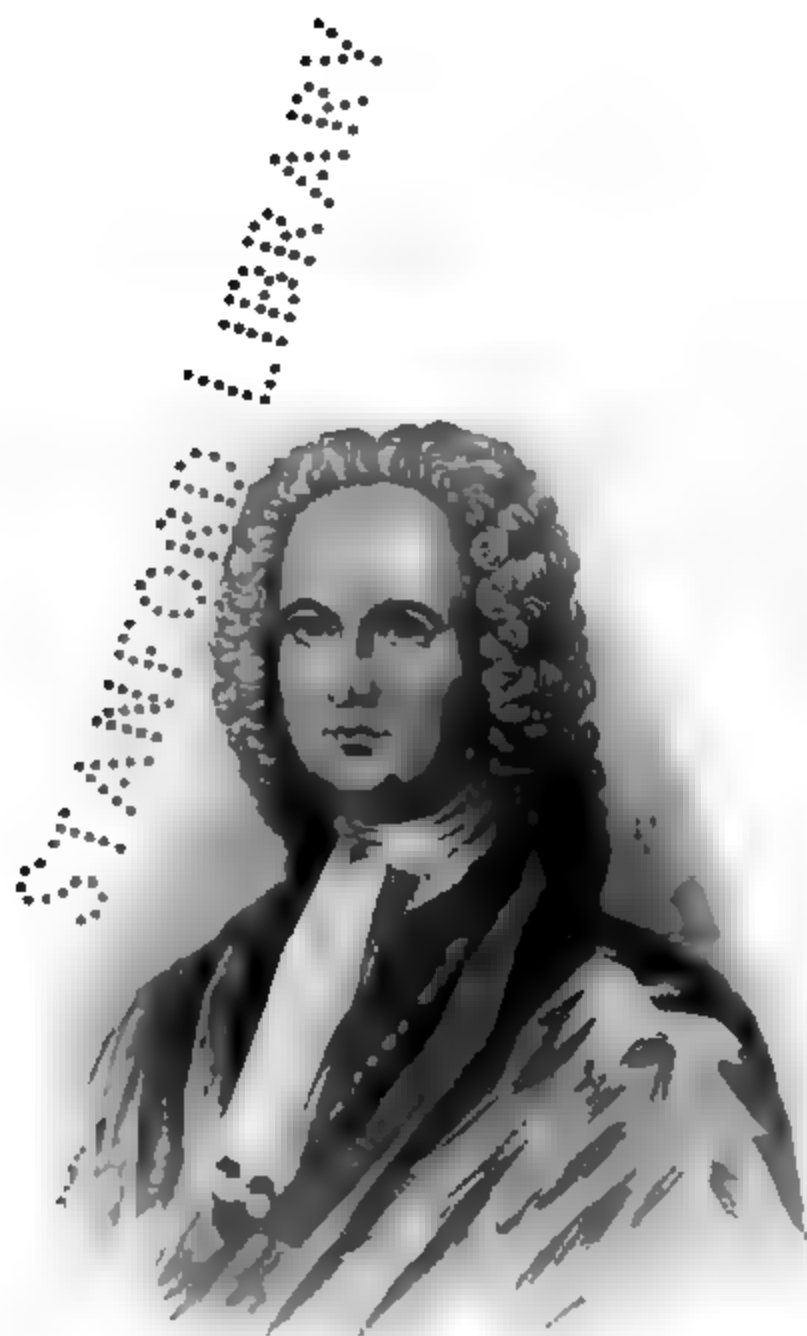
As our author afterwards remarks—

Of all his (Las Casas) suggestions, some of them certainly excellent, the only questionable one was at once adopted. Such is the irony of things. If we may imagine, as we may, superior beings looking on at the affairs of men, and hearing some unperceived part of the great contest in the world, this was a thing to have gladdened all the hosts of Hell.—P. 276.

Meanwhile it is clear that Las Casas, finding the employment of Africans in use, believing that they were a strong and hardy race as to bodily endowments, but entertaining a far more favourable opinion of the intellectual and moral capacities of the Indians, allowed his chariot of enterprise to fall with too much ease into the rut already made for him, and drove on *therein* for sometime before he perceived the badness of the way. It may be added,

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Thy real friend
James Logan



before we leave the subject, that the same expedient seems to have been recommended by most, if not all, of the Churchmen in the West Indies who interested themselves in the matter at all.

The conclusion of the second volume does not terminate the Biography of Las Casas, but only brings him to the time when he is about to establish his peculiar ecclesiastical community in Paria. We look forward with great interest to the continuation of this work, though many readers, our-

selves among the number, will doubtless feel no little regret if the author's conscientious pursuance of his task should occupy him so far as to prevent his indulging us in more of those beautiful essays on subjects appropriate to our times, from which they and we have derived so much pleasure. We heartily join in the hope that these will still be given us; but whether this be so or no, the "Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen" will entitle their author to a large amount of gratitude.

JAMES LOGAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(With a Portrait.)

Memoirs of James Logan; a distinguished scholar and Christian legislator, including several of his letters and those of his correspondents, many of which are now first printed from the original MSS. collated and arranged for the purpose. By Wilson Armistead. 8vo. Lond.

JAMES LOGAN was descended from the Scottish family of Logan of Restalrig, known in history for little else save its connection with the celebrated Gowrie conspiracy. Driven from Scotland by the legal proceedings consequent upon the singular discovery of their father's letters to Gowrie in 1608, the two sons of the last Logan of Restalrig migrated to Ireland and established themselves at Lurgan. Robert, the younger son, subsequently returned to Scotland, where he married, and had a son Patrick, who removed to Ireland, taking with him a well-connected Scottish bride, and an affection for the religious opinions of George Fox. Out of a considerable family, only two children of Patrick Logan grew up to manhood, William, who was a physician at Bristol, and James, the subject of the present biography. The latter was born at Lurgan "in 1674 or 1675." He seems to have had an aptitude for the acquisition of languages, and during a youth passed in various places in the three kingdoms—for his parents removed from Ireland back to Scotland and thence to England—James Logan picked up considerable knowledge of

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish.

How or when he became acquainted with William Penn does not appear. Probably it was through Penn's second wife, with whose father Logan was acquainted. However begun, community of religious opinions and some superiority in manners and education to the Quakers in general, riveted the bond of union between the proprietor of Pennsylvania and the young disciple, and induced Penn, in 1699, to propose to James Logan, to relinquish his intention of engaging in trade at Bristol, and accompany him to Pennsylvania in the character of his secretary. They sailed in September 1699, and after a three months' voyage the proprietor and his secretary touched the shore of the new land of promise, in which it was Penn's intention to pass the remainder of his life. After two years Penn found it necessary to return to England, but he left his secretary in America as his agent and representative. In that arrangement Penn was particularly fortunate. Every body else in authority in Pennsylvania looked upon Penn with jealousy, and strove to attain some selfish ends by infring-

ing his acknowledged rights, or by taking advantage of his necessities. Logan alone acted fairly by him, and exhibited in his correspondence and in his conduct a due regard to his patron's interest, and a calm consideration of the practical possibilities of the position in which both of them stood. A more unquiet, litigious, hard-dealing set of men than Penn's colonists can scarcely be conceived. If all is true that is told of them, they certainly used Penn himself very ill, and oppressed every one who was inclined to treat him with more justice or liberality than themselves. Logan did not escape. In 1710 he was obliged to visit England in order to vindicate his conduct before the home authorities. He did so fully, and then returned to pursue his duties and his fortune in the new world. During the six years of paralytic helplessness which preceded the death of William Penn, a correspondence passed between Penn's wife and Logan, in which we have on the one side interesting but melancholy glimpses of the condition of the great quaker philanthropist, and on the other valuable information respecting the growing colony. This is the most interesting part of the book before us, although not new, for all these letters have been published before. Penn sent his scapegrace eldest son to Pennsylvania, consigning him to the care of Logan and his other sober friends, but other companions were better suited to his taste, and the silly youth brought discredit upon his father and himself. In vain Logan addressed to him letters of sensible but cold advice—too wise by half to have had any weight with a youth so far gone in dissipation. Sage sentimental aphorisms fall dead upon a wanderer whose own heart and conscience can supply him with better teaching than any mere moral lessons, if he can but be persuaded to listen to its still small voice. This melancholy episode in the life of Penn will be best read in Mr. Dixon's recent volume.

Logan had ere this time married,

and settled himself in Pennsylvania. He prudently continued to devote his attention to commerce, as well as to the public affairs of the colony, and attained to eminent wealth as well as to the highest station. As his years and infirmities increased he partially withdrew from public affairs, and in a residence in the suburbs of Pennsylvania devoted his declining years to literature and science. The last office he continued to hold was that of "Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania," at a salary of 100*l.* per annum. In 1736 he speaks of having already been obliged for five years past to mount the bench on crutches. He desired to retire, but the Government could not find a satisfactory successor to his office. During his period of retirement Logan corresponded with his friends in Europe upon metaphysical subjects, and made communications on natural phenomena to the Royal Society, in letters addressed to Sir Hans Sloane, Peter Collinson, and others. He also employed himself in collecting a library—then not an easy task in that part of the world—and having built a room for its preservation, and endowed it with £35 per annum for a librarian, he left the whole to the city of Pennsylvania. The Loganian Library still exists, but in combination with two other public libraries. The founder is also perpetuated in one of the public squares of Pennsylvania which bears his name. He died on 31st October, 1751. The portrait of him which we have been kindly permitted to use, is engraved from an original preserved in his library.

Among the founders of Pennsylvania Logan ought to be had in honourable remembrance. Firm in his friendship to William Penn, and in his adherence to his personal religious opinions, a zealous and useful citizen, honourable and upright in every relation of life, he has also the still further credit of having been the first to tincture the rising colony with literature and all those amenities which learning brings in its train.

ON A REVIVED MANUFACTURE OF COLOURED GLASS USED IN ANCIENT WINDOWS.

By CHARLES WINSTON, Esq.

[Read at the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the 14th of June.*]

THE point to which I have to direct attention is, "a revived manufacture of glass used in ancient windows,"—but, in order that the importance of the subject may not be underrated, I wish to make some remarks, in the first place, on the harmony observable between the design and execution of glass paintings and the quality of the material of which they are composed—a harmony which, though more remarkable at some periods than at others, may yet be observed, in a greater or less degree, in all works having any pretension to originality. It is only when the perception of the artist has become blunted, and his invention paralysed, by a habit of servile, unreflecting imitation, that all trace of this harmony is lost. I cannot better illustrate my meaning than by contrasting the glass paintings of the middle of the sixteenth century with those of the twelfth and thirteenth.

At this early period, when the richest, the most beautiful, and the deepest colouring in glass that we are acquainted with, was employed, we always find that the picture was both designed and executed in the simplest manner. There are no complicated groups—no atmospheric effects—hardly any effect of light and shade—and no high finish. If a group is represented, the figures all appear to be in the same plane, and to be cut out by a stiff background of deep blue or red. A landscape is rarely attempted when this is the case, it is symbolised rather than represented, by trees, buildings, or other accessories of most mediæval cut and conventional character, which always appear, by the positiveness of their colouring, to be in the same plane as the figures, and, like them, are cut out by the aforesaid stiff background. The whole expression of the drawing is conveyed by means of strong black outlines, the effect of which

is usually heightened by a simple wash of shadow in half tint, the edges of which are left hard. In short, the artists of this early time seem to have aimed at producing little else than a rich mosaic, of the most vivid and harmonious hues.

I say they seem to have done so,—for I am morally certain that they were really as ambitious of pictorial effect as any of their successors, and that their not having achieved it resulted rather from circumstances and want of skill than from any lack of intention. Had these men really adopted a flat style, on principle, they could hardly have failed to avoid those inconsistencies which are so obvious in their works,—such as representing a landscape at all, under such conditions,—shading the figure and giving it greater relief than the canopy under which it is supposed to be placed, and regulating the depth of the shading rather by the size of the figure than the intended position of the painting in the church.

Had they acted on a well-understood principle, we might have expected to find some attempt made to lessen, if not obviate, the indistinctness resulting from a flat treatment, by means of a proper arrangement of the colouring; but the instances where the entire colouring of a group is strongly contrasted with the hue of the background, are so rare as to justify the supposition that they were accidental. I am, I confess, led by these and similar considerations irresistibly to the conclusion that the glass painters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, though great colourists, were not in other respects great artists; and that whatever we find good in their works is the rich legacy of antiquity—that as we undoubtedly owe to Pagan times the art of imparting these magnificent colours to glass,† so do we owe to the influence of Pagan art that style of low relief,

* This memoir has been already published at length in *The Builder*; but we think it possesses such interest that our own readers will be glad to see it entire.—*Edit.*

† The truth of this will sufficiently appear on comparing the glass of the twelfth century with the specimens of Roman and Greek glass in the British Museum. So complete an identity of colour argues an identity of manufacture, which manufacture, there is good ground for believing, was handed down from Pagan times. The strong resemblance which the most superficial observer must recognise, of the twelfth and early thirteenth century draperies and figures, to those of the Greek school of art, raises a reasonable inference that the glass-painters of those times, though in all probability natives of the countries in which they practised, derived their art from the Byzantines.

which, corrupted by the Byzantines, and misunderstood in the ages of *feyt*he, is, nevertheless, so far as it is developed in the windows of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so truly admirable, because so excellently well adapted to the stiff and intense colours of the period—colours so intense and unvarying in depth, as to preclude the possibility of their being made subservient to those pictorial effects which are indispensable to the satisfactory representation of a subject whose composition would rank above that of a bas-relief.

The contrast afforded by turning to a glass painting of the middle of the sixteenth century is very striking. We no longer behold a stiff mosaic depending for success almost exclusively on the richness of its colouring; but, on the contrary, a picture, brilliant, it is true, but resting its claims quite as much on its composition and general treatment as on the vivacity of its hues. Here complicated foreground groups, as well as important architectural accessories, are introduced: they are delineated correctly, and highly finished. The relative distances of the various objects are preserved by means of light and shade; and the landscape background, monotonous as it may appear in comparison with that of an oil or fresco painting, recedes and disengages itself from the figures and architecture, imparting to the picture an effect of atmosphere.

The glass of which this picture is composed will be found on examination to differ widely from that used in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In general it is thinner in substance—it is always weaker in tint—and on that account, if regarded simply as a vehicle for colour, would be far inferior to the older material. Yet for the purpose to which it is applied it could not be more suitable. Its pellucidity and lightness of tint are admirably calculated to display the high finish of the painting, to favour atmospheric effect, and vivid contrasts of light and shade. Nor does the employment of a material comparatively so flimsy and weak impart a corresponding flimsiness or weakness to the picture. A good specimen of cinque cento work will be found as imposing in effect as a window of the twelfth or thirteenth century. Let any one endeavour to recall to mind the glass at Chartres, and that filling the four windows of the Chapel of the Miraculous Sacrament, in Brussels cathedral. I am sure he will feel an impression that he has seen something at both places equally striking—something equally removed from flimsiness or poverty. The paradox is easily explained, when we consider that in the mosaics of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the effect of the

glass is but little aided by contrast of colour, or by shading; whereas in the pictures of the cinque-cento period, not only is the colouring arranged in broader masses, which is of itself a great assistance to a poor material, but the strongest contrasts of colour and of light and shade are employed.

I have now compared the best exponent I have been able to find of a flat style of glass painting with what I believe to be a perfect exponent of the rotund or pictorial style of glass painting, and I have endeavoured to point out that, in each specimen, the quality of the glass and mode of painting it are alike different; and further, that each kind of glass, and each mode of using it, are severally calculated to act and react upon one another, so as to set both off to the greatest advantage.

It will be useful to pursue the subject further, and show that during the whole interval which elapsed between the abandonment of the flat or mosaic style, at the end of the thirteenth or middle of the fourteenth century, and the adoption of the rotund or pictorial style, which it took two centuries to perfect in the cinque cento, a certain harmony existed between the quality of the material and the mode of working it. It would be rather a matter of curiosity than of practical advantage to speculate on the causes which led to these changes in the quality of the material and the mode of working it. If I might hazard a conjecture, I should be inclined to say that it was a change in the manufacture which induced or necessitated a change in the painting, and not the reverse; because we know that from Pliny's time, downwards, the effort has always been to improve on the manufacture of glass—that is, to render the material more pure and pellucid, and better fitted for domestic purposes, without reference to its employment in painted windows. But however this may be, each change in the manufacture, and each change in the mode of painting were, in general, contemporaneous.

There was but little change in the quality of the glass between the end of the thirteenth century and the middle of the fourteenth, if perhaps we except the deterioration of some of the colours. The deep blue appears to have lost its sapphire-like hue, with the decline of Byzantine influences, soon after the middle of the thirteenth century. And, during the same period, the principles of the flat style were subjected to scarcely any greater violation than they had already, if not always, sustained. But in the second half of the fourteenth century, and as it would appear, in this country at least,

about 1380, an important change in the manufacture of the material took place. The white glass became purer, and all the coloured glass lighter in tint. Simultaneously an equally important change in the mode of painting was effected. It is true that the colouring had become broader and less mosaic, and the designs somewhat more pictorial, previously to the change in the material in 1380—and this is particularly remarkable in the glass paintings of Germany, in which country I am strongly inclined to think that the alteration in the glass manufacture originated. But the change to which I would now particularly advert is in the execution of the painting.

Wykeham's glass, at New College Chapel, Oxford, which is one of the earliest specimens, may be referred to in illustration of it. The outlines became thinner, the shadows broader and softer, the painting altogether higher wrought and finished, and the treatment generally more pictorial. By the end of the fourteenth century, the new style of execution was established, as we see it in the east window of York Minster; but, though rotund and pictorial in principle, it was not rotund or pictorial in effect, till the end of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, when the bold practice of the cinque-cento artists broke out in all its vigour. Still, though we must regard the works of this long intermediate period as inferior alike to the painted glass of the thirteenth century and the cinque-cento time, having neither the depth of colour of the one, nor the pictorial power of the other, it is impossible to examine them without perceiving that their authors must have felt that the more delicate material with which they were furnished, invited, if not demanded, a more delicate mode of execution.

Again, we may trace, in all works executed since the middle of the sixteenth century down to the present time, except, indeed, the recent imitations of mediæval glass paintings, a certain degree of harmony between the quality of the material and the mode of working it. I do not intend to enter upon the comparative merits of the mode of execution adopted by the cinque-cento artists, who used an enamel colour only for the purposes of shading; and of the mode of execution adopted subsequently, according to which enamel colours were used more or less in substitution of glass coloured in its manufacture, though I admit I entertain a strong opinion in favour of the former,—because I know that the question is extensive enough, if gone into, to form the subject of a separate inquiry. But, apart

from this consideration, we see in all the works of the Van Linges, the Prices, the Gervaises, and lastly in the modern Munich glass, a very delicate and finished style of painting, combined with the use of a material so delicate and pellucid as to appear extremely flimsy, were its thinness not disguised by the mode of painting it. In all glass paintings, therefore, of whatever period, with the single exception I have named, do we find the execution and design of the painting vary with the quality of the glass—being simple when the glass was rich in colour, and not over transparent; and proportionably more and more delicate and complicated as the glass became weaker in colour, more pellucid, and more thin in effect. And if any proof was wanting, either that these corresponding changes were intentional, or dictated by good taste and sound sense, it is amply afforded us by the modern copies of mediæval glass; and even by the devices resorted to in order to insure as much as possible the fidelity of the imitation—and, I am sorry to add, the enormous mendacity not unfrequently relied upon in support of a bad case.

The works to which I allude are copies of glass paintings of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Some persons roundly assert that there exists a positive identity of effect between these copies and the originals: others seek to excuse any apparent difference by the remark that age alone is wanting to complete the identity. In dealing with these assertions, I shall assume the possibility of making exact copies of the design and manipulation of ancient glass paintings; for, though I have never met with an instance of such exactness in English work, I certainly have met with it repeatedly in French. I shall, therefore, found whatever I have to urge in disproof of this alleged identity, or would-be identity, upon an examination of the nature and quality of the material of which these copies are composed.

I have discovered a simple mode of testing whether, on the one hand, glass is sufficiently opaque, so as not to appear flimsy or watery when put up in a window, unassisted by shading—according to the practice of the flat style of glass painting,—on the other, whether it is sufficiently clear to produce as brilliant an effect as the old does, as follows:—If the glass when held at arm's length from the eye, and at the distance of more than a yard from an object, does not permit of that object being distinctly seen through it, the glass will be sufficiently opaque. And, if when held at the same distance from the eye, and at the distance of not

more than a yard from the object, permits of its being distinctly seen through the glass, it will be sufficiently clear and transparent. I have found this to be the case with a great many pieces of glass of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, which has been rendered clear by polishing the surface, or which were already quite clear; for it is a great mistake to suppose that all old glass has been rendered dull on the surface by exposure to the atmosphere. I have seen a good deal of glass of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that is as clear now as when it was first made, its surface not having been corroded in the least. But the glass of which these imitative works are made is either smooth on the surface and so pellucid or watery as, when held at arm's length, to permit of any object being perfectly seen through it which is at the distance of 100 or even 1,000 yards, or more—or else is artificially roughened on the surface—a practice which reduces the condition of the glass nearly to that of ground glass—for when held at arm's length it will not permit of any object being seen distinctly through it which is distant more than an inch from the glass.

The practice not unfrequently resorted to by the imitators of old glass, of antiquating smooth-surfaced glass—that is, dulling it with the enamel colour used for painting the outlines—renders it, when held at arm's length, nearly if not quite as opaque as rough-surfaced glass; indeed, almost the only perceptible difference in this respect between rough-surfaced glass and smooth-surfaced glass that has been antiquated is, that the former is free from the tint necessarily imparted to the latter by the enamel colour with which it is antiquated. Thus we find that imitations of glass of the twelfth, thirteenth, or fourteenth century, if executed in smooth-surfaced glass that has not been antiquated, are poor and watery, in comparison with original work of the period. And that, if executed in glass that has been antiquated, or in rough-surfaced glass, they are much too opaque. In the one case, to speak popularly, the vision passes too uninterruptedly through the glass; in the other it is stopped at the surface of the glass instead of passing about a yard through it, as in the case of ancient work.

I might show the non-identity of modern glass with ancient, even by a reference to the difference of its colouring; the old being invariably harmonious and rich, the modern almost as invariably raw, crude, and poor in tone; a circumstance arising partly from the use of colouring materials different from those formerly employed,

partly from a difference in the make of the glass. But I am content to leave the case as it stands. I cannot, however, forbear the remark that it is most amusing to find many earnest admirers of mediæval imitations who, though apparently ignorant of the practice of roughing the surface of glass, are aware of the pernicious effect of “smudging” or “antiquating” that which is smoothly surfaced, attributing to windows on which neither of these practices has been employed, the effect of ancient ones, because, as they assert, “the glass then remains clear and pure as in ancient times.” Was there ever so entire a misconception! Is flimsiness or wateriness a characteristic of ancient glass? Do we ever find the glass even of the sixteenth century as flimsy and watery as that used in the works to which they allude, as exact imitations of glass paintings of the thirteenth? Of course we do not. I say, of course—because recent analysis has discovered the presence of at least one constituent of old glass which does not exist in the modern, and which, on being purposely introduced, produces that self-same effect of solidity and richness which we perceive and admire in the old.

It is now time to advert to the revived manufacture of glass, which constitutes the text of this paper. And in doing so I must disclaim any merit that may attach to the discovery beyond having started the inquiry which led to it, and sometimes having given an opinion on the quality of the colours produced. The merit of the discovery is to be ascribed to the chemical science of my friend Mr. Medlock, of the Royal College of Chemistry, and the practical skill of Mr. Edward Green, of Messrs. Powell's glass-works in Whitefriars.

I was anxious, in the autumn of 1849, to procure some blue glass like that of the twelfth century, that is to say, not a raw positive blue, such as we see in modern windows, but a soft, bright, intense blue, or rather a sort of neutralised purple. And for this purpose I submitted some twelfth-century blue glass to Mr. Medlock for analysis. He completed his analysis in Easter week, 1850, and thereby determined that the colouring matter was cobalt; thus putting an end to many ingenious speculations that had been previously formed on the subject; some, I am afraid, without much reflection. The lapis lazuli theory, which has been embraced by Mr. Hendrie in his translation of Theophilus, and Mrs. Merrifield in her *Ancient Practice of Painting*, is indeed opposed to the testimony of Dr. Merrett in the seventeenth century, in a note by him on the *Treatise of Neri*, where he declares

that he had ascertained by experiment the impossibility of colouring glass blue with lapis lazuli, about which there can be no doubt. Mr. Medlock intends, I know, to prosecute his inquiries on the subject of blue glass, and to analyse various specimens from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, when we know that cobalt was employed, so as to form a series, which, when connected with the analysis of Roman and Greek glass made by Sir Henry de la Beche, and others, will form a most valuable chain in the history of the manufacture. It would therefore be unbecoming in me to anticipate Mr. Medlock's Memoir by giving a more detailed statement of this analysis. I may however add, that the discovery of the true colouring matter was but one of the beneficial results of this analysis, for in working it out practically, in which due attention was paid to the ancient receipts, the ancient art of making white and coloured glass was, in effect, revived. I say revived, for between the glass that has been already made and the old, I can discover no perceptible difference, though I have tested it in every way that I can conceive, short of actually having a window made of it. I had hoped that it would have been subjected to this test ere now: but it will at all events be very shortly submitted to it, and as the blue in question, and indeed the rest of the new glass already made, is destined for some windows in the round part of the Temple Church, in which my friend the Rev. J. L. Petit and myself are interested, I need not say that you will all have an opportunity of judging for yourselves whether or not the experiment is successful. It is, of course, never wise to halloo till you are out of the wood, and had I foreseen the unavoidable delays that have retarded the manufacture, I should have declined addressing you at present. However, as my name was actually put down, I did not think it right to cause any fresh arrangements to be made, more particularly as I have reasonable grounds for believing in the success of the experiment.

I have now to offer a few remarks in conclusion, which, considering the time I have already trespassed on your attention, I have condensed as much as possible. I have to appeal to you, the professors of the noblest of arts, in favour of this unhappy art of glass-painting. I call it an art, because it is impossible to look at the glass at Chartres, Amers, or Brussels, without feeling that glass-painting was once practised by artists. I will ask you by whom it is now practised in this country? for abroad it is still artistic,—and farther, whose fault is it that it continues in such bad hands? It cannot be for lack

of pecuniary encouragement, for I doubt not but that if all the money that has been expended on painted windows within the last twenty years were added together, it would be found to equal, if not exceed, the sums paid to Raphael or Michael Angelo. The fault lies in those who have imbibed the exaggerated and rather sentimental estimate of the middle ages which is so fashionable,—who persist in regarding those ages at a distance, which, softening down deformities, keeps mean and debasing objects out of sight, and leaves only the more noble and lofty ones conspicuous,—who suffer their feelings to be so captivated by the pleasing phantom of their imagination, as to admit neither beauty nor propriety in anything that does not remind them of the Middle Ages, and therefore prefer copies of mediæval work to anything that the art of the nineteenth century can invent. To such persons I have long ceased to address myself: it is no use arguing against a man's feelings, however conclusive may be the facts adduced. I therefore appeal to you who possess collectively so great an influence in these matters, whether it is enough to have improved in the manufacture of coloured glass? And here I would especially address myself to the Greeks, with whom I am connected with all my early associations, by my Pagan education. Is there any reason why painted glass should be banished from buildings in the classical style? For Palladian churches you have the cinque-cento style made to your hands, a style susceptible of high artistical development, and which neither in its treatment nor in its ornaments is more severe than the architecture of the building. I advert to this circumstance, because in a neighbouring church, St. James's Piccadilly, mediæval influences have so far triumphed as to cause the introduction of painted glass more severe in style than the church itself,—glass which I have often heard made the theme of extravagant admiration. And for churches in the Greek style, surely it would not be difficult to form an artistically flat style: I say flat, because a flat style may be made more severe than a rotund style could be in painted glass, using the powerful and beautiful colours whose resuscitation I have proclaimed,—and resorting to the pure models of antiquity for the forms. Recent researches have exploded the idea that weak colours only are appropriate for the decoration of Greek architecture—why not, then, use deep colours in the windows, and shame the mediævals into some sort of improvement, by associating beautiful colouring with exquisite drawing?

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Discovery of the veritable Robin Hood—The Etymology of Bachelor—Concealors, or Informers of Land—concealed from the Crown—Original Letter of Sir Isaac Newton.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE VERITABLE ROBIN HOOD.

Worcester, June 24.

MR. URBAN,—The question on the veritable existence of such a personage as Robin Hood has frequently been a subject of dispute in the columns of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Having been an early and true lover of this celebrated hero, the delight of our youth and the admiration of our manhood, I have been highly gratified with the perusal of a tract recently published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter,* who, after a searching investigation, has at length dissipated the belief that Robin Hood was, after the opinion of M. Thierry,† the chief of a small band of Saxons, impatient of their subjugation to the Normans; or, according to a writer in the London and Westminster Review‡ (in whose opinion your correspondent mainly coincided), that he was one of the *exheredati* of the adherents of Simon de Montfort; or, in the opinion of Mr. Wright,§ that he was amongst the personages of the early mythology of the Teutonic people.

Mr. Hunter has now shewn that our early historians, Fordun, Wyntoun, Major, and Boece, are equally erroneous in their conjectures as Stukeley, Ritson, Sir Walter Scott, and others of more modern date; and after a lapse of upwards of five centuries, from research into various documents, he has resuscitated the veritable personage of our celebrated hero, unmistakably demonstrating that he lived in the reign of Edward the Second, and that he was an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster at the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1322-3.

Mr. Hunter takes the heroic narrative of the Little Geste as the groundwork of his investigation into the existence of the hero, and verifies him in a progress which Edward the Second made through Lancashire in the 17th year of his reign, 1323; at which time the King was especially intent in his inquiry into the state of his forests, which had been greatly wasted by

the depredations of such men as Robin Hood; and that he was amongst the proscribed persons who at that time fell into the King's hands. The King not only pardoned him for his trespasses, but actually took him into his employ as one of the valets or porters of his chamber; and Mr. Hunter quotes from a document found in the Exchequer the very wages that he was paid, *three pence per day*.

Numerous other references are made to documents of this age; and no pedigree hunter could more clearly trace the name and verify the person of an hitherto uncertain individual than Mr. Hunter has done; defining Robin Hood's exploits while one of the proscribed; the localities which he visited, and which still bear his name—particularly identifying the spot of his celebrated well; the probable cause of his death, and the place of his burial.

Mr. Hunter starts also a very feasible conjecture as to the author of the Little Geste. "By whom it was written," Mr. Hunter says, "it is in vain to hope for complete satisfaction; but we must not omit to observe, what in this connection is a remarkable fact, that Barnsdale had in the early days of Edward III. its own poet. I mean Richard Rolle, the author of various poetical compositions, which were very popular in former days, as appears by their having been so early among the writings to which the art of printing was applied."

Mr. Hunter has so ably summed up the substance of his investigations that I flatter myself you will not hesitate to find room for so interesting a fragment. Fame seems to lose half its value by being annexed to a name only, unaccompanied with a knowledge of the biography of its owner, of the means by which he gained the difficult ascent to eminence, and of the circumstances of his progress.

"My theory," says Mr. Hunter, "is this: that neither is Robin Hood a mere poetic conception, a beautiful abstraction of the

* The Great Hero of the Ancient Minstrelsy of England, Robin Hood, his period, real character, etc. investigated and perhaps ascertained. By Joseph Hunter. 1852. (Being No. IV. of Mr. Hunter's Critical and Historical Tracts.)

† Histoire de la Conquete de l'Angleterre par les Normands, 1825.

‡ No. 65, March, 1840.

§ Essays on the Literature, &c. of the Middle Ages. By Thomas Wright. 2 vols 1850.

life of a jovial freebooter living in the woods, nor one of those fanciful beings, creatures of the popular mind, springing in the very infancy of northern civilization, 'one amongst the personages of the early mythology of the Teutonic people,' as Mr. Wright informs us, but a person who had a veritable existence quite within historic time, a man of like feelings and passions as we are; not, however, a Saxon struggling against the Norman power in the first and second reigns of the House of Anjou, nor one of the *exheredati* of the reign of king Henry the Third, but one of the *contrariantes* of the reign of king Edward the Second, and living in the early years of the reign of king Edward the Third, but whose birth is to be carried back into the reign of king Edward the First, and fixed in the decenary period, 1285 to 1295; that he was born in a family of some station and respectability seated at Wakefield, or in villages around; that he, as many others, partook of the popular enthusiasm which supported the Earl of Lancaster, the great baron of those parts, who, having attempted in vain various changes in the government, at length broke out into open rebellion with many persons, great and small, following his standard; that when the Earl fell and there was a dreadful proscription, a few persons who had been in arms not only escaped the hazards of battle, but the arm of the executioner; that he was one of these, and that he protected himself against the authorities of the time, partly by secreting himself in the depths of Barnsdale or of the forest of Sherwood, and partly by intimidating the public officers by the opinion which was abroad of his unerring bow, and his instant command of assistance from numerous comrades as skilled in archery as himself; that he supported himself by slaying the wild animals that were found in the forests, and by levying a species of black-mail on passengers along the great road which united London with Berwick, occasionally replenishing his coffers by seizing upon treasure as it was being transported on the road; that there was a self-abandonment and a courtesy in the way in which he proceeded which distinguishes him from the ordinary highwayman; that he laid down the principle that he would take from none but those who could afford to lose, and that if he met with poor persons he would bestow upon them some part of what he had taken from the rich, in short, that in this respect he was the supporter of the rights or supposed reasonable expectations of the middle and lower ranks, a *leveller* of the times; that he continued this course for about twenty months, April

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1322 to December 1323, meeting with various adventures, as such a person must needs do, some of which are related in the ballads respecting him; that when, in 1323, the king was intent upon freeing his forests from such marauders, he fell into the king's power; that this was at a time when the bitter feeling with which the king and the Spencers at first pursued those who had shown themselves such formidable adversaries had passed away, and a more lenient policy had supervened; the king, possibly for some secret and unknown reason, not only pardoned him all his transgressions, but gave him the place of one of the '*vadiets*, *porteurs de la chambre*,' in the royal household, which appointment he held for about a year, when the love for the unconstrained life he had led, and for the charms of the country, returned, and he left the court, and betook himself again to the greenwood shade; that he continued this mode of life, we know not exactly how long, and that at last he resorted to the prioress of Kirkstons, his own relative, for surgical assistance, and in that priory he died and was buried.

"This appears to me to be, in all likelihood, the outline of his life; some parts of it, however, having a stronger claim upon our belief than other parts. It is drawn from a comparison of the minstrel testimony with the testimony of records of different kinds, and lying in distant places. That I give full, ample, and implicit credence to every part of it, I do not care to affirm; but I cannot think that there can be so many correspondences between the ballad and the record without something of identity; and if we strike out the whole of what is built upon the foundation of the alleged relationship of the outlaw to the prioress of Kirkstons, it will still remain the most probable theory respecting the outlaws, that they were soldiers escaped from the battle of Boroughbridge, and the proscription which followed."

Long as this extract has been, I must appeal to the gallantry of Mr. Urban to give space to another short one, in which Mr. Hunter alludes to a different female character to that of the prioress of Kirkstons, the veritable wife of the gallant hero, the no less famous Maid Marian, who,

with garland gay,
Is made the Lady of the Maye.

In the Court rolls of the manor of Wakefield in the 9th Edw. II. there appears a Robert Hood living in the town, and having business in that court "*Amahel Brodehgh petit versus Robertum Hood vjd. de una dimidia roda terre quam dictus Rober-*

Y

tus eedem Amabil' demisit ad terminum vij annorum, quam ei non potuit warantizare," &c. And "in a parcel of deeds," adds Mr. Hunter, "of the Stayntons, which I have seen" (with whom he thinks the ballad hero might have been related), "one of them dated at Wolley-Morehouse, in 1344, is a grant from Henry son of *Amabil* of Wolflay-Morehouse to Adam son of Thomas de Staynton. We find Robertus Hood again at a Court held in the following year, when he is described as being of Wakefield, and the name of his wife is mentioned. Her name was *Matilda*, and the ballad testimony is—not the Little Geste, but other ballads of uncertain antiquity—that the outlaw's wife was named Matilda, which name she exchanged for Marian when she joined him in the green-wood."

Excuse me, Mr. Urban, if I conclude with two remarks upon the Legend of the Little Geste, which I have made in my prefatory remarks to the edition of the Robin Hood Ballads, which I published in 2 vols. 1847.*

"If, in this biographical sketch of Robin Hood, the editor had relied solely upon the numerous ballads relating to him, which naturally allude to the leading events of his life, much more might be verified from this source than any preceding biographer has attempted; especially from that early printed and semi-

biographical legend of him, 'A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode.' The reprint of this tale, the only really ancient ballad in Ritson's Collection, as well as the most poetical and natural of all relating to Robin Hood, will elucidate more clearly than any other documents his station in society, his character, and actions."

"It is to the legendary ballad of the Lytell Geste that we must chiefly refer for the most probable conjecture of the period when Robin Hood lived, and the transactions in which he was engaged. There are few ancient ballads in existence, either in manuscript or in print, in which such a minute detail of occurrences is narrated, and of such historical accuracy. There are dates specified, or referred to, the best tests of the accuracy of documentary evidence; and there are the names of individuals mixed up with these dates, whose existence, at the same period, is confirmed by national historians whose fidelity is unquestioned."

It is at this late period of inquiry that the praise is due to the Rev. Joseph Hunter, for his indefatigable research into our early records to elucidate the veritable existence of Robin Hood, for the perspicuity with which he has arranged and elucidated their contents, and for his establishment of the fact that there did exist such a personage as Robin Hood.

Yours, &c. J. M. GUTCH.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF BACHELOR.

MR. URBAN,—Dr. Johnson, after noticing the various proposed derivations of this word—*Βάκηλος*, *Bas-chevalier*, *Baculus*, *Bucella*,—concludes, "the most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurils*; bachelors being young, are of good hopes like laurels in the berry." This etymology can only be compared to Aristotle's derivation of *δίκαιον* from *δίχα*, or Coke's of Parliament from *parler la ment*.

Two of the usually received derivations have some probability,—*Baculus* and *Bas-chevalier*. The former gains probability from the use of a wand in conferring feudal rights and dignities. The latter is supported by the earliest and most ordinary use of the word in French and English:

Un Bachelor jeune cestoit
Pris à franchise lés a lés.

Roman de la Rose.

The *Roman de la Rose* was written in the thirteenth century. Ducange gives other examples of the use of this word in the early French romances.

Indeed, it seems to have been employed in very early times as synonymous with *chevalier*. Dr. Hody, Hist. of Convocations, p. 353, quotes the Burton Annals, sub anno 1259, "*Festivitate S. Edwardi communitas Bachelorie Angliæ significavit d. Edwardo f. regis comiti Gloverniæ, et aliis juratis de consilio apud Oxoniam, quod D. Rex totaliter fecerat omnia quæ providerant barones: et quod ipsi barones nihil ad utilitatem reip. sicut promiserant, fecerunt, &c.*" The whole Commons of England are here represented by the "*Bachilery*," and in the instrument of deposition of Richard II. (also cited by Dr. Hody) the Lower House of Parliament is called "the Bachelors and Commons of the land."

In the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester (who wrote in Henry the Third's time) bachelerye is apparently equivalent to "chivalry" in the somewhat loose poetical sense in which we use that word.

Hys ost be delde a seuene and in ech companye
Vyf thousand and vyf hondred be dude of Bachelorie.—Chron. Rob. Gloc. p. 213.

* Mr. Gutch's work was the subject of a long article in our Magazine for June, 1847.—*Edit.*

The historian-poet is speaking of the host of King Arthur as he arrayed them against "Lucye the senatour."

And a little before (p. 191) —

The ~~Amantes~~ led them aboute in cote-armes,
In felles armys, to prove her bachelerye
Somme with lance, some with a ierle, wyth or te
vylet ye

In Gower's Confessi Amantis "the young lord of Rome" goes to seek adventures with "his bachiller," who is described as—

A bachiler of his owne willes in trist
Right even as he thought and lat

Chaucer uses "Bachelor" and "Bachelorie," in the wide sense of *noble or gentle youth*. He describes Cambuscan in the Squire's Tale, as—

Yong, frest, and strong, tharmes lecherous
As a y bachelor of all his hous

And in the Manciple's Tale —

This bachelor was flour of bachelerie,
As well in frendshipp as in charyte,
Was wont to heron in his henn a love.

And the young "Squier" himself is—

A lover and lusty bachelor

It is said by Judge Blackstone (Commentaries, b. i. c. 12), that "knights bachelors are the most ancient, though the lowest order of knighthood amongst us, for we have an instance of King Alfred conferring this order on his son Athelstan." This gloss is not justified by the authority cited, namely William of Malmesbury, lib. 2. The passage referred to is as follows "quem (Athelstanum) etiam premature militem fecerat, donatum chlamyde coccinea, geminato baltheo, ense Saxonico, cum vincta aurea."

The great difficulty in determining accurately the etymology of this word arises from its being so early employed in a variety of senses that it is almost impossible to arrive historically at its original meaning. Ducange furnishes examples of documents of the 13th century, in which the word receives already the sense in which we now technically use it, of an unmarried man; for example, in a Charter of 1223, "Homo qui non habuerit uxorem et est bachelarius," &c. The same authority refers to writings of the same century as examples of the use of this word to denote a degree in the University of Paris,* and its employment for the junior members of trading companies is almost as ancient.

We have seen that the word was in familiar use both in France and England for the jun or knighthood, or sometimes more vaguely for the whole estate of chivalry. It is no doubt most correctly taken for those knights who (to adopt Ducange's words) "were not sufficiently rich or had not vassals enough to raise their own banner." Ducange supplies examples of this use as early as the 11th century, but Albert of Aix, the first authority which he cites, has the word in a form which does not lend much support to the derivation from *bas chevalier*: "Castrum adolescentium quod dicitur de *Bachelers*." Ménage adopts the derivation from *baculus* or *bacillus*, which is supported by many ingenious arguments in his dictionary.

It appears, however, that there is a still older sense in which the word *baccalarus* was used in France, and although there is no authority for connecting this with the later word "bachelor," I think this is the most probable origin that can be suggested.

Baccalaria, according to Ducange, was a kind of farm or country holding (*predii rustici species*), and examples are given of this from ancient charters, one of them of the date 882. A baccalaria, according to the authorities cited, contained several, sometimes ten, *mansu*; and a *mansus* twelve *jugera*. A baccalaria is distinguished in the oldest charters from a *mansus servilis*, and a baccalarus, or person holding such a property, was, according to Ducange, "*Rusticis mansorum cultoribus longe honoratior*." From this we may gather that prior to the institution of chivalry, as latterly understood, baccalarus was the name used in some parts of France for a sort of *yeoman* or *franklin* and Cujas, in his book *De Feudis* (lib. 3, tit 7), informs us that "in the Customary of Anjou, seigneurs, who are not counts, viscounts, barons, nor castellans, but who have castles or fortified houses, which are parcels of counties, viscounties, baronies, or castellanies, are called *bachelers*." This would seem to be an instance of its old use, and not, as supposed by Cujas, an "abuse" of the signification *jeunes gentilshommes*.

If this is the origin of the word bachelor, how are we to account for the idea of youth almost constantly occurring in its subsequent meanings? I suppose the original word merely to denote a degree or estate of inferior freemen or gentry,

* From a misunderstanding of the passage in Fortescue's *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, in which that author remarks that no degrees are granted in the common law, Ducange falls into the extraordinary error that in the English Universities there are no such degrees as bachelor or doctor.

and as each esquire, during the prevalence of chivalry, aspired to win his spurs, and perhaps some time to raise his banner in the field, the word, which originally denoted an inferior degree, might well acquire the secondary sense of inferiority of age. The word "esquire," in its romantic sense, gained something of the same meaning. We all conceive the "squire," as Chaucer described him—

With buckles such as they were had in prime,
Of twenty yere of age he was, I gesse.

Supposing that this derivation of the word "bachelor" is conceded, there still remains the question of the etymology of *baccarius* in its ancient sense. Here, again, the connection with *bacculus* suggests itself: Ducange, however, conjectures with more probability, that this word is connected with *venellus* and *venens*, which seem to be words of barbarous origin, having the sense of servant, and allied to the word *bas*, low, or base.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

CONCEALORS, OR INFORMERS OF LANDS CONCEALED FROM THE CROWN.

July 22. 1852.

MR. URBAN,—I wish to draw the attention of your readers to a race of extortioners long extinct, and to whom allusion is seldom, if ever, made (except in one or two old law-books of an obsolete date). I mean "concealors," persons who made it their business to discover lands or titles to lands concealed from the Crown (*concealments*). They at first busied themselves by giving information to the great law officers respecting the possessions of attainted parties, but I think that the main occupation of these men, whom Sir Edward terms *turbidum hominum genus*, arose with the dissolution of the monasteries; and the seizure of lands left for the maintenance of chantries in the reign of Edward VI. must have furnished still greater opportunities for their interference, although the term *concealmentum* is to be met with in records so early as 8 Edw. III.* These concealors were encouraged by the Crown, and were also assisted in their operations (conducted much upon the same principles as those that made Expson and Dudley so odious,) by various commissions for discovery of concealed lands; and as they obtained grants of the lands they discovered upon very easy terms, for payment of ready money, they amassed great fortunes at the expense of innocent purchasers, tenants, and heirs; for, as there

was not at that period any limitation in point of time to the demands of the Crown, it became almost impossible for those who held under the fairest recent title to effectually resist this sort of informers. Sir Edward Coke also styles them harpies and hellhounds. Indeed, the episcopal possessions of the see of Norwich on one occasion required the protection of a special Act of Parliament against one of these grants of concealments, which by words surreptitiously inserted, and urged by the concealors, was like to have conveyed or passed an enormous bulk of cathedral property. This occurred in the year 1599.† But the rapacity and extortion of these vultures, and the public grievance, great as it was, remained unchecked till the passing of an Act in 21 Jac. I. "Against Concealors, and all pretences of Concealments whatsoever."

The number of these informers against property does not, for all I can find, appear to have been ever very great. The greatest concealor I have noticed was one William Typper, whose name figures in various grants of concealments, and also is named in the following warrant; but a careful peruser of the Patent Rolls of the latter years of the reign of Elizabeth, and early part of James, will be at no loss to distinguish a grant of concealed lands, these being very lengthy and multifarious, comprising numerous small parcels of

* Pryne's Aur. Reg. p. 109.

† Stat. 39 Eliz. cap. 22, "An Acte for the establishing of the Bishoprick of Norwich and the possessions of the same against a certain pretended concealed title made thereunto." This Act, amongst other things, recites that a grant in fee-farm was fraudulently obtained from the Crown 2 Aug. 27 Eliz. of certain lands formerly belonging to the late dissolved monastery of Saint Bennet of Hulme, under the description of "a cottage and all lands, tenements, tythes, and hereditaments within the Deaneries of Flegge, Brooke, Waxham, Blofield, Repes, and Deepewade, or any of them, in the county of Norfolk, to the late monastery of Saint Bennet of Hulme belonging and apperteyning, at or under the yerely rente only of forty shillings by yeere, as by the said letters patent may appear: pretending now that the possessions of the said bishopricke, which were as aforesaid the possessions of the said monastery, were by the said William, late Bishop of Norwich, by some general words, conveyed to King Edward the Sixth, his heirs, and successors."—Statutes of the Realm (Auth. Edition), vol. iv. p. 924.

land lying dispersed in various counties, and described with extreme accuracy, therefore frequently rendering curious information to the topographical antiquary.

The warrant or letter nussive, whereof the following is a copy, illustrates the *modus operandi* sanctioned by the law officers for extorting money from the holders of lands suggested to be concealed from the crown.

"After our verie hartie comandac'ons. Whereas his Ma^{ty} finding his lovinge subjects troubled and grieved with sundrie warrants and bookes of concealments granted in reward for service done to manie of his faythfull subjects and servants, wth a specyall care of his highnes parte to do good unto the presente tenants in possession, and forasmuch as he hath since understood that by some persons a contrarie course hath been taken, to the greate grieve and prejudice of his people, yt hath pleased his Ma^{ty} to make staye of all such warrants and books, and now to grant a commission under the greate seale of England unto us, comaunding us by vertue y^{of} to shew all convenient favour we maye, and with speede to dispatch anie his Ma^{ty} subjects that shall seek a composition at our hands, and reformation of anie l^{res} patents or other graunts wherein there is any misprision or other defect in the same. And for that we understand that some have had a purpose to proffer an information of intrusion against yow for that yow claime to holde the mannor and towne of Weston-neere-Wayland, in the county of Northampton, parcell of the possessions of Humphrey Stafford, attempted, and granted to Edward Poinings, in taylor, the 22 Septembre, a^{no} 4 H. 7, we have made staye thereof until we might advertise yow thereof, who by his Ma^{ty} gracious meaning is to have the preferment for the establishinge of yo^r possession, yf yow doe not wilfullie surcease yo^r tyme, for which purpose we have appointed the xxx. daye of Octobre next ensuinge at Dorcethouse, in Fleele streete, London, to sitt by force of that commission, desyringe yow to come to us yo^rself, or send some authorized from yow, who maye as there shall be cause come and compound with us to his Ma^{ty} use. And for readier dispatch wth us, whom his Ma^{ty} hath appointed commissioners for such services we have appointed William Typper, gent^l, to attend us here for such matters, who being here resydent in London shall at all tymes be readye to follow this busynes, and acquaint us wth yo^r cause, as occasion shall serve, if yow shall see thynke fitt, accordinge to the equitie wherof yow may be sure to have a speedie composition, and soe be

freed from all kynd of troubles, and tharages and mesne profitts thereof to be likewise pardoned, which is one of the chiefest ends of this his Ma^{ty} most gracious commission. But if yow shall not attend at the tyme abovesaide, and neglect the benefitt which is intended unto yow, then we lett you knowe that upon yo^r default we meane to make composition with such others as have sued for the same. And so we bid yow heartilie farewell. From Dorcethouse, the last daye of July, 1607.

"Yo^r lovinge frends,

"T. DORSET. JUL. CESAR.

"FROATSCU. HENRY HOBART."

[Superscribed]

"To our verie loving frends, the owners, occupiers, or tenants of the mannor and towne of Weston neere Wayland, in com^{ty} North't', yve theis."

[Indorsed]

"R^d this 12 Octob^r,
1607."

Such proceedings as these, the more odious for their being supported by colour of legal right, were far from uncommon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of her successors James and Charles, indeed it was but a few years before the end of the sixteenth century that commissions (similar in effect to those already adverted to) were issued to inquire, and grants were made of the *bodies* and *lands* of persons who were by such extra-judicial process adjudged to be bondmen in blood,—in plain English, slaves, as being descended from those who had been long previously villeins belonging to manors holden of the crown, and who from long sufferance and non-claim, assuming themselves to be free, had acquired property, but whose acquisitions were doomed to be seized to the use of a rapacious or needy patentee, and themselves and families reduced to beggary in order to purchase redemption from claims so galling and overwhelming. Particulars of these odious transactions I shall communicate to you in my next.

In fact, upon considering the modes in which the royal treasury was recruited in those times I am sometimes inclined to think that Attorney General Noy was not the inventive *genius* he has been supposed to have been, for he only followed in the steps of his predecessors in office, but with this exception, that whereas they always interposed a grantee or farmer-patentee, between the public and the crown, Noy made the crown the direct and immediate recipient of the profits drawn from the obsolete rights enforced; and perhaps it was this indiscretion that tended to bring the crown more into open conflict with the

public, and consequently made the king more obnoxious to popular hatred than otherwise might have been the case, for in all grants, patents, and commissions the public good was always spoken of and held out as the prime matter of inducement, although the subject matter of the grant was productive of most oppressive consequences. However, these oppres-

sions, some of them the offspring of feudal tenures, and others the rights of a prerogative harshly exercised, although long borne with, were at last swept away in the storm that hurled king Charles from his throne, and were formally abrogated by his son Charles II. shortly after the Restoration.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Lincoln, July 3.

MR. URBAN,—All that relates to Sir Isaac Newton is the heritage of England, and Lincolnshire, from whence I address you, claims a certain distinction as the county in which he first saw the light. Since his departure a value has been attached to whatever was known to be his, or is associated with his name. I need not adduce instances in detail, for your readers will be familiar with the notices of Mr. Conduit, Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Turnor, in his History of Grantham, with those also which have appeared from time to time in your esteemed Journal, and with the biography lately given to the world by Sir David Brewster; yet, if I am enabled at this later day to offer you something from his pen hitherto unknown, a letter on domestic affairs, written in 1712, his seventieth year, I think it will be acceptable.

I have to premise that Sir Isaac and the party with whose name and residence the letter commences, and who was my ancestor in the fourth degree, were neighbours and friends, living a short three miles apart: the one at Woolsthorp, where Sir Isaac not only passed his boyhood when not at Grantham school, but also portions of his later life when not at Cambridge or in London, and the other at South Witham, then called Post Witham,—the rectory of North Witham, held by Sir Isaac's stepfather, the Rev. Barnabas Smith, lying half-way between them. The letter shews how closely they were intimate, being guardians of the children of Sir Isaac's deceased half-brother Benjamin Smith. It is as follows:—

The address, —

For M^r William Wright,
at Spilsby, in
Lincolnshire.

Sir, London, October 12, 1712.

M^r Wimberley of Post Witham coming to London, & shewing me his Accounts, & acquainting me that M^r Brackenbury is dead, & he being Guardian for the eldest

of my brother's sons, as I am for the daughter & the younger son, I have desired him to take a journey to Spilsby and see in what state the affairs of the children are there, and particularly what moneys have arisen out of my brother's estate there, whether personal or real, & in whose hands it is, & what arrears are due from the Tenants. We are advised to put the moneys out by Order of the Court of Chancery, and for that end I have desired him to inform himself what sums are out upon bond or Mortgages, & to whom, and what moneys lye dead, and in whose hands, in order to lay the account before the Court so far as it shall be necessary. And now M^r Brackenbury is dead, M^r Hardwick & you & the Executors of M^r Brackenbury are the only persons that can acquaint him wth these matters, for which end I desire you to show them this letter. I am obliged to you & M^r Hardwick for your care of the Children's concerns, & return you my hearty thanks for the same, desiring that you will continue it. I am Y^r most humble & obliged servant,

Is. NEWTON.

The original of this letter is in the hands of Charles Gery Milnes, Esq. of Beckingham Hall, Beckingham, in Lincolnshire, to whom I am indebted for the favour of its use.

There is nothing very remarkable in the letter, and yet I am persuaded that, appearing at so long a distance of time and from a private source, it may gratify the reader. It portrays in his own words that kindly disposition which, undisturbed by controversy or by misfortune too severe for mortal patience, distinguished him through a long and industrious and superlatively useful life. It gives proof of an earnest desire to discharge faithfully his trust as a protector of his brother's children, and also evinces a clear and business-like knowledge of the way in which the work was to be done. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM CLARK WIMBERLEY.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Literary and Scientific Pensions—Prizes at the University of Cambridge—The Provincial Medical and Surgical Association—Legal Professorships—Royal Institute of British Architects—Style in Ecclesiastical Architecture—Church of St. Sepulchre at Northampton—Round Church of Little Maplestead—The Crystal Palace on Pease Hill—Sculpture for the Mansion House—Stane Pictures presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. Cocherell—The Historic Institute of Wales—The Church Historians of England—Gunning's Reminiscences of Cambridge—Bonnehove's Conquests of England—The Prince of Caithness

The pensions charged on the Civil List, between the 20th of June 1851, and the 20th of June 1852, have been granted chiefly in consideration of scientific and literary services. They are as follow—To Anna Jameson 100*l.* in consideration of her literary merits. To Maria Long 100*l.* in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Frederick Beckford Long, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, and of his having died from illness contracted while in the execution of his duty. To James Silk Buckingham 200*l.* in consideration of his literary works and useful travels in various countries. To Robert Torrens, P.R.S. 200*l.* in consideration of his valuable contributions to the science of political economy. To John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, 300*l.* in consideration of his eminent literary merits. To Elizabeth Reid 50*l.* (widow of Dr. James S. Reid, Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow), and Jane Arnott Reid, Elizabeth Reid, and Mary Reid, 50*l.* (daughters of the above, and for the survivors or survivor of them), in consideration of Dr. Reid's valuable contributions to literature. To Eliza MacArthur 50*l.* in consideration of the merits of her late husband Dr. Alexander MacArthur, superintendent of model schools, and inspector of the Dublin district under the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and of his having been attacked by mental derangement, attributed solely to his unbounded exertions in the discharge of his official duties, and also in consideration that the pension of 200*l.* per annum, which was granted to her during the lifetime of her husband, has lapsed by his decease. To John Britton 75*l.* in consideration of his literary merits and impoverished condition. To Mary Fitzgibbon 75*l.* in consideration of the signal services rendered by her father, Colonel James Fitzgibbon, on various occasions in Canada. On the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society, the following public pensions have also been granted—200*l.* per annum to Mr. Hind, 100*l.* per annum to

Dr. Mantell, and 75*l.* to Mr. Ronalds of the Kew Observatory.

In the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Sir William Browne's Medals have been adjudged as follows—Greek Ode Subject, "Tristis Superstitio"—F. V. Hawkins, Trinity college. Epigrams: Subjects, (Greek) Πῖμα κακὸς γειτῶν, and (Latin) "Cum tunicis sumet nova consilia et spes," both to William Clark Green, King's college. Extra prize for Epigrams, John Foxley, St. John's college—The subject of the Latin Ode was "Tamesis Fluvius," but no medal was adjudged. The Members' Prizes for the best dissertations in Latin prose have been adjudged to Edward Henry Perowne, Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Porson Prizeman 1848, and Members' Prizeman 1849, and Spencer Perceval Butler, Scholar of Trinity college. The subject was "Quidnam de his sentiendum sit, qui apud veteres Græcos Romanosque se rebus coactos esse crediderint, ut vita se ipsi privarent." No Undergraduates' prizes have been awarded.

The PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION has held its 20th annual meeting in the University of Oxford, under the presidency of J. A. Ogle, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine. James Tory Hester, esq. of Oxford, delivered the Address in Surgery. Dr. Acland (Radcliffe's Librarian) received the Association at a conversazione in the Radcliffe Library; and at the general meeting held in the Convocation House, the Address in Medicine was delivered by Dr. M. A. Eason Wilkinson, of Manchester, and cases and other communications read. On the 21st July the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on Sir Charles Hastings, Knt. M.D. Edinburgh, F.G.S.; John Forbes, M.D. Edinburgh, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and John Conolly, M.D. Edinburgh, Fellow of the College of Physicians.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have appointed Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, to the readership in General Jurisprudence and Civil Law, recently established by the Inns of

Court ; and Mr. Reginald Robert Walpole has been elected to the office of Reader of the Society of Gray's Inn upon the law of Real Property and Conveyancing, Devises, and Bequests.

On the 28th of June the prizes of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS were distributed by the Earl de Grey, the President. Of the students' prizes two were won by Mr. W. Lightly, others by Messrs. J. C. Tarring and B. Fletcher, and the medal of merit by Mr. Knowles, junior. The Royal Gold Medal was assigned to the Chevalier von Klenze, of Munich, and received for him by the Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian minister.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural Society, held at Leeds on the 2nd June, the Rev. Dr. Hook made the following very pertinent remarks upon **STYLE IN ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE**, which we hail with satisfaction, as the censure of a man of admitted authority in church matters against those material objects which, though unimportant in themselves, have misled so many of their admirers away from the reformed communion: "If at any time an architectural society were a valuable institution, it is especially so in an age like our own, which has, to its disgrace, no style of its own. The future historian will have to record that there exists, so far as the Church is concerned, no architectural style of the nineteenth century. We have been building churches for the last half century, but instead of considering our requirements, and building churches adapted to the liturgy of the nineteenth century, we have been servile imitators of the churches of the fourteenth century. The liturgy in the fourteenth century was professional, and the sermon made no part of the ordinary service, and there were other more important differences—it was quite absurd, therefore, to suppose that churches built for the requirements of such a liturgy can be calculated to meet the wants of the present generation, and the reformed liturgy. Our successors will hold us in derision, when they record that to meet the wants of the reformed liturgy we built churches on the method of those erected to meet the want of the unreformed liturgy. It is time that we begin to act on sounder principles. The examination of the ancient churches is important, for all new principles to be correct must be based on old principles: modern civilisation is closely connected with ancient civilisation, and historical investigation and antiquarian research are necessary as well as independence of thought. The attention to antiquarian research, which, as regards mediæval architecture, was commenced by

Mr. Rickman, has been invaluable. Still the time has, he hoped, come, or was coming, when architects will refuse to become mere imitators, and will give full play to their genius, and their powers of invention, in adapting buildings to our existing wants. The existence of sufficient genius, when called for, is proved by the wonderful work of last year—the building erected for the exhibition. It is to be hoped that the genius of the age will be applied to the formation of a church architecture peculiar to our own age. Already have one or two great ecclesiastical architects indicated a determination to raise themselves above the position of mere imitators: Mr. Scott and Mr. Butterfield have asserted their independence, and it is to be hoped that in this course they will be followed by church builders in general."

At the last meeting of the Architectural Society for the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the repairs of the **CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE**, in Northampton, were again taken into consideration. It was stated that the subscriptions amounted to 1,270*l*. The London committee for raising a Memorial to the late Marquess of Northampton, have declined to make the restoration of the Round Church that memorial; but prefer to erect an altar-tomb in the proposed new part of the church, making also either the aisle in which it stands, or portions of the chancel, as the pavement, stalls, or glass, memorial also. This will throw the repair or restoration of the round church upon the local committee. It is probable that not less than 4,500*l*. will be required for the whole; but it is a sum which, considering the interest of the church, the committee do not despair of raising. The altered plans give kneeling accommodation for nearly 900. Mr. Scott proposes an apsidal east end, following in this the authority of Little Maplestead, which is a round church of the fourteenth century, the style of which period will be adopted in the new part of St. Sepulchre's.

It is also announced that the **ROUND CHURCH OF LITTLE MAPLESTEAD**, in Essex, is about to undergo a complete restoration. The whole of the roof has been removed, when it was found desirable that the columns formerly supporting the roof should likewise come down, as there was found to be a considerable difference in the level of the bases—so much so that, had they remained, the flooring would have covered the plinths of some while it only reached the bases of others. The work is committed to the care of Mr. Rayner of Halstead, under the superintendence of Mr. Carpenter as architect.

The plans and determinations in relation to the new CRYSTAL PALACE, as finally arranged at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 7th of July, have been published as follows.

"Definite arrangements have been within the last few days entered into with Messrs. Fox and Henderson to re-erect the Crystal Palace in the grounds of the company at Sydenham, if indeed that can be called a *re-erection* in which the alterations are so many and so material as to leave the building in possession of hardly any of its original features. To the old characteristic lightness and airiness will now be added a majesty and grandeur of outline that bid fair to be surprising. The means which under the direction of the company's advisers—Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Wild, Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. Digby Wyatt—have been taken to effect this, are mainly the substitution for the old central transept of one of greatly increased diameter and height, accompanied by two of the size of the original one near the ends of the building, and, finally, the adoption for the whole length of the nave of a circular or wagon-headed roof of the same height as those of the two smaller transepts, into which it will merge. Thus, the wish which during the Exhibition was so often expressed, that the transept roof had been carried out throughout the whole building, will be satisfied; while over all will tower a dome of immense proportions, as far surpassing that under which the Crystal Fountain of 1851 used to play as that surpassed all previously known.

"All these new constructions will be of a kind suited to the intended permanent character of the Palace. For example, the wooden transept ribs will be substituted by iron ribs of increased strength and more aerial appearance, and the strength of the glass will be throughout increased by nearly one-half—from 16 ounces per foot to 21. As the galleries in the existing building would seriously interfere with the growth of the plants with which so large a portion of the interior is to be filled, they will be kept back to the outside walls, except at those points (as the corners of the transepts and nave) from which the most striking views can be commanded of the *coup-d'œil*. There will be also a narrow gallery on the third story, close under the springing of the arched roofs.

"The building will form a vast conservatory, in which by simple means the most differing climates will be obtained in various parts, and the characteristic vegetation of the different quarters of the world be fully represented; and this will be done without that oppressive heat which is so much felt in the Palm House at Kew.

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Among the foliage will be interspersed casts of the most noted groups and statues of the world, both those of antiquity and those of the great home and continental sculptors of the present day, in a manner which will be new to the great majority of those who witness it, and will at once set at rest the long-vexed question of the right accompaniments to sculpture. Amongst these sculptures, many Englishmen will make their first acquaintance with the finest works of Fraccaroli, Tenerani, Kise, Schadow, Danneker, Thorwaldsen, Jerichan, Pradier, and the other great artists of the German, French, and Italian schools. There will be several quadrangles devoted to the illustration of the successive periods of Architecture and Ornamental Art, and of National Manners. Thus, the illustrations of Indian life will be collected in a representation of the court of an Indian palace, with reception-rooms, &c. and with its adjoining bazaar and shops. So, also, with the Chinese. The Architectural series will extend from the Byzantine period to that of the Renaissance—different courts or quadrangles being appropriated to, and filled with, specimens of the productions of the successive ages. Amongst these will be, a court of the Alhambra, produced under the immediate care of Mr. Owen Jones; and a Pompeian House, by Mr. Wyatt. In one of the smaller transepts will be collected exact reproductions of the most wonderful of the remains of Egyptian art, and illustrations of Egyptian manners. Among these will be conspicuous the sitting figure of an Egyptian king, from Abou Simbel, in Nubia, more than forty-five feet high, completely coloured after the original. In the basement below the present ground-floor will be reproduced one of the large Egyptian tombs.

"With the series of architectural and ornamental casts will be combined all such illustrations of extinct or dormant processes of art as may be interesting as affording either illustrations of the past or hints for the future. Thus, in connexion with Italian art will be introduced specimens of fresco, tempera, sgraffito, mosaic, &c.; in connexion with mediæval design, specimens of calligraphy, metal working, mural decorations, embroidery, enamel, niello, &c. All these, by means of casts, fac-similes, and in many cases of the objects themselves, are within the reach of the directors; and the whole will be so inclosed by foliage, interspersed with statues and other ornamental objects, as in no way to interfere with the harmony and entirety of one great general impression.

"Large spaces will be left for the general purposes of exhibition, in which it

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is intended to have geological exhibitions, arranged not as mere collections, but so as to render it impossible not to comprehend the order, construction, and connexion of the various strata and their contained fossils, the appearance of the country lying over each, &c. Also exhibitions of the great staple materials of the world, from their raw condition through all their various stages up to the most perfect manufactures, involving the presence of machinery of the most complicated and interesting description in full work.

"The grounds around the building, which are upwards of 250 acres, will be laid out as a park and garden, with the addition of one feature not common to English parks, that of fountains. Those Londoners who have gained their conception of a fountain from the pigmy jets in Trafalgar Square and in the Temple Gardens will find it difficult to realize those of which we speak, the highest jets of which will reach an altitude of 150 feet, while in mass and total effect they will equal those of Versailles. It is in contemplation to provide the lovers of manly sports with every opportunity for gratifying their desires, whether taking the shape of cricket and archery, or that of the less common games of tennis, raquet, and golf. Besides these there will be baths and swimming-places, and extensive skating-grounds, so shallow that while they will bear after one night's frost, they will not need the presence of any Humane Society officers for the preservation of the skaters."

An attempt has been made in a branch of the Corporation of London to convert the niches which have remained empty in the MANSION HOUSE from the time of its erection into an inducement for the patronage of the art of sculpture. The General Purposes Committee having consulted Mr. Bunning, the City architect, upon this matter, he has proposed "that some of our first-rate sculptors be applied to for statues in plaster, so that the niches be at once filled, and that they be remunerated by an order to one or more of them in each year for a statue in marble (to substitute those in plaster) representing some passage in our national history, or in the works of our English poets." He further states that "he had ascertained that the cost would not exceed 700*l.* for each subject from artists of first-rate talent." An objection has been taken to the proposal as if Mr. Bunning was raising an unreasonable expectation of obtaining gratuitous works in plaster from "first-rate sculptors," on the prospective chance of future employment. There is something in this objection, if the groups must be original;

but we see no reason why artists should not contribute (with the permission of their patrons) casts of their best works already executed.

Mr. Cockerell has presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge a collection of twelve very elaborate copies of MOSAIC PICTURES, of dates between A.D. 492 and A.D. 1299, still existing in the Basilicas of Rome.

We have to announce the formation of a new Publication Society, under the designation of THE HISTORIC INSTITUTE OF WALES. A provision has already been made by the Welsh MSS. Society for the printing of ancient historical records: the present proposal is intended to facilitate the publication of modern compositions illustrative of Cambrian history, in a continuous series, to be delivered only to subscribers. The works already named are—The History of Wales (a Prize Essay), by Thomas Stephens, esq. of Merthyr Tydfil; Relics of the Ancient British Church, by J. O. Westwood, esq.; Memoirs of Owain Glyndwr, by T. O. Morgan, esq.; The Traditional Annals of the Cymry, by the Rev. John Williams, M.A (Ab Ithel), of Llanymowddwy; and Hermes Cambrensis, by the Rev. Morris Williams, M.A. (Nicander), of Amlwch.

We have also received the prospectus of another subscription series of books, under the title of "THE CHURCH HISTORIANS OF ENGLAND, from Bede to Foxe." The authors to which, for the occasion, the projectors are pleased to give this designation, are, for the *Pre-Reformation Period*, thus enumerated: "1. Gildas; 2. Nennius; 3. Bede: Ecclesiastical History and Minor Historical Works; 4. Asser; 5. Ingulf; 6. Florence of Worcester; 7. Eadmer; 8. Simeon of Durham; 9. William of Malmesbury; 10. Ordericus Vitalis; 11. Henry of Huntingdon; 12. Richard of Hexham; 13. John of Hexham; 14. Richard of Devizes; 15. Benedict of Peterborough; 16. Brompton; 17. Gervase of Canterbury; 18. Hoveden; 19. Ralph de Diceto; 20. Giraldus Cambrensis; 21. Roger of Wendover; 22. Matthew Paris; 23. Hemingford; 24. Avesbury; 25. Higden; 26. Matthew of Westminster; 27. Thomas Walsingham. To which must be added the Saxon Chronicle, and portions of various other documents, bearing upon the History."—It will at once be obvious to those who are conversant with our historical literature, that most of these authors have appeared in several editions, many of them recently, and some in a translated form: in the proposed series they are to be all translations, and to be illustrated from the proceedings of councils, the monastic chroni-

cles, charters, &c. The selection, translation, and illustration of so large a mass of ancient records has been undertaken by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. the editor of the Historical Works of Bede, of the *Scala Chronica*, the *Chronicle of Melrose*, and the *Chronicle of Lanercost*. It is estimated that these authors, illustrating "the Pre Reformation Period," will occupy eight large octavo volumes; and "the period of the Reformation," represented by Foxe's Acts and Monuments, is to form another corresponding set of eight. Although we are not among those who prefer translations to originals, we should not have had a word to say against this grand scheme, which appears very promising so far as we have hitherto followed it; but when we are told further that "The edition of Foxe that will be used in the present series will be the revised and corrected edition of 1848," we are led to view the whole with more suspicion. Do Messrs. Seeley intend again to drug their ecclesiastical friends with the very same "edition of Foxe," the demerits of which were so successfully and so triumphantly displayed by Dr. Maitland? Have they, unfortunately, stereotyped plates which tempt them so to do? If so, it is but right that the public should be distinctly apprised that the work of Foxe, so far from being in a state fit for mere reprinting, actually requires more editorial care than all the historians of the "Pre-Reformation Period," and that the

materials for that purpose exist among Foxe's own MSS. in the British Museum, in the Archbishop's Registers at Lambeth, and in other legitimate and authentic sources of information, which were neglected in the edition put forth by the Messrs. Seeley in the year 1848.

A work is announced for publication by subscription, in two volumes octavo, entitled "*Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge from the year 1740 to the present year 1852*," by Henry Gunning, M.A. Christ's College, Senior Esquire Bodell."

The French Academy has awarded the first Montyon prize of 1,000 francs to M. Emile de Bonnechose, for his work, entitled "*Histoire des Quatre Conquêtes de l'Angleterre, et de ses Institutions, depuis Jules César jusqu'à la mort de Guillaume le Conquérant*." After the attempts which have been made of late years by some writers to distort historical facts for party purposes, the Academy thought that it would act usefully in giving its solemn approbation to a work like that of M. de Bonnechose, written in the sole interest of historical truth.

The Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) has received an appointment in which his scientific knowledge may be made available to his country. He is gazetted as Director of the *Jardin des Plantes* and Inspector-General of the Museums and Zoological Cabinets.

HISTORICAL REVIEWS.

The History and Antiquities of St. David's. By Wm. Basil Jones, M.A. and Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Part I. Demy 4to.—St. David's is the most remote, solitary, and unfrequented of British cathedral towns; and yet, perhaps partly in consequence of its isolation, there is no place in the kingdom which surpasses it in romantic and antiquarian interest, and even for the architect and artist it possesses attractions shared in an equal degree by few of our cities. Situated at the most western extremity of Wales, and occupying a neck of land exposed on all sides to the winds of the Atlantic, it justifies the surprise of the old Welsh historian at such a spot being chosen for the centre of a large diocese and province. The description of Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itiner. lib. ii. c. 1*) answers most accurately to its present appearance: "Hic enim angulus est supra Hibernicum mare remotissimus: terra saxosa sterilis et infœcunda, nec silvis

vestita, nec fluminibus distincta, nec pratis ornata: ventis solum et procellis semper exposita: inter hostiles hodie populos hinc Frandrensem inde Cambrensem frequenter attrita." Even the latter part of this citation has not entirely lost its applicability in the present day; for Pembrokeshire is still divided, by a line which has not varied for centuries, into two nations, the one speaking Welsh, the other of Flemish extraction and using the English language.

The traveller visiting St. David's finds himself, after a ride of about three hours from Haverfordwest, in the cathedral "city," which he would probably call a poor straggling village. The country around is bleak and desolate; the fields divided by rough walls of stone; every eminence is a bare rock of slate or trap, generally showing signs of barbarous fortification; no tree is to be seen for miles, except in the hollow under shelter of the cathedral walls, where a few weather-

beaten stems bear witness, in their form and aspect, to the biting sharpness of the sea wind. The coast is irregular and wild, with broken cliffs of slate and granite, and at the end of a line of steep sombre hills St. David's Head juts out, a rough black promontory, into the ocean.

All this country of Dewisland was consecrated, in the imagination and religion of its ancient inhabitants, as the scene of the birth and life of St. David. His shrine was the Walsingham or Compostella of the Cymry. William the Bastard himself is said to have made a pilgrimage to it. The old road which led to the cathedral was called the Meidr Saint, or Sacred Way; and the barren coast is still studded with the remains of chapels or hermitages, which once served to remind the sailor or the fisherman of the sacredness of the soil which he was passing.

The cathedral is situated in a hollow beneath the town, within an ample close, and near it are the magnificent ruins of an episcopal palace worthy of the dignity of the Welsh Metropolitan. With the palace, and with the cathedral too, all the chapels of which are unroofed, the spoiling hand of Time has been busy. But, unassisted by man, Time is a slow destroyer; what he takes away in distinctness he adds in dignity, and those changes which are the effect of age alone, while they obliterate ancient memorials, do not banish from the works of antiquity the spirit of the age which produced them. In some places, as at Nuremburg, the Pompeii of the middle ages, we picture a by-gone period most accurately, because its monuments are before us undefaced. At St. David's the imagination is able to restore the past, because in the midst of nature, which is unchanged, the ancient memorials of man are not overlaid by his modern works, and if the Old rises but vaguely before us, the New is absent altogether.

We are happy to see this interesting town and its neighbourhood have fallen into the hands of learned and able historians. Mr. Freeman is already known to the antiquarian world by his architectural works, and Mr. Jones unites to a passion for the antiquities of the Principality a long acquaintance with the localities of St. David's, which peculiarly fits him to become its historian.

We do not propose, in recommending to the public this First Part of the History of St. David's, to follow its authors into the details of the interesting remains of the place. When the entire work (which is to be published in four parts) is completed, we may be tempted to introduce our readers, under the guidance of Messrs.

Jones and Freeman, to the ruined chapels with their mutilated tombs, the palace-hall, and the monuments of ancient kings, which testify to the past greatness of the principality and the advanced condition of its arts. In the number before us the natural features of the country and its primeval antiquities are treated with that mixture of learning and good sense which favourably characterises the researches of the present generation of antiquaries; and some progress is made in the description of the Cathedral Church, which forms the most important feature in the subject of the work.

Richmondshire, its ancient Lords and Edifices; a concise Guide for the Tourist and Antiquary, with short notices of Memorable Men. By W. Hylton Longstaffe, esq. author of the *History of Darlington*, &c. 12mo. pp. 160.—We imagine that there are few districts of England, of the like extent, which surpass Richmondshire in natural beauties or in historical monuments. We need only very briefly enumerate the castles of Richmond, Bolton, Hornby, Snape, and (on its immediate border) Barnard Castle; the abbeyes of Jerveaux, Easby, and Eggleston, the classic grounds of Rokeby, and the river scenery of the Tees, the Swale, and the Ure. The History of Richmondshire by Dr. Whitaker is the most magnificent work in topography that has been, or perhaps will be, published in England; but, notwithstanding its expanse of costly paper and its splendid landscapes by Turner,* it is far from being the best. It is not inaccurately characterised in the following passage of the writer before us:

"In regular orthodox topography Richmond is fair open ground. Gale is worthy of all praise, but his work is a bare assemblage of evidences. Whitaker's book has much crude indigestion, with here and there a lovely scenic passage, few subjects worked up, and yet considerable diffuseness on certain hobbies. It was a dying effort of a master mind. The pedigrees the author continually sneers at are attributed to W. Radclyffe, Rouge Croix, and it is perhaps only just to print the remarks of Mr. Surtees, the historian of Durham, in a letter to Mr. Radclyffe on this subject, which has been furnished me

* "His twenty drawings for Whitaker's Richmondshire, for which he received twenty guineas a drawing, were sold by the publishers, some at a little below cost price, and have since brought sums varying from eighty to one hundred guineas each."—Turner and his Works, by Burnet and Cunningham.

by John Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle. "If you mean any ultimate portion of Richmond with addenda and corrections, I have not seen it. The Tunstalls certainly ought to be set to rights. I think in a former epistle I told you I thought you were very well entitled plainly and quietly to shew that the many genealogical errors ought not to be charged to you; entering as little as possible into any more general condemnation of the work, which is certainly a splendid failure, and I fear has prevented any one else going over the ground for many years. Raine had vast materials."

It will not be disputed that the historian of the contiguous County Palatine was a critic better qualified to judge of Dr. Whitaker's performance than most men, and we take this opportunity to place on the same page the opinion which Mr. Surtees, on another occasion, expressed in a letter* to the Rev. James Raine (who, it appears, was consulted in 1822 with respect to the revision of the book): "I lament that Whitaker's last work on such a gallant subject is so meagre. The desideratum is a history of noble Richmondshire on a new station and fashion, carefully preserving every glowing gem and fragment of sparkling mica which the magician has flung from his rich mines so carelessly over the surface, fusing in the same furnace the grosser ores, which he threw aside, and following up the numerous rich veins which he neglected to pursue. And who should be the subtle alchemist? Who but C. Clarkson, whose industry and fidelity are on record in his substantial sterling quarto,† which will be a book of reference and authority as long as Swale washes the castled cliffs of Richmond, but I fear too much has been done to expect this, and Whitaker will at least stop the way for years against any regular and ample historian. To correct merely the errata of "Richmondshire" would be a tedious task; to fix where additional information and illustration should terminate is still less easy. A mere ac-

* From the Memoir and Correspondence of Robert Surtees, esq. recently published by the Surtees Society, from which we shall in another article give further and more interesting extracts.

† A History of the town of Richmond, by Christopher Clarkson, 4to. 1821. "Most seriously," Mr. Surtees adds afterwards, "I have not seen a volume so stuffed with genuine, worthy information, well arranged and plainly told, and I trust the citizens of Richmond are sensible of its value; their grandchildren certainly will be."

count of parochial structures and fonts, with scattered touches of landscape and reflections here and there pro re nata, which recall the best days of Whitaker to mind, compose the whole work, and, to render it complete, a sturdy detail should be given of the descent of property and blood." Such is the true character of one of the most expensive books of the most extravagant period of the present century, and one of the great examples, with the concurrent instance of the new Monasticon, that it is in no mere publisher's power to produce a good book, even if, in addition to costly paper and fine printing, he also enlists eminent names among artists and authors. Our greatest writers have seldom done their task-work well.

Mr Longstaffe commences his preface by stating that his book is in great measure a compilation from his predecessors; but he fully deserves the credit of having worked up his subject to the knowledge of the present time, and of having collected from personal inquiry and observation a considerable proportion of original information. After reading his book through, we are ready to bear witness to his diligence, and his general intelligence and judgment in matters of archaeological criticism we do, not, however, always admire his style. In point of confidence it is perhaps borrowed from Whitaker; but neither in correctness nor in choice of phraseology would it be just to say it was formed on that model. We do not think it necessary to point out instances; but shall content ourselves with remarking that the liveliness of his narrative would not have been impaired by the pruning of many phrases that are undignified in historical composition. We shall instance our remarks but slightly in the following very interesting account of recent excavations at Jervaux abbey.

"The abbey of Jorevall, Gervaux, or Jervaulx, was destroyed immediately after the Dissolution. So miserably effectual was the work of the spoiler, that until 1807 the remains consisted of little more than a succession of green mounds. What carvings there were peeping out were used to decorate petty dwellings for miles round, and to mend roads. [Here follow notices of several such relics in the neighbourhood.] In the cloister the top of a cylindrical column was mistaken for a millstone. The attempt to filch it was productive of a general excavation. The Earl of Alesbury deserves the highest praise for the noble work. Jervaux exhibits little more than a ground-plan, but it is full of sepulchral mounds, and in many respects yields in interest to no abbey in the kingdom.

"I have counted, as I suppose, eight altars. One in the Lady Chapel (?) behind the high altar; the high altar itself; one in the north transept, perfect, with five crosses on it, and the recess in front whence the relics were torn; another in the south transept (piscina in the floor); and another in the same against a pier; one in the nave against a screen which has gone across the church; another against the south wall (piscina in floor); and another in a small chapel near the kitchen, covered with strawberries, its piscina in the wall, after the Jervaux conventional form of a reversed pyramid. Each of the altars has a triple step, which very zealous symbolists will have to shadow out repentance, faith, and good works.

"The Chapter-House, seated round, with its archless pillars, and springings of the vaulted roof still retaining tints of vermillion, is a stately apartment. The simple tombstones of the early abbots add to the effect. The great Kitchen has three vast fire-places, with funnels still red with their culinary fires, and immoveable fenders of stone. Openings in the walls towards the Abbot's apartments, and the Refectory, allowed speedy exportation of the goodly preparations. The Dormitory has been divided by wooden screens into separate apartments, each lighted by a window.

"At its first restoration to daylight, the church possessed one of the finest tessellated pavements known, but the effect of the weather it is stated caused quick decay. Portions are preserved in a sort of summer-house."

Then follows an account of several remarkable sepulchral slabs. The pavement has been recently published in Mr. Henry Shaw's beautiful plates of encaustic pavements.

The Free Schools of Worcestershire: with a Statistical Chart of their Scholars, Revenues, and Privileges. By George Griffith, of Kidderminster.—No. I. and II. 8vo. (To be completed in about eight Numbers.)—The author of this publication has been a public lecturer on the same subject, and the sources of his information, in addition to personal inquiries, are, various works of local topography, parliamentary reports, and the Rev. R. Whiston's pamphlet. It is, in fact, a prosecution of the Whistonian war amongst the educational foundations of Worcestershire. The diffusion of information upon public institutions of such importance cannot be otherwise than beneficial: nor can we imagine that it will be unacceptable to any but those who fear the light. Our approval is of course conditional upon the due observance of accuracy of statement

and fairness of argument: to which we have no doubt the author is really desirous to adhere, though it may be difficult to satisfy some parties of his sincerity. The schools are described alphabetically, and in a prefatory essay, which will be published last, "the whole question of Free Schools will be fully dealt with." The most important foundation discussed in these two numbers is that of Bromsgrove, which is followed by the Cathedral School of Worcester—placed somewhat strangely under letter C, instead of W. Bromsgrove School was established in the reign of Edward VI. but owes its principal endowment, in the reign of William III. to Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder of Worcester college, Oxford. It is one of those schools where the principal advantages have been diverted to the private pupils of the master. In the Charity Commissioners' Report of 1833 it is stated that the master had then fifteen boarders, besides the twelve boys appointed by the trustees. The instruction given to the boarders was classical; but the twelve, who are called the Blue boys, from the clothing delivered to them, were taught reading, writing, and accounts only. The Commissioners proceeded to remark,—"From a perusal of the deed of endowment alone it has been inferred that the twelve boys, for whose instruction provision is there made, were to be of a station to whom, generally speaking, classical instruction would be of little service; and the amount of the funds appropriated for their clothing and apprenticeship strengthens that opinion. But, when we consider the ample provision made by the will of Sir Thomas Cookes, at the University, for the benefit of boys educated in his schools of Bromsgrove and Feckenham, to be enjoyed preferably by fit boys of his own kindred, and in default of such, then by such other fit boys 'whose parents should be of the meanest degree or ability,' we see no reason why any of the twelve Blue boys should be excluded from offering themselves as candidates for the six scholarships and other advantages at Worcester College. We think, therefore, that any of the Blue boys whose parents may desire it are entitled to receive classical instruction in the same classes with the private pupils of the master, thus fulfilling the donor's wish, (as expressed in the deed of 1693,) that they should receive not only a virtuous, but a 'learned' education."

Notwithstanding the opinion thus expressed, there are those who continue to maintain that Sir Thomas Cookes had no idea of benefiting the boys of Bromsgrove in particular, and that they are more suitably confined to such instruction as is

adapted to their (supposed) condition in life: and the present master declares his opinion that the principal object of the exhibitions and prizes was "to bring pupils to the school" whose attractions are duly advertised every half-year in the following terms:

Six scholarships of 45*l.* with Six Fellowships annexed, are open to any Boy who has been five years at the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Bromsgrove.

Head Master— the Rev. John Day Esq., M.A. late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. Hebrew Scholar 1839 and 1841.

Terms Forty-eight, Fifty-four, and Sixty Guineas each. Brothers, six Guineas each less.

The School re-opens on the 31st of January.

It appears that this case was certified by the Charity Commissioners to the Attorney-General in the year 1843; but that hitherto no parties have been found to prosecute the suit. Mr Griffith suggests that the proper remedy would ensue if the masters of "the free schools in Worcester, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, and other free schools in the county of Worcester," who are also mentioned in the founder's will as to be preferred next in order to those of Bromsgrove and Feckenham, were to urge their claims, either as reversioners or competitors, to the scholarships at Worcester College.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Volume IV. Part II. 4to.—The contents of this portion of the goodly transactions of the Exeter Society, though designated Miscellaneous, are chiefly Ecclesiastical. It commences with an account of the ancient Ecclesiastical Edifices of Exeter, by Lieut.-Colonel William Harding, F.G.S. Edward Ashworth, esq. architect, has contributed a memoir on certain architectural antiquities of the Forest of Dartmoor and its neighbouring Churches; J. J. Rogers, esq. one on the Church Towers of the Lizard district, and John Duke Coleridge, esq. a paper on the Restoration of the Church of Ottery St. Mary, an edifice which, it will be remembered, was fully illustrated in the first publication of this society. Besides these there are general essays, as, On the historical character and progress of Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Art, by the Rev. George William Cox; and, On some of the Principles of Design in Churches, by William White, esq. architect. "The church of Ottery St. Mary has been coloured (Mr. Coleridge informs us), not so much as it ought to be, nor as Bishop Grandisson probably left it, but as much as was thought prudent to venture upon at the present time. . . . The general effect of the colouring is I think delightful. . . . Few things are to me more beautiful than to watch the play of the lights and the dying of the shadows along

the glorious vaulting of the roof, and to dwell with entire satisfaction on the harmonious and chastened brightness which gratifies the eye without overloading it." It is added that the colouring has been executed in accordance with the principles laid down by Mr. Ruskin in his *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, and by M. Chevreul in his *Contrast of Colours*. "In the font, the polychrome of nature has been used, and I think with great success. Underneath the old Font, which was in a hopelessly decayed condition, was found a block of Purbeck stone, which had evidently been the foundation-stone of a Norman font, the plan of which was left upon it. From this the present font was designed, which is of marble, and of a square Norman form, a centre shaft, and four smaller ones at the four corners. Mr. Butterfield (the architect) was desirous of using the beautiful marbles of the county for church work, and of obtaining a rich piece of natural colour. The bowl and shaft are of marble from Ipplepen; the block on which it stands is black marble from Plymouth; the four corner shafts are serpentine from Helston; the mosaics on the three sides of the bowl are of Ipplepen, black and red Plymouth marbles, and small pieces of white, which are foreign, as they cannot be procured of the required purity in England. It is, I think, a sumptuous and beautiful work, and I trust may lead the way to a more general employment of the marble treasures of this country. Its example has been followed in a small church in the neighbourhood, where a plain font has been constructed of two differently coloured blocks of Chudleigh marble, with very good effect; and throughout Yealmpton church the marbles of this diocese have been profusely employed."

Another article in the Part before us is a brief notice by the Rev. Canon Rogers, of a Norman Font discovered on taking up the floor of the chancel at Sithney. It is formed of greenstone, a volcanic rock frequently occurring in Cornwall, and is described as a rudely-formed basin. The only point remarkable in the matter is, that there is no other vestige of Norman workmanship in the present church, which is of Perpendicular character this circumstance leads Mr. Rogers to the remark that "Discoveries of this kind have a chronological as well as an archaeological value. They point out to us the localities of ancient churches, now superseded by those of much more recent origin. We may infer that, where the walls and the roofs of our Norman churches had either perished from age, or had been pulled down to make room for larger and more

commodious buildings, the ancient doorway or font in many cases still remained, and served to prove almost to demonstration that on the same spot a church was erected by our early British ancestors. Examples may be adduced from our Cornish churches. The rude Norman font, or the massive durable arch, records the Norman origin of the churches of Bodmin, Cary, Lostwithiel, St. Clere, Mylor, and many others which might be easily pointed out, whilst every other vestige of Norman architecture in those churches has perished for many centuries."

There is one paper on domestic architecture, being some account by Charles Spence, esq. of Devonport, of an ancient mansion called Fardell, in the parish of Cornwood, co. Devon, which was part of the inheritance, and it is presumed was sometime the residence, of Sir Walter Raleigh. It is a very venerable and interesting structure of stone, having a fine terrace in front, and a private chapel adjoining. We are sorry that the Society has not thought proper to present to the world the illustrative drawings of this remain, "from the able pencil of the Rev. Wm. J. Coppard," which we are given to understand are deposited in the Scrap-Book of the Society. The illustrations of the Part are confined to four highly finished plates, in coloured lithography, of the tomb of Bishop Bronescombe (ob. 1280) in Exeter cathedral: they display the fullest splendour of polychromatic sculpture, and have the high quality of art which has characterised the Society's former plates. The tomb is described by William R. Crabbe, esq.; who shows that the effigy is probably *coeval* with the bishop's decease, but its canopy and screen contemporary with the episcopate of bishop Lacy, from 1420—1455; to which period, of course, the polychromy is also to be assigned. This corrects all previous accounts of Exeter cathedral.—We will only add an entreaty to the Editor to print in future his heraldic blazonry more correctly. This is a specimen from p. 234: "Stafford, *or a chevron gules; within, a bordure, azure, mitred argent.*" Here a point is omitted in the only place where one was wanted, after stating the colour of the field, *Or*, whilst every one of the four succeeding points may be omitted; and if they may, it follows that their removal is desirable; for that blazonry is best which is freest from stops, whilst some printers and authors appear to think they cannot put in too many.

Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, No. 6.—Together with the proceedings of four quar-

terly meetings, we are here presented with the most important papers read before this Institute during the past twelvemonth. They are substantial and important contributions to the history of the district, and may be briefly described as follows. Sir Henry Edward Bunbury has communicated some notes on the Roman stations at and near Icklingham: in which neighbourhood he considers that military forces were stationed, to check the native insurgents who lurked in the fastnesses of the fens. Some historical anecdotes of the medical archæology of Suffolk, chiefly derived from old papers in the parish chest of Stowmarket, are arranged in chronological order by the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, author of the history of the town. The ecclesiastical antiquities of Cheveley are described by E. K. Bennet, esq. of that place; and those of Mildenhall by Mr. Tymms, the honorary secretary: who has also edited some further extracts from ancient wills, a class of archæological evidence ever productive of much information. A series of remarkable entries in the parish registers of Mellis is communicated by the Rev. H. Creed; and some valuable remarks by W. S. Walford, esq. on a singular bequest in the will of George Whatloke, of Clare, in 1539. The object of this bequest seems to have been to relieve the neighbours of the testator, and their successors, from the ordinary payments which they made to the court leet of the lord of Clare. A yearly farm of ten shillings was to be devoted "to discharge the whole common fine, as well for the deceners as for the head-boroughs, then dwelling within the town of Clare." Mr. Walford shows that the term deceners was derived from the *decennæ* of the Anglo-Saxon laws, which were groups or associations of ten heads of households, called in their own language *freoborgas*, i. e. free pledges, one of whom was elected as the *heafod-borga*, or *borhes-ealdor*, the head or elder of the pledges, afterwards corruptly written headborough and borsholder. From the subsequent use of Norman-French the term *deceners*, under the varying orthography of *dozeiners*, &c. became associated with the number twelve instead of ten: and perhaps the number of householders under each headborough soon ceased to be permanently fixed. "Since the disuse of the French language in such matters the most common spelling of the word has been decener or deciner; and it has signified any member of such an association, or a suitor or resident within a leet." The word leet implied the general meeting of the manor. These inquiries, together with Mr. Walford's remarks on the duties of headboroughs, have a general

interest, and therefore we have thought it desirable to point attention to them. The quarterly meetings of the Institute, which have always abounded in interest, have been reported in our pages in due course.

The Afghans, the Ten Tribes, and the Kings of the East,—The Druses and the Moabites. By the Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.—In attempting to prove that among the Afghans are to be found the lost heirs of the great Hebrew inheritance, the zealous author of this work rests chiefly on the circumstance that for 2,500 years the Afghans, in circumcision, have retained qualifications essential to the restoration to the land of their fathers. In them Sir George also recognises the true "Kings of the East." Their religious fidelity is vaunted, but the fact cannot be got over that the fidelity is but indifferently illustrated in the adhesion of the Afghan to the Koran. The language too bears little or no affinity to the Hebrew, and the endeavour to reconcile them, however cleverly done, must come under the head of "laborious trifling." The second portion of the book, the object of which is to show that the guilty Moabites of old is to be recognised in the modern hairy Druce, is much more satisfactorily treated. We will not assert that proof attends on the treatment, but we can fairly say that the pleasant speculation in these pages has not been thrown away.

Irish Ethnology socially and politically considered, embracing a general outline of the Celtic and Saxon Races, with practical references. By G. Ellis.—There is in this little volume some sensible remarks upon the question of Celt and Saxon; but there is something better still, namely, some excellent argument upon the opportunities presented in Ireland to the men of both races, if they would but unite to profit by them. Some of the arguments might be affected by the fact that all that claims to be Celt is not pure Milesian. Thus O'Connell, for instance, was Norman by descent. The readers of Thierry will find his name upon the roll which contains the list of followers of the Conqueror, at the period of the expedition to England.

Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England. Drawn from the Originals. Described and Illustrated by John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Part I. 4to.—At a time when the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries are complaining of the indifferent quality of the plates in their *Archæologia* GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.

on comparison with former times, it is to be feared that they may look with some envy on a work edited by their Secretary, illustrative of the objects of their study, and which from the conformity of its size with their own work, and the efficiency of its execution, is calculated to remind them of their inadequate supply. The answer from Mr. Akerman to any expression of such sentiments would be that the illustration of the *Archæologia* does not fall "within his department." We hope, however, that the day is approaching which will put an end to such an unprofitable "division of labour," and that all who are prominently engaged in the service of the Society will thenceforward join "heart and hand" in contributing to every department of its service. This only by the way: for our present business as critics is for the antiquarian public at large, to whom we think the engravings before us cannot fail to be welcome. The first Part of "Remains of Pagan Saxondom" contains two coloured Plates; one of which represents several personal ornaments which were found in a barrow near Devizes, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in Dec. 1843; they were not published in the *Archæologia*, but are now engraved by the kindness of Mrs. Colston, of Roundway Park: to these is appended a buckle, set with slabs of garnet, found about 1840 at Tostock in Suffolk. The second Plate represents a Glass Vase found at Reculver in Kent. It is ornamented by singular excrescences of the same material drawn out in dependent tags; and one of the kind found at Castle Eden, co. Durham, in 1802, has already appeared in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv.; and others have occurred elsewhere. It is only recently, however, that they have been ascertained to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Story of Nell Gwyn: and the Sayings of Charles the Second. Related and Collected by Peter Cunningham, F.S.A. 12mo.—Our readers will not have forgotten the entertainment they received from the Story of Nell Gwyn, when it first appeared in monthly portions in our pages,—the plenteous store of minute facts which the author had culled from a great variety of sources for the materials of his picture, or the discernment and skill which he exhibited in their arrangement. The fourth and fifth chapters especially, the former depicting the personal character of Charles II. and the latter assembling the recorded witticisms of the Merry Monarch, are, as examples of judicious compilation, especially admirable, and in our own estimation are unrivalled specimens of the best literary mosaic. The whole is now

republished in an attractive form, corrected throughout, and enlarged with such new matter as the author's continued diligence, and the kindness of his friends, has enabled him to bring together. Some of the most curious of these are fragments rescued from the cruel massacre of the Exchequer papers, which include the bill for Madam Gwyn's sedan chair,—this was given in our Magazine for July, 1851, p. 35; and one for a bedstead decorated with ornaments of silver, the bill for which, including a few extraneous items, amounts to 1,135*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* This was in the year 1674.

Mr. Cunningham, with the confidence of a painstaking historian, justly claims that his work should be received "as a biography, not as a romance," having yielded to none of those impulses of credulity or conjecture which some writers appear to find irresistible in connection with subjects so far associated perhaps, in their own estimation, with the ordinary materials of fiction, as to disqualify them from the task of treating them historically. In some minds this disqualification seems even to embrace the whole of the past. Mr. Cunningham is of a different spirit. His business is to reassemble the scattered rays of truth upon the mirror of history: and in pursuance of the same design he has enriched the present volume, by way of appendix, with a valuable historical disquisition, in which he examines the chronology of the English portion of the *Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*. It is extraordinary, considering how many editions there have been of that work, that it has never yet obtained a good critical editor: but it would seem that people have too much taken for granted Horace Walpole's hasty dictum that the book had nothing to do with chronology, a character confirmed by the judgment of Mr. Hallam, that the memoirs "could scarcely challenge a place as historical." Mr. Cunningham has now successfully shewn, chiefly by the help of the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, that nearly the whole of the events recorded do actually occur in correct chronological sequence, and that they belong to the period of De Grammont's residence in England, from May 1662 to Oct. 1669. There are a few exceptions in regard to occurrences of a subsequent date to De Grammont's return to France, and which are introduced somewhat before their time: but the apparent confusion of the narrative has been created more by the editors than the author. Mr. Cunningham remarks, "Count Hamilton is not inexact in his chronology: it is his annotators who are wrong;" and he has not only shown that an historical edition of Grammont is possible, but also who is best qualified to

perform the task. From the second portion of the Appendix, being "Some Account of Hamilton, his Brothers and Sisters," we now add what Mr. C. has collected respecting the writer himself:—

"Anthony, 'the charming historiographer,' was the *third* son. He is said to have been born at Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, in 1646, in which year Owen O'Neale took Roscrea, and, as Carte says, 'put man, and woman, and child, to the sword, except Sir George Hamilton's lady, sister to the Marquis of Ormond, and some few gentlewomen whom he kept prisoners.' His father and mother were Roman Catholics; Anthony therefore was bred in the religion to which he adhered conscientiously through life. He was twenty-two years old when his sister, La Belle Hamilton, married the Count de Grammont; about which time he went abroad, and, unable as a Roman Catholic to find employment at home, entered the army of Louis XIV. 'He distinguished himself,' it is said, 'in his profession, and was advanced to considerable posts in the French service.' When James II. succeeded to the throne, and the door of preferment was open to Roman Catholics, Anthony Hamilton entered the Irish army, where we find him, in 1686, a lieutenant-colonel in Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment. Other appointments were in store for him, and he was subsequently constituted Governor of Limerick, colonel of a regiment, and a privy councillor. Lord Clarendon, the son of the chancellor, and then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was very kind to him at this time. He speaks of him in several of his letters. 'If Lieutenant-colonel Anthony Hamilton may be believed, and I take him to be the best of that sort.' 'If Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton may be believed, who understands the regiment better than the colonel, for he makes it his business.' And to his brother, Lord Rochester, he writes, 'He is a very worthy man, and of great honour, and will retain a just sense of any kindness you may do him. He has been in very good employment and esteem when he served abroad, and men of honour cannot always brook the having little men put over their heads, who, in the judgment of all the world, are not equal to their stations.'

"After the total overthrow of James's affairs in Ireland, he retired to St. Germain, acquired the confidence of the Duke and Duchess of Berwick (the Duke was King James's son by Arabella Churchill), cultivated his taste for poetry, wrote one or two agreeable novels, translated Pope's 'Essay on Criticism' into French, carried on a correspondence with Lady Mary

Wortley Montagu, in the name of his niece, the Countess of Stafford; and, having sent his 'Mémoires de Grammont' to the press, died at St. Germain, 21st April, 1720, aged about seventy-four."

Review of Churchill's Poems by the late R. Southey. 12mo.—The Poetical Works of Charles Churchill, with Explanatory Notes, and an Account of his Life, were edited by Mr. W. Tooke in the year 1804, in two volumes octavo, and again, in 1844, in three volumes duodecimo. (See our Magazine for August, 1844, pp. 161—165.) On the second occasion the editor profited not only by such materials of annotation as had occurred to him during the interval, but also by the suggestions of some of his critics; but he was not aware that an article upon his former work had appeared in the Annual Review for 1804, and that from a pen of no less a man than Robert Southey. He has therefore been induced to reprint this review, in a form correspondent to his edition of 1844, and it is something to say that, after the lapse of forty years, such a composition is really worth the pains of resuscitation. It is a very able piece of criticism, both as respects the literary and the moral character of the vigorous but ill-disciplined poet. In the latter respect Churchill was viewed more favourably by Southey than by his biographer. He is characterised as "an imprudent and irregular man, not a debauched one. . . . In worldly matters Churchill had not been a fool, wealth is the test of wisdom in the world, and he was accumulating money." (p. 11) "Manly sense is the characteristic of his poems, deriving strength of expression from indignation. His reputation may be considered as fixed; it is impossible that he should ever recover his popularity, but politicians will still read his works for their temporary allusions, and poets for their intrinsic merit and permanent truth."

On the State of Man subsequent to the Promulgation of Christianity. Part III. (No. XXI. of Small Books on Great Subjects.)—We spoke with the respect and admiration we felt of the two former parts of this work. A third is now added, and here we are sorry to say the author has announced his intention of pausing for a time, with the hope, however, held out of resuming his labours, "if health permit," a year hence. We can see as yet no diminution of strength and vivacity. If sickness has exercised any influence, it has been simply that of bringing out the real, and sinking the less important questions of which the work treats. They who in the beautiful words of one

who has learnt the lesson he teaches,* "neither find nor expect to find a home in any religious party, nor rest in any religious theory," will be the most thankful for a book so candid, and so free from both party or theory. We shall not attempt to analyse the present volume, which brings down its masterly sketch of the state of man with reference to Christianity from the 7th to the 11th century—a painful review, presenting few pleasant resting-places. It is a beautiful and lucid summary, however, and leaves on the mind of the reader an impression of tranquil confidence in the purposes of the Great Parent of all, about which there can be no deception. It is simply the effect of a faithful mind's reception of a life-giving truth.

The Eclipse of Faith. (Longman.) 1 vol.—This is a peculiar book: adapted to the present time, as perhaps it will be to no other time. There are many who will recognise in its pages clear statements of difficulties which may not be doing them the less injury because they hitherto floated loosely in their minds, instead of taking a logical form. The mind of an age like this is indeed so diffusive that thousands imbibe a sort of notional scepticism about the teachings of their childhood which undermines as surely all their most sacred feelings as if they came by it through a too daring and eager intrusion into the Holy of Holies. To all these it is well to say, "See what new difficulties, see what unjust thoughts of the Most High, and what degrading ideas of your fellow-creatures you are likely to introduce into your mind. Guard yourself as much as you please from all severity of judgment on those who are misleading you yet look at the thing fairly, and do not imagine at once that you are out of the wood because you have entered on a path that is new to you."

We have no sympathy with those minds, if there be any such, who neglect their moral intuitions while they are pursuing their religio-historical enquiries; but it is now too much the custom in a certain school to speak of the study of Christian evidences as, not merely unimportant, but really as if it were injurious to spirituality. This we can by no means comprehend. Cannot a juryman keep his moral feeling intact because he has been obliged to listen to and weigh much circumstantial evidence? Is our feeling of sympathy with right diminished by our sense of satisfaction at having fixed our model character on a firm historic basis? Doubtless no delight is so great as calm confiding trust,

* Maurice on the Prayer Book.—Introduction.

but that minds of all diversities can reach this, by one way only, is contrary to all experience.

Perhaps the author of "The Eclipse of Faith" has rebounded and receded rather too far from the spiritualists. We hardly think he is quite fair on this point; but it would take time and space to point out the instances which have struck us most.

One most curious and admirable part of the book is the ingenious dream, entitled "The Blank Bible." In his own historical speculations we cannot think him always happy; in his views of progress he is, we hold, but partially right; and in his tone he is sometimes painfully hard—in strange contrast to a tenderness which seems, on the whole, more natural to him. Our readers may or may not choose to encounter the shock which will certainly be given to minds unused to controversy by much that is here written, but if they have already been condemned to such trials of faith we think they will agree with us that the book is one which may be thought over with advantage both to logic and to piety.

The Patriarch of the Nile; or Truth Triumphant. A Poem in Two Cantos. By J. D. Pigott.—The subject of this poem is told in the epigraph, quoted from Palmer's Ecclesiastical History, to the effect that, on the accession of Jovian, Athanasius was restored to his see, and testified to that orthodox Emperor that the true faith was then received over a great portion of Europe, in Africa, and "in all the East." The spirit of the work may be guessed from its dedication "to that living prelate," the Bishop of Exeter, who "recalls in no faint degree the memory of the sainted Athanasius;" and the style of the whole from the following extract:—

An old man knelt in a lonely spot,
As the sun *went down* on a famous land;
Not far remote a city lay,
Suffus'd with the light of the *dying day*:
That reflected stream'd on that ancient's head,
As he fronted the *East* o' the horizon red.

It seems to us, as Mr. Daggerwood remarked to Fustian, that "this would be very hard to paint."

The Pope's Supremacy a thing of Priestcraft. By C. H. Collette.—The author has collected a mass of well digested evidence to prove his case. At page 66 there is a dissertation on the true reading of "Thou art Peter, &c." which will be found of great interest. This alone would give value to Mr. Collette's clever volume.

English Alice; a Poem in five Cantos. By A. J. Evelyn, Esq.—Has not Mr. Evelyn mistaken his vocation? At all events he is mistaken, we think, as to his subject. The tortures of the Inquisition are too hackneyed and too horribly real to be made bearable in a poem: and, for the old conflict between love, heresy, and Catholicism, surely there are few themes so well worn.

Queechy. By Elizabeth Wetherell. 2 vols.—An American fiction,—yet scarcely except in its small web of plot to be called so. The conversations, descriptions, characters, situations, are always accurately, often divertingly American. The tone is high and generous—the execution often excellent—but it might be abridged with advantage.

Castle Deloraine; or the Ruined Peer. By Maria Priscilla Smith. 8 vols.—The authoress of this fiction is too eager in the pursuit of all sorts of game; and in the third volume makes a dash at a great many grave and deep questions. There is nothing very striking either in the narrative or the way of telling it.

Fabian's Tower. By the Author of the Smugglers, &c.—One of those novels of which half a dozen pages cannot be read without feeling that you are in the power of one who knows human life well, and has thought sagaciously and calmly. It has much of the strength of Jane Eyre, and some of the same faults. It is not well managed in plot, and is occasionally too painful in the details; but it is highly beautiful in sentiment and style, and may be recommended as pure in purpose, and excellent in execution.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 16. The Rev. Principal of Brasenose College (President) in the chair.

The Report spoke in terms of great gratification of an excursion made during the Whitsun holidays, by the President and twelve other members of the Society,

to Didcot, Stamford, Baulking, Uffington, Sparsholt, and Childrey. A description of the churches in each of these places was read by Mr. Parker.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, of Magdalene College, read some notes of a visit to some of the principal towns of France, namely,

Abbeville, Amiens, Beauvais, Paris, Rouen, Caen, Bayeux, St. Lo, and Coutance.

The Rev. O. Gordon, of Christ Church, called the attention of the Society to "A Project for the Improvement of the Buildings of Oxford," published in the year 1773. He thought the comparison of the views then and now entertained, would have a tendency to create a feeling of thankfulness, rather than dissatisfaction, that so little had been done. The great object of the author of the proposal seemed to be to disengage and throw open the buildings of the University. His idea of beauty, as defined by himself, was neatness and regularity, and though he despaired of realising it in its perfection, owing to the perversity of our ancestors, he thought much might be done by having it constantly in view. In pursuance of this end, he recommended the removal of the city gates and various intrusive and shabby buildings from different parts of the town, much of which has since been carried into effect. St. Giles's was capable of being made the most elegant street in Oxford; but the trees were out of character and ought to be cut down, a road for carriages thrown straight down the middle, and a footpath raised on either side, covered with gravel and secured by posts and chains, or a stream of water might be carried down the centre with a carriage road on either side. The trees in front of Baliol had already been removed, and those that covered Magdalene College, toward the street, might be tolerated, as hiding part of the west window and the enormous irregularity of its Gothic pinnacles. The Radcliffe Library was wrongly placed, and ought to have stood on open ground, while its place might have been advantageously occupied by an equestrian statue. New College was allowed to possess a degree of magnificence, but its chapel was inauspiciously concealed by an antiquated cloister, which ought to be destroyed; and a grand scheme was shadowed out of driving a new street from the Schools, in the direction of that and Queen's College, and thus communicating with the High Street. It was also suggested that the Fellows of New College might throw down the city wall and level the mount in their garden; and regret was expressed that All Souls was shut out from the public by its deserted cloister and dead wall. An approach to Worcester College, which lay in a pleasant and rural situation, was much wanted, and a dim vision of Beaumont Street seemed to have passed the author's mind. The pamphlet concluded with an eulogy on the plan of Magdalene Bridge, and a suggestion of a new University Church, in the style of a Greek or Roman temple. This paper was

received by the audience with manifestations of great amusement; and before breaking up, the Secretary suggested that a moral might be drawn from Mr. Gordon's paper not inapplicable to Oxford's proposed improvements in 1852. To sweep away the cloisters of New College, and to build a Grecian temple for a University Church, had once been thought improvements. Improvements, though not of a physical kind, were again the fashion. He recommended to notice the real wisdom displayed in a lately published pamphlet, entitled *Phrontisterion*.

LEICESTERSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

The seventeenth Annual Report of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society presents a favourable account of its general progress during the past year; and includes some interesting information on antiquarian matters. Among the lectures delivered bi-monthly during the session was one by Mr. T. L. Walker on Gaddesby church, and the ecclesiology of the hundred of East Goscote. The museum has received numerous additions, and among them are a gigantic *Plesiosaurus*, and a fine *Icthyosaurus*, both discovered in the lias at Barrow on the Soar, for which the sum of 160*l* was raised by a separate subscription. Professor Ansted contributing a gratuitous lecture on "The Gigantic Saurians formerly inhabiting the extinct Seas of the Northern Hemisphere," the proceeds of which amounted to 13*l*. The *Plesiosaurus* is pronounced by Professor Ansted to be worthy not only of national, but of world-wide celebrity.

During the spring, the museum was robbed of nearly the entire collection of coins and medals, and although the chief part of the gold and silver was subsequently recovered, still the loss of the numerous specimens of ancient brass and copper coins, most of which had been found in the immediate neighbourhood, is much to be regretted. Since that time, however, considerable numbers have been presented by Mr. Buck, Mr. James Gibson, and others, and many have been purchased. These altogether include upwards of 120 Roman coins.

Several fragments of Roman antiquities have been added to the collection by Mr. Stevenson of St. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Hollings, and Mr. J. D. Moore; and the tessellated pavements discovered in October last, near Danett's Hall, during the excavations on which the Society expended 63*l*. (see our last Volume, pp. 77, 285) are inclosed in frames awaiting to be placed in a suitable position. Together with these pavements, Dr. Noble has presented a stone column which was lying on the prin-

cipal floor, numerous fragments of pottery, and nine brass coins of different emperors from Vespasian to Carausius, all of which were found on and about the pavements.

In the Archæological Section of the Society the meetings have been numerous, and well attended. It having been reported that some antiquities were discovered two years ago at Burrow Hill, it was agreed that a meeting should be held on the spot. This took place on the 2nd Oct. 1851, and by the permission of E. B. Hartopp, esq. excavations were made in various parts of the encampment, and many human bones and fragments of pottery discovered. In one excavation a flint arrow-head was found, and it having been stated by one of the workmen employed that many years ago a skeleton had been seen, placed in a crouching posture, with a weapon in its hand, the ground was opened at the spot pointed out, in the vallum at the north-east corner of the camp, and the remains of the skeleton discovered. The encampment was then measured, and examined as far as time would permit, and arrangements made for further excavations.

At this time, however, the attention of this Section, and of the Society in general, was chiefly directed to the excavations in the Cherry Orchard, near Danett's Hall, and to the Roman pavements found there. The report of these has already been given in our Magazine for January last; and, attention having been directed to a letter by the late Mr. Nichols, the Historian of the County, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1786, further excavations were made, and the long sought for pattern, as then figured, was at last discovered. It formed the southern extremity of a corridor, which seems to have run along the whole building, and was upwards of 100 feet long. A very small portion of the pattern seen in 1786 remained, but sufficient to identify it with the engraving.

Two interesting archæological meetings have taken place during the past month, those of the Sussex Society at Lewes and the Caerleon Society; besides that of the Bury and West Suffolk Society, at Stowe Heath and Hengrave Hall. We defer our reports for more accurate information. The sixth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Ludlow on the 23d of August (instead of the 28th) and the following days. It will therefore, we are sorry to perceive, be contemporaneous with the meeting of the British Archæological Institute, which assembles at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 24th August.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 1. General M'Donald in the chair. The meeting was rendered attractive by the exhibition of a collection of ancient ecclesiastical and other bells, sent by T. L. Cooke, esq. Parsonstown, from his widely-famed museum of Irish antiquities, as well as the exposition of a further portion of the ancient tapestry from Kilkenny Castle, being three pieces, two illustrating the "Iliad," and the third the destruction of the Philistines' temple by Samson. Amongst the former was an inlaid pistol, presented by the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde; and one of those very curious porcelain seals, consisting of a perfect cube, surmounted by a rudely-shaped monkey, serving as a handle, and inscribed with Chinese characters on the under surface, which just now excite so much interest amongst antiquaries, and are as great a puzzle to them as the round towers themselves. The specimen now presented to the museum by Mr. Graves was found near Thomastown many years ago, and is not enrolled in the list of Mr. Getty, of Belfast. Mr. Robertson exhibited some antiquities, including an interesting painting in water-colours of the ancient market-cross of Kilkenny. Mr. Walters exhibited the "Liber Primus Kilkennise," or most ancient book of the proceedings of the corporation of Kilkenny now extant. It is a small quarto book of vellum, bound in oak boards; the proceedings commence in the year 1230, and go down to the reign of King Henry VIII. Dr. James presented some records of the corporation which had found their way into his possession, and which he trusted might prove useful and interesting, though much more modern than the "Liber Primus." Mr. H. O'Neill, artist, read a paper (illustrated with several beautiful sketches) on the "Rock Monuments of the county Dublin." James F. Ferguson, esq. presented an extract from one of the valuable public records in his custody, the "Liber Tenurarum Lagenise," being the entire portion referring to the county and city of Kilkenny. Mr. Ferguson accompanied his donation by a paper on "tenures in capite." Messrs. John O'Daly and O'Kearney, of Dublin, forwarded communications "on the derivation of the name of Tullowhern," in connection with its Round Tower and Ogham Stone.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT CHESTER.

At Chester recent excavations have brought to light a fragment of a Roman sarcophagus or sepulchral monument. It has been ornamented with masks at the upper angles, and with the representation of a recumbent figure upon a couch. Like many of the Roman sculptures, it has evi-

dently been intentionally disfigured by the early Christians. A solid gold torque ring, weighing $13\frac{1}{4}$ pennyweights, has also been found.

ROMAN SCULPTURES AT YORK.

Some excavations for building purposes at York have brought to light some interesting Roman monuments. One is part of an ornamental tablet in gritstone, two feet seven inches by two feet three inches, inscribed—

.... VOC. FIL
 O VARIA
 .. X. HISP. HERE
 PATRONO
 ... NI FECERVNT

At least half of the inscription is missing; but from what is left it appears that a daughter of some person (possibly named Variannus) in command of the ninth legion, surnamed *Hispanica*, erected this monument to his memory, under the superintendence of his heirs, who, as the word *patronus* indicates, were probably manumitted slaves.

The second is the upper part of another sepulchral monument, four feet by two feet six inches, exhibiting a figure of a civilian holding a scroll in one hand, and some ears of corn on a branch in the other; above him is a bull's head. The stone is ornamented with fanciful columns at the sides. The lower part, which contained the inscription, is wanting; but the York Herald expresses a hope that it may be found, as the excavations are to be continued.

The third sculpture represents a sphinx. It is two feet six inches in length, and is thus described:—"A female figure with wings, in a sitting posture, the head leaning on one side, and hair flowing in several divisions over the face and behind the shoulders, with a portion formed into a knot behind the head; the breast prominent, the body projecting forward, and the feet have originally been inclosed in the hands, with a long tail twisted round the left side of the seat. The feet and hands have, however, been broken off, but the left arm and part of a leg remain, which show the original position of them. The pedestal is only four inches thick." The figure of the sphinx is in a low style of art, inferior in workmanship and design to that found at Colchester. Both, it will be observed, have been found on the site of cemeteries, and probably served as decorations to sepulchral monuments of a superior kind.

The fourth is a massive gritstone, two feet four inches high and two feet square, with a hole in the centre nine inches deep.

The locality where objects have been ex-

humed is on the outside of the south entrance to York, at a place called the Mount, where, in past times, many antiquities have been found.—*London Weekly Paper*.

THE IRON ORE OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Mr. S. H. Blackwell, F.G.S., of Dudley, lately delivered a lecture "On the Iron-making Resources of the Kingdom," before the Mechanics' Institute at Northampton, in which he introduced some notices of the ore recently brought into use. He stated that iron had been largely smelted in Northamptonshire at the time of its occupation by the Romans, as well as in many other parts of the country, where it had been discontinued since the substitution of coal for wood as fuel. His attention had been called to the ore some eight or ten years ago in the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum, but it did not strike him as warranting public notice; and it is probable it would still have remained unobserved but for the Exhibition of 1851, to which he forwarded some specimens received from General Arbuthnot. It was, however, in the churchyard of Higham Ferrers he was led to examine the question more closely, by observing that the Bede House was built with alternate layers of iron-stone, of very marked character. Hitherto the stone has been found to yield from 20 to 50 per cent. of iron. It may be seen largely developed all along the line of railway from Peterborough to Gayton and Towcester; but Mr. Blackwell does not think it will be found to any extent further south. In admixture with other ores it makes iron of good quality, may be cheaply raised, and is practically inexhaustible.

NEEDLE-WORKED MAP.

At the mansion of Mr. G. H. Vernon, Grove Hall, near Retford, is a map of the county of Nottingham, in needle-work, on a large scale, worked in 1632. It occupies a space of nine square yards, and is divided into two portions; the northernmost one being 8 feet 4 inches by 8 feet, and appropriated to the hundred of Bassetlaw; the other portion is 9 feet 6 inches, which comprises the remainder of the county. It is furnished with a scale and compasses, and is drawn on a scale of six inches to the mile. It is the workmanship of Mrs. Mary Eyre, wife of Mr. Anthony Eyre, of Loughton-en-le-Morthern, and also of Kiveton Park. Mrs. Eyre died in 1632, the very year when the map in question bears date. Her husband died in 1658. The principal rivers in the county are carefully laid down, but it is remarkable that no roads are delineated.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 19th of June the ratifications were exchanged in London of the treaty between her Majesty the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sweden and Norway, on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the succession to the Crown of Denmark, which is dated, also at London, on the 8th of May. It recognises, on the part of the high contracting parties, the transmission of the Crown (in default of male issue in the direct line of King Frederick III. of Denmark), to his Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gottorp, and of the Princess Louisa his consort (born Princess of Hesse), in order of primogeniture from male to male: and provides for the continued union of all the states now united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

The attack on the Burmese empire has proceeded another step by the capture of Bassein. General Godwin and Commodore Lambert, with 400 men of her Majesty's 51st Regiment, 300 men of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, 60 Sappers and Miners, the Royal Marines, some seamen of her Majesty's ship Fox, and a few artillery-men, embarked at Rangoon on board the steamers Tenasserim, Sesostris, and Mozuffer, on the 17th of May; and

proceeded to the Bassein river, which they ascended after being joined by the Pluto on the 19th. On the afternoon of the same day the squadron anchored abreast of Bassein without a single accident. There were large stockades on both sides of the river. The troops were landed immediately. The pagoda was first carried, and after that a strong mud fort was, after an obstinate defence, gallantly stormed by the detachment of her Majesty's 51st, accompanied by Lieut. Rice, R.N., Lieut. Ford, with the Sappers and Miners, and joined by Lieut. Ansley, with a detachment of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, the whole commanded by Major Errington. On the opposite bank of the river a stockade was carried by a party commanded by Captain Campbell, of the Sesostris. The total loss of navy and army was only 3 men killed, 7 officers and 24 men wounded. Bassein is about twenty miles from Martaban, and a large and populous city. It will consequently be of importance during the rains, which are heavier here than in any other part of the eastern world. The houses have to be raised on posts two or three feet from the ground, and all around and below the floors, in many places, the country is flooded. The buildings are altogether of bamboo, so useful for every purpose—flooring, walling, roofing, matting, utensils of every sort, ornaments, and clothing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Session of Parliament was closed by the Queen in person on Thursday the 1st of July, when her Majesty read the following most gracious Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am induced by considerations of public policy to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties. The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your parliamentary labours have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly disposition towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations between the principal European states may be so firmly established as, under Divine Providence, to secure

to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace; to this great end my attention shall be unremittingly directed.

I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt afford a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress justly demanded, for insult and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable, have merited my entire approbation; and I am con-

ident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of the naval and military forces. European and Indian, by whose valor and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope I entertain, that these signal successes in many cases may lead to an early and honorable peace.

Treaties have been concluded by my naval commander with the King of Dahomey, and all the African Chiefs, whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the Militia, a constitutional force which being united to purposes of internal defence, is affixed no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring powers, but which in the sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the expenses of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorised shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

The recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have produced in the Australian Colonies a temporary disturbance of society requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an act which, by rendering available to the service of those colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue, added at the disposal of Parliament on any accession to the Throne may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN. I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms long and anxiously desired in the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of law and equity, the celebrity for improving the administration of justice, every measure which has best of men and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings without in the least diminishing the certainty of decision, or raising the authority of the law. I was proud to witness the high standard of the judicial bench, and the boon conferred upon the community at large.

I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting extradition, interference of the Dead, and for improving the supply of Water, may be found effectual for the remedying of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and will conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

The extension of political rights to the natives powers by my subjects resident in the colonies is always for the benefit of the Empire, and I trust that the representative institutions which (in concert with you) I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

It is my intention without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer, that in the exercise of the high functions which according to our free constitution will devolve upon the several institutions, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives, whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my increasing endeavours to support the honour and best interests of my Crown, to uphold the liberties and institutions of the country and religious liberty, which are our national rights, to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage indus-

try, art, and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people.

On her Majesty's return from Westminster a Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace, at which proclamations were issued for dissolving the Parliament, and summoning a new one, the writs being returnable on the 20th of August.

Three new *Chancery Acts* were passed in the late Session. The first is "An Act to abolish the office of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, and to make provision for the more speedy and efficient despatch of business in the said court." On the first day of Michaelmas Term (Nov. 2) Masters Farrer and Brougham, the two senior Masters, are released from their duties, and as the state of business shall allow, the other Masters will be released. The full salaries of 2500*l.* are to be paid as compensation allowances. The act empowers the Lord Chancellor to nominate six standing counsel to act as conveyancing counsel to the Court; and the gentlemen so appointed, in the first instance, are—Mr. Brodie, Mr. Coote, Mr. Christie, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Jurman, and Mr. Lewin. The second act is "An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery." This act, which will take effect from the 1st of November, discontinues the practice of engrossing bills on parchment, and writs of subpoena and summons. Printed bills are to be served. The third, "An Act for the relief of the suitors of the High Court of Chancery," is to abolish certain fees and emoluments now paid to officers of the court. The officers are to receive salaries, and the fees paid until otherwise ordered; and after order made the fees are not to be received in money, but by means of stamps.

By another act the office of Secretary of Bankrupts is abolished from the 1st of June, 1852. The office of Clerk of Insolvents is also abolished, with compensation. The act provides that Mr. John Campbell shall be the Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, and for other matters connected with the office.

A new act to extend the provisions of the acts for the commutation of manorial rights, and for the gradual enfranchisement of lands of *Copyhold and Customary Tenure*, contains 54 clauses and a schedule of forms. It declares the manner in which enfranchisements are to be effected, and the appointment of valuers. The commissioners are empowered to require the production of books, and have the right of entry on lands for the purposes of the act. Questions of law or of fact may be referred to the commissioners, and an ap-

peal is to be had on a matter of law on a case stated. This act took effect from the 30th June.

On the 24th of October those celebrated characters *John Doe and Richard Roe* will legally cease to exist. By an act passed in the late session, cap. 76, it is enacted that, "instead of the present proceeding by Ejectment, a writ shall be issued, directed to the persons in possession of the property claimed, which property shall be described in the writ with reasonable certainty."

By the new *Patent Law Amendment Act*, an inventor will, after the 1st of October next, be enabled to protect himself in an invention for the space of six months for about 5*l.* and may secure to himself a patent right for about 25*l.*; renewable at the end of that period for 50*l.* to the seventh year; when by a further payment of 90*l.* his invention will be secured to him for the full term of fourteen years.

On the 31st of June the baptism of the *Princess Gauromma*, daughter of his Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, ex-Rajah of Coorg, took place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Lord W. Russell, and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were the Viscountess Hardinge, Mrs. Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company. The princess was named by her Majesty "Victoria." Prince Vere Rajunder was present at the ceremony. We understand that by an agreement between the ex-Rajah of Coorg on the one hand, and the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East India Company on the other, the Princess has been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England, in this country; and her Majesty has appointed the Viscountess Hardinge to take charge of her.

On the 15th of June a Royal Proclamation was issued, reminding her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of the act of the 10th Geo. IV. prohibiting the exercise of religious ceremonies or the wearing of monastic and ecclesiastical habits, save in their usual places of worship; and warning all whom it might concern against the violation of the law by appearing in highways and places of public resort, in the ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects or symbols of worship, in procession, "to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people,

and to the manifest danger of the public peace."

Notwithstanding this precautionary measure, serious riots have taken place at *Stockport*, in consequence of the display made by the Romanists on Sunday the 27th of June, that being the feast of Corpus Christi. From the large numbers of Irish who have settled in *Stockport* they form a powerful part of the population, and their rivalry in the labour-market has excited a strong feeling of jealousy in the breasts of the working classes. A procession of the Roman Catholic schools was allowed to take place undisturbed; but on the following evening some street fighting took place, provoked by the boasting of the Irish of the impunity with which the proclamation had been disregarded. This was renewed with greater violence the next day, when some of the Irish were attacked in their houses, and the mob afterwards proceeded to the demolition of two Roman Catholic chapels, one at *Edgeley* (erected in 1803) and the other that of *St. Michael* in *Park street*, *Stockport*, which were entirely demolished in their interior fittings and ornaments. Forty-two of the rioters were arrested, and it is remarkable that the greater part of them were Irishmen. The Irish appear to have provoked the affray, and to have been most concerned in the fighting, whilst the destruction of property was effected by the English.

Great interest has been excited by a trial, which came on before Lord Campbell and a special jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the form of a criminal information against the Rev. Dr. *Newman*, the well-known Oxford divine, who has become a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, for a libel published by him in one of his lectures against the equally well known Dr. *Achilli*, an Italian priest who has conformed to the Church of England. The libel complained of charged Dr. *Achilli* with having led a grossly immoral life, almost from the period of his becoming a priest some twenty-five or twenty-six years ago down to the present time. The plea of the defendant, Dr. *Newman*, was a plea of justification, reiterating the charges of the libel against *Achilli*, praying to be allowed to establish the justification by evidence, and further pleading "Not Guilty." The case of the plaintiff was stated by the Attorney-General, who, with the Solicitor-General and Mr. T. F. Ellis, appeared for the Crown. Sir A. E. Cockburn, who, with Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Badeley, appeared in support of the defendant's case, sustained the plea of justification by the evidence of witnesses

of both sexes, who were personally cognisant of the crimes and vices laid to the charge of Achilli in the libel. On the other hand, Dr. Achilli himself was examined at great length, and throughout his examination and cross-examination he steadily denied the truth of the charges set forth against his character and conduct, both in the libel and in the plea of justification. Lord Campbell, after a hearing of four days, summed up on Thursday, June 24, when the jury after two hours deliberation, returned a verdict for the Crown on all the issues except the 19th, which sets forth that Dr. Achilli had been deprived by the Roman authorities of his professorship and interdicted from preaching. The verdict, therefore, on all the material points was in favour of Dr. Achilli.

The ceremony of opening the *St. Giles's Ragged and Industrial Schools* took place on Wednesday, June 23, under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury. The new building is situate at the corner of George street and Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and is formed to accommodate for educational purposes 300 children. The dormitories, which are well ventilated, and usefully but plainly furnished, will accommodate 40 boys and the same number of girls; and there are also workshops for learning the rudiments of some useful and remunerative employment.

The foundation stone of the *Cambridge Asylum*, intended for the reception of destitute soldiers' widows was laid on the 15th of June at Kingston-upon-Thames, by H.R.H. Prince Albert. This asylum is raised to commemorate the benevolence of the late Duke of Cambridge as a supporter of so many of our charitable institutions; and the site has been granted by the present Duke. The amount to be expended in building has been collected within about 200*l.* the subscriptions being upwards of 3,500*l.*

On the 17th of June the foundation stone was laid, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of the new building for *King's College Hospital*. The site is immediately adjoining the temporary hospital which has been used since 1839, and will occupy part of the burial-ground in which, among the obscure and forgotten dead, were deposited the bones of the famous Joe Miller. If ground once devoted to the purposes of interment is available for any object, to nothing can it be more appropriately dedicated than to a public hospital, and in the present instance the only wonder is that such a spot should ever have been used as a graveyard. It is surrounded on all sides by buildings of the most wretched character, the inhabitants of which have been placed between its fetid exhalations and the shambles of Clare Market. The

new building will be calculated to accommodate 200 patients. The architect is Thomas Bellamy, esq.

The inauguration of an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at *Edinburgh* took place on the 18th of June. The horse is represented as in the act of rearing, and its whole weight, as well as that of its rider, falls upon its hind legs and flowing tail. The figure of the Duke is excellent, and the likeness extremely accurate. The statue is of bronze, and has been cast in *Edinburgh* under the immediate direction of Mr. John Steel, R.S.A. in a foundry erected at his own expense, and is the first instance of a public statue in bronze having been cast in Scotland. It is placed in front of the Register House, and with its pedestal rises to the height of 26 feet.

The new abattoirs at *Edinburgh*, designed by the city architect, approach completion. The façade is ornamented with projecting corbels of bullocks' heads, above two archways, which compose the front, and the spans of which are supported, at the points from which they spring, on rows of kneeling oxen, as caryatides. The porter's office is immediately behind the façade, and the abattoirs are arranged in the rear. A line of causeway penetrates to the present boundary wall on the Lochrin property, three out of four acres of which have been covered with buildings, the builder's contract for which alone amounts to 8,000*l.* This street of slaughter-houses is lined on the one hand by three blocks of killing-houses, for cattle and sheep, of the respective lengths of 100, 139, and 100 feet each. The total number of killing-booths for cattle and sheep is forty-two. Each interior consists of two parts; the killing part in front, communicating with a sheep and cattle-house behind. The rear terminates with a small court, inclosed by a stone half-wall, and having an issue to the back, where the animals are admitted. Some of the smaller blocks of building on the east of the inclosure are turned at right-angles to the principal buildings, but partly fitted up in conformity with them; partly, however, they are devoted to the purpose of a storehouse, and at the south east angle a large court is entered, in which are the pig-killing houses, fitted up with furnace-boilers and iron blotting troughs; and adjoining these accommodation is provided for the triperies. At the rear, adjoining the dung wharf of the Union Canal, are liquid-mannre tanks of 12 feet square, arched over, and capable of containing from 7,000 to 8,000 gallons. Slaughter-houses extend over about another acre of the Lochrin grounds to the south, now, however, under lease of about four years' duration, so that, if requisite at the end of

that time, the buildings are capable of at least one-fourth greater extension. There is a large iron tank for the general supply of water to the establishment; it is raised on masonry to the elevation of the principal buildings, and capable of being constantly charged with 16,000 gallons of water, which will be conducted into each booth apart.

Meanwhile, the position of the new Cattle market for the Metropolis is exciting renewed discussion. The Corporation of London have fixed upon a site in *Copenhagen Fields*, which has much alarmed the residents in that vicinity. On the 2d of July a deputation, consisting of the Marquess of Camden, Lord D. Stuart, Sir B. Hall, the Rev. A. Thomas, and other gentlemen, waited upon Mr. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, to present a memorial from nearly 600 owners of property and other residents on the Camden estate, complaining of the proposed establishment of the market as likely to deteriorate the value of a large amount of ornamental property in that neighbourhood, without putting an end to the nuisances complained of with regard to the present market. After a lengthened discussion, Mr. Walpole said that he feared he had already given his assent to the proposed site, as he had written a letter to the corporation of the city of London, which, though it might not perhaps legally bind him, he considered morally compelled him to give his assent when called upon, but he assured the deputation that he would not give his assent to any bye-laws for the government of the market without first sending a copy of them to the Marquess Camden. It has been justly observed, that in the ordinary progress of the increase of the metropolis the site selected in *Copenhagen Fields* will in a very few years become liable to all the objections which now apply to *Smithfield*; and it has been suggested in *The Builder* (by Mr. George Russell French) that the locality which would be preferable to any other is the *East Ham level*, opposite *Woolwich*, a spot which has the ready-made and three-fold advantage of approach by river, railway, and road, and which would afford the immediate accommodation of fine pasture land to the unsold cattle and those imported from the continent. The level contains between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, some hundreds of which might be purchased at less cost than the seventy-two acres selected in *Copenhagen Fields*, the price of which is stated to be 700*l.* per acre. The citizens of London five centuries ago, wiser than their posterity, would allow no slaughter-houses nearer their habitations than *Knightsbridge*.

At *Billingsgate* the old Fish-market has

been wholly removed, and a new and extensive building—including a sub-structure for the sale and boiling of shell-fish—has been opened for trade. It has been erected by Mr. Bunning, the city architect, and consists of nine arcades, each 180 feet by 20 feet, occupying altogether an area of 32,400 feet. In the centre a handsome fountain is placed, the jet of which is nine feet high, and the basin into which the water falls is 36 feet in circumference. The sub-market is 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, occupying an area of 6,000 feet; this is exclusive of the stores, ice-rooms, boiling-houses, engine room, and staircases. It is lighted by two large apertures in the floor of the principal market, and in winter or foggy weather by 32 jets of gas.

A town hall has been erected at *Bethnal Green*. It is built specially for the purpose of rendering it unnecessary to hold meetings in the church, and its cost, including a surveyor's house, was 3,200. It is in the Domestic English style, and a view has been published in *The Builder*.

Some other important Metropolitan Improvements are in preparation. By an Act of the last session the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings are empowered to construct an embankment and public road, to extend from *Chelsea-gardens* to *Battersea-bridge*, a new road is to be formed to communicate with the *Victoria-road*, and the *King's-road* is to be improved. Another Act authorises the completion of improvements in *Pimlico* and the neighbourhood of *Buckingham Palace*. The Commissioners are also effecting important improvements in the drives of *Hyde Park*. The dismantled expanse of *Kennington Common*, once the scene of prize fights and more recently of political mobs, is being levelled, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, preparatory to being laid out as an ornamental garden. The city are proceeding with their clearances in *Clerkenwell*, in order to complete the new *Victoria-street*, leading from *Farringdon-street* to the *Sessions House* at *Clerkenwell*; and also with the fourth and last division of their street which will unite *Cannon-street* to *St. Paul's Churchyard*.

On the 17th of June a testimonial was presented by the Lord Mayor at *Guildhall* to Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, the chairman of the City Improvement Committee, in pursuance of resolutions passed at the Mansion House on the 13th Aug. 1846. The subscriptions have been allotted, first, to the execution of a marble bust secondly, to a gold medal presented to Mr. Jones, and thirdly to the endowment of a scholarship, to be called the Lambert Jones Scholarship, in the City of London School, for which object the sum of 700*l.* Consols

has been assigned. The medal was executed by the late W. Wyon, esq. R.A. It has a portrait of Mr. Jones and the following inscription on one side—"R. Lambert Jones, A.D. MDCCCXLIX.;" and on the other the following legend—"Presented by his grateful fellow-citizens, to commemorate exertions by which the City of London was improved, art encouraged, and health and commerce promoted," with the motto, "*Mens conscia recti*."

Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, is making a final appeal in behalf of his project for a *Fleet Valley Improvement and City Railroad Terminus*—a plan which is inconsistent with the design now in course of execution for the extension of Farringdon street to the Sessions House at Clerkenwell. Mr. Pearson has recently registered his project, by the title of "*The City of London Land and Railway Company*;" but he has also declared his determination that if his project is not accepted at a public meeting to be shortly convened, he shall "destroy every vestige of his plans and models, pronounce a sacrificial oration over their ashes, and promise never again to meddle in any public concerns." We should lament if the abandonment of that part of Mr. Pearson's plan which contemplated a City Railway terminus, should involve the further delay of that most desirable portion of the design, a viaduct over the valley of the Fleet. Such an addition to the main lines of communication would relieve the present declivities of Ludgate Hill, Skinner Street, and Holborn Hill, of a portion of their present embarrassing traffic; and (if protected by a small toll) would materially facilitate the access from one end of the town to the other. Some such relief is now very requisite; for it has been ascertained that the number of public carriages has during the last fifteen years increased on an average 150, and in some localities 300 or 400 per cent.

At *Ealing*, in Middlesex, near the station on the Great Western Railway, has been erected a very beautiful Church, which was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 30th of June. It has been built almost wholly at the cost of Miss Lewis, daughter of the late William Thomas Lewis, the comedian; the architect is G. G. Scott, esq. and the style is Geometrical Decorated. The structure consists of nave and aisles, with a south porch, a chancel and adjoining aisles or chapels; with a small vestry on north side, and a western tower. The nave is 69 feet long, divided into five bays, and 23 feet wide. The chancel is 38 feet 6 inches long, and the same width as the nave. The tower and spire rise from a square base, 22 feet 6 inches on each face, but at the belfry stage diverges into an

octagon, the square angles being surmounted by pinnacles, with boldly-carved emblems of the Evangelists. The effect produced is hitherto unexampled in or near the metropolis, but we believe has some prototypes in Derbyshire; it is exceedingly elegant, and is heightened by the variation of colour in the materials. The height of the spire is about 185 feet. The interior, though not profusely ornamented, has some very elegant architectural sculpture, particularly in the capitals. The seats are all open; and there are no galleries. The roof to the nave is of the hammer-beam class, open, and with carving. The chancel roof is boarded, with intersecting ribs and bosses. Between the chancel and chapels is a rich double arch, with perforated tracery. The pulpit is of stone. The chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The materials of the church are Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The cost has been about 7,000*l*.

On the 11th of June, the Bishop of Rochester consecrated a church recently erected in the parish of St. George, *Gravesend*. Earl Darnley, Lord High Steward of the Borough, gave the site, and a donation of 500*l*. the Church Building Commissioners 300*l*. and the Church Building Society 280*l*. The rectory of Gravesend has been charged with a sum of 30*l*. per annum for the incumbency, which is dedicated to St. James. The church is cruciform, with a central tower, and is built of Kentish rag stone, with Bath stone dressings. It has a western door, a north porch, on the west side of which is a round tower having a pyramidal capping, and containing the staircase to the west gallery; on the same side of the nave, and in the angle formed with the transept, is another round tower with a stone capping shelved so as to have the appearance of a buttress to the central tower; this contains the staircase to the gallery over the north transept and to the belfry; on the south side of the nave is another round tower, in which is the staircase to the gallery over the south transept. The nave is lighted on both sides with two windows of two lights each trefoiled with quatrefoil in the headings, and a large west window of four trefoiled lights, the heading filled with uniform quatrefoils, the transepts north and south are lighted each with two single light trefoiled windows, and a large end window of four lights trefoiled with elongated quatrefoils in the heading so arranged as to form a large cross. The chancel is lighted with two light windows corresponding with those in the nave and each opening into the sacristy, and a large east window of three lights trefoiled with a tracery heading. On the south side of the chancel is the

sacristy, and corresponding with this on the north side is an organ chamber, in which is fixed an organ, the gift of Thomas Blackburne, esq. of Gravesend. The church has a slate roof, with gable crosses. The tower is square and turreted, and is 70 feet high. The roof throughout consists of principals, purlins, and common rafters, the principals having curved beams resting on stone corbels. The pews are uniform and open and of deal; there is accommodation in the church for 827 persons, and 527 of the seats are free. The architect was Mr. Daukes. The Rev. John Joynes, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and brother to the rector, has been appointed the first incumbent.

A painted window by Mr. Walles of Newcastle has been put up in the north aisle of *Chichester* Cathedral. It is of the Early-English character, representing the plague of the serpents, above which is the Crucifixion, and a foliated cross with a border of passion flowers. The window was presented by Lady Georgina Bathurst, and bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Louisa Mary Lennox, born 1760, died 1843."

At *Midhurst*, in the same county, a large stained-glass window has been placed over the altar, to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Bayly (father of the present Vicar), formerly Master of the Grammar School. It has been erected by Mr. Ward of London, at a cost of about 150*l.* subscribed by pupils of the deceased. There are five principal figures represented, of which our Saviour is in the centre, two of the Evangelists being on either side of him; above them are the remaining eight apostles, the Lamb and Dove, and the sacred monograms. On a scroll around the pedestal on which our Saviour stands are the words from the 16th chapter of St. Mark—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and at the base the following inscription:—"In memoriam viri admodum Reverendi Gulielmi Bayly, S.T.P. Scholæ Midensis per xxii. annos, Informatoris assidui, mitis, constantis, eruditi, unice dilecti, statuendum curavit alumnorum pietas, A.D. MDCCCLII."

The great Martin property in *Connamara* has been transferred to the Law Life Assurance Society (the mortgagees) for the sum of 186,000*l.* The Encumbered Estates Commissioners took some days to determine whether they should accept this offer, or allow the estate to be sold in lots on the 14th of July, according to a previous advertisement. The question was discussed at great length before the Chief Commissioner in chamber, and the ultimate decision was, that the offer of 186,000*l.* was accepted, and the Law Life Assurance

Society are now the proprietors of this noble tract of country. No money, however, is to be paid, inasmuch as the company are incumbrancers to the extent of 200,000*l.* The following are the names of the trustees:—The Right Hon. John Lord Campbell, Sir George James Turner, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, and James William Farrer.

The London Gazette of the 4th June contains the approval of the Queen in Council to a scheme for an exchange of patronage among sixteen of the Bishops. It is compulsory upon all those who were not in possession of their sees on the 24th of March, 1835, and it would appear that all the others concerned, with the exception of the Bishop of Winchester, have consented to the alterations having effect henceforward. The Bishop of London has also reserved his right in two instances. The following abstract has been made: viz.—

	Takes.	Gives up.
Canterbury	3	4
London	23	56
Winchester	1	29
Bath and Wells . . .	—	9
Chichester	—	13
Ely	—	47
Gloucester and Bristol	11	8
Hereford	—	14
Lichfield	12	7
Lincoln	1	18
Norwich	36	—
Oxford	40	3
Peterborough	35	—
Rochester	44	15
Salisbury	2	12
Worcester	32	3
	238	238

From a recent parliamentary return it appears that the amount of income assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury is 15,000*l.*; to the Archbishop of York, 10,000*l.*; to the Bishop of Durham, 8,000*l.*; to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 5,000*l.*; to the Bishop of Chester, 4,500*l.*; to the Bishop of Chichester, 4,200*l.*; to the Bishop of Ely, 5,500*l.*; to the Bishop of Hereford, 4,200*l.*; to the Bishop of Lichfield, 4,500*l.*; to the Bishop of Llandaff, 4,200*l.*; to the Bishop of Manchester, 4,200*l.*; to the Bishop of Oxford, 5,000*l.*; to the Bishop of Peterborough, 4,500*l.*; to the Bishop of Ripon, 4,500*l.*; to the Bishop of Rochester, 5,000*l.*; to the Bishop of Salisbury, 5,000*l.*; to the Bishop of St. Asaph, 4,200*l.*; to the Bishop of St. David's, 4,500*l.*; and to the Bishop of Worcester, 5,000*l.* No specific income was assigned to the see of any Archbishop or Bishop until after the passing of the Act 13th and 14th Victoria, c. 94 (August, 1850).

The annual meeting of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the present year has been held at Lewes, a town deemed especially eligible, not only for its internal accommodations, but as the centre of a good agricultural district, of easy access by railroad from all parts of the kingdom, and offering a varied soil for the trial of implements of every description. The subscription for the reception of the Society amounted to more than 2000*l.*, of which 1000*l.* was contributed in the town of Lewes alone, and 500*l.* by the London and Brighton Railway Company. The site selected was an area of more than twenty acres of meadow ground, at a short distance from the Railway station, from which a temporary railroad was conducted to the spot. It was furnished with thirty-six sheds, each of 940 feet in length, and at the eastern boundary was a pavilion, provided to accommodate more than 1000 persons to dinner. The stock for exhibition was received on the 13th of July, and in the evening Professor Simmons of the Royal Veterinary College of Surgeons delivered a lecture in the County Hall on the Diseases of Domestic Animals. The exhibitions continued during the three following days; including an Horticultural show, which was located in the Castle Yard. The dinner took place on Thursday the 15th, the Earl of Ducie, President of the Society, in the chair, and the Earl of Chichester acting as Vice-President. The former was supported by the Earls of Carlisle and Waldegrave, Viscount Palmerston, the Prussian, American, and Sardinian ministers, Lords Berners and Walsingham, Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington, &c. &c., the latter by the Duke of Richmond, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the county. At the Council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in Hanover-square on the 7th July, it was unanimously resolved "That a prize of 1000*l.* and the gold medal of the Society, be offered for the discovery of a manure equal in fertilising properties to the Peruvian guano, and of which an unlimited supply can be furnished to the English farmer at a rate not exceeding 5*l.* per ton, and that a special committee, consisting of Earl of Ducie, Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., Mr. Raymond Barker, Capt. T. Wentworth Buller, R.N., Colonel Challoner, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Thompson, be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration, and reporting to the Council, the conditions under which the competition for this prize shall take place."

The *South Essex Estuary Act* will add nearly another Hundred in extent to the

soil of Essex. The lands to be embanked were thus described in the Admiralty report: 1. The Maplin Sands, extending from the Thames near Shoeburyness to the mouth of the River Crouch, opposite the Buxy Bank, for a distance of about 12 miles in length, and about two in breadth, occupying an area of about 17,000 acres. 2. The Danesay Flats, extending from the Crouch river to the Blackwater river, a distance of about seven miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and occupying an area of 6,000 acres. 3. The Mersea Flats, extending between the Blackwater and Colne rivers, occupying about 1,880 acres. 4. The foreshores of the Blackwater river from the sea to Northey Island, a distance of 10 miles in length, and occupying a space of about 4,880 acres. Thus it will be seen that it was proposed to reclaim and rescue from the sea 30,420 acres of land which is now at the flow of the tide for the greater part covered with water. Besides this the plan embraced a project for straightening and deepening the Blackwater nearly up to Maldon. The capital required was stated at 550,000*l.* the cost of reclaiming an acre of land being estimated at 18*l.* for the greater portion, but 43*l.* for that connected with the Blackwater. The whole was to be completed in twenty-one years, embankments being gradually run out year by year so as to facilitate the accumulations from the sea by catching and arresting them at every tide. The promoters in Committee in the Lords abandoned their scheme so far as related to the Blackwater, and arranged that the work on the Maplin should begin at Wakering Stairs instead of the Shoebury Ness, and that the navigation for boats and barges should be preserved between the river Crouch and the German Ocean by the Havengore and creeks adjoining. By this means, by making compensation where due, and agreeing that the rights of the Commissioners of Sewers should be reserved, the opposition was got rid of, and the Bill received the royal assent on the 17th of June.

The reclaiming of *Morecambe Bay* in Lancashire is at length about to be carried into effect. The right has been purchased from the Admiralty by Messrs. Brogden and Co. and the undertaking will be carried out conjointly with the formation of the Ulverstone and the Lancaster Railway. The rivers Crake and Leven will be confined to a fixed channel, and the bay will no doubt be left in a great measure to silt up. This vast tract, which extends from Tiller point (near to the Ulverstone Canal foot) to Greenodd, comprises an area of about 145,000 acres.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

June 22. The Earl of Mayo elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

June 25. Edward Smirke, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—40th Foot, Major T. J. Valiant to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain Arthur Leslie to be Major.—Royal Anglesey Militia, Capt. Thomas Peers Williams to be Major Commandant.

June 28. Joseph Bailey, of Glanusk-park, in the county of Brecon, esq. created a Baronet.

June 29. William Gore Ouseley, esq. sometime Minister to the Argentine Confederation, to be Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil division).—Lieut.-Gen. Charles McLeod, C.B. of East India Company's service, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath (Military division).—Robert Pritchard, esq. to be Collector of Customs for the Island of St. Helena.—Capt. John Russell Domville, R. Art. to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.

July 1. Knighted, John Kincaid, esq. late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and Senior Exon of H. M. Yeomen of the Guard.—William Lowther, esq. now Paid Attaché to H. M. Legation at Naples, to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.—Charles Rowcroft, esq. to be Consul at Cincinnati.—Rice Roberts, of Tal y Llyn, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Anglesey, *vice* Lloyd, deceased.

July 6. 1st Grenadier Guards, Major and Col. Godfrey Thornton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. William Fludyer to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. John Temple West to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—38th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sparks to be Major.—3d West India Regt. Capt. George A. K. d'Arcy, from 94th Foot, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

July 9. 96th Foot, brevet Major Edward Hill to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. Hon. William Lygon Pakenham, from 7th Foot, to be Major; brevet, Capt. George Parlbay, of 4th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

July 12. George Gibson, of Bradston-brook, Surrey, esq. to take the name of Carew before that of Gibson.

July 13. Capt. the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Denman, resigned.

July 16. 3d Foot, Major J. Patterson, from 94th Foot, to be Major.—28th Foot, Major F. Adams to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Fraser to be Major.—94th Foot, Major D. M. Cameron, from 3d Foot, to be Major.

SCOTISH PEERS ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Seafield, Lord Saltoun, Lord Grey, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville, and Lord Polwarth.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

June 8. Capt. Cospatrick Baillie Hamilton (1847) to command the *Vestal* 26; Captain Sir William Hoste (1848) to command the *Spartan* 26.—Surgeon William Gunn, M.D. (1835) to be Medical Storekeeper at the Victualling yard, Deptford.

July 2. Capt. W. J. Hope Johnstone (1823), in command of the *Albion* 90, at Devonport, to be Superintendent of Harbour Hospitals.—Capt. Stephen Stephen (1829) to command the *Albion*, *vice* Johnstone.—Capt. Charles Talbot (1830) to command the *Meander* 44.—Commanders John Johnson (1842) to the *Megara*, James Dixon to the *Meander*.—Capt. Wallace Houston to the *Trincomalee*; Captain F. T. Mitchell (1830) to the *Queen* 116.

July 20. Lieut. Robert B. Harvey (1841) to command the *Trident* 6, steam-vessel.

July 7. Ralph Thomas, esq. and Richard Matthews, esq. called to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Gee, Priest-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.
Rev. T. Hirst, Minor Canonry, Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. H. L. Jenner, Minor Canonry, Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. C. H. Aitkens, Mavesyn-Ridware R. Staff.

Rev. W. R. Allcroft, West-Butterwick P.C. Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. Arnold, Brimington P.C. Derbyshire.

Rev. A. T. Atwood, Leak V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Kitelee Chandos Bailey, Harwell V. Berks.

Rev. J. Barker, Achill R. and V. dio. Tuam.

Rev. R. E. Bassett, North-Thoresby R. Linc.

Rev. B. Belcher, St. Gabriel P.C. Warwick Square, Pimlico.

Rev. A. P. Birrell, Oving V. Sussex.

Rev. N. Bond, Steeple R. w. Tyneham R. Dors.

Rev. W. Brandon, Kilcommon and Crosspatrick R. and V. dio. Ferns.

Rev. J. Brownlow, Sandgate P.C. Kent.

Rev. J. Carter, Grosmont P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. Collett, Hawstead R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Cornwell, St. John P.C. Crossens, Cheshire.

Rev. C. Cotterill, Brauncewell R. w. Anwick V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. E. W. L. Davies, Adlingfleet V. Yorksh.

Rev. D. E. Dewar, Edgectott R. Bucks.

Rev. J. Eddowes, Garton-upon-the-Wolds V. Yorkshire.

Rev. D. Evans, Llangurig V. Montgomeryshire.

Rev. C. Fielding, St. James P.C. Clitheroe, Lanc.

Rev. G. L. Foxton, Kempsey V. Worcestersh.

Rev. C. J. Gillett, St. Peter's, Island of Trinidad.

Rev. C. D. Goldie, Colnbrook P.C. Bucks.

Rev. W. Harris, Llanarthney V. Carmarthensh.

Rev. W. G. Humphry, St. Matthew P.C. Spring Gardens, London.

Rev. E. Jacson, Easthope R. Salop.

Rev. W. Johnson, Llanbadrig V. Anglesey.

Rev. H. Jones, St. Luke P.C. Berwick Street, Westminster.

Rev. J. Jones, Brynlllys V. Brecon.

Rev. H. Lewis, St. Paul P.C. Clapham, Surrey.

Rev. T. B. Morrell, Henley-upon-Thames R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. F. T. O'Donoghue, Godolphin P.C. Cornw.

Rev. W. H. Oldfield, St. Martin-in-Coney-Street V. York.

Rev. J. A. Parkinson, Hazeley R. Essex.

Rev. F. R. Perry, Cadmore End P.C. Oxfordsh.

Rev. G. Poole, Burntwood P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Prout, Sutton-in-the-Marsh V. Linc.

Rev. C. Rose, St. Michael-le-Belfrey P.C. York.

Rev. J. Y. Seagrave, Bramham V. Yorkshire.

Rev. F. P. Seymour, Huntsham R. Devon.

Rev. G. A. Seymour, Walcott P.C. Surrey.

Rev. J. Short, St. Cuthbert P.C. Holme-Cultram, Cumberland.

Rev. R. Shuttle, Tillingham V. Essex.
 Rev. N. G. Smart, Leigh P. C. Dorset.
 Rev. C. Smith, Fairfield D. C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. W. H. Stokes, Denyer R. Norfolk.
 Rev. G. Stone, West Bradenham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Taylor, Cleator P. C. Cumberland.
 Rev. A. Thomas, Begunby V. Radnorshire.
 Rev. Tuck, St. John P. C. Epping Essex.
 Rev. W. Whitworth, St. Jude P. C. Manchester.
 Rev. F. Williams, Saltley P. C. Warwickshire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. S. C. Baker, House of Correction, Usk, Monmouthshire.
 Rev. F. Lear, to Bishop of Salisbury.
 Rev. J. D. MacGichen, to Bishop of Edinburgh, and of St. Andrew's Hall Edinburgh.
 Rev. R. Maat, W. J. O. G. I.
 Rev. T. E. Meredith, H. M. S. Meander.
 Rev. J. P. Liver, H. M. S. Spartan.
 Rev. H. H. Parry, to Bishop of Barbados.
 Rev. E. Prest, City Penitentiary, Durham.
 Rev. J. Sharkey, H. E. I. C. S.
 Rev. A. W. Wallis, H. E. I. C. S. at Consular.
 Rev. W. Whitmarsh (Naval Instructor), H. M. S. Sans Pareil.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. A. Addison, Wardenship, St. Mary's College, Windermere.
 Rev. J. H. Backhouse, Second Mastership, Felstead Grammar School, Essex.
 Rev. E. Bates, Principalship, West Riding of York Proprietary School, Wakefield.
 Rev. H. Brattie, Mastership, London Orphan Asylum.
 Rev. W. H. Braund, Mastership, Martock Grammar School, Somerset.
 Rev. C. F. Cobb, Principalship, Church of England College, Benares, and Calcutta.
 Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, Mastership, Collegiate School, Madeira.
 Rev. C. F. Hardy, Second Master, Grantham Grammar School, Lincolnshire.
 Rev. J. Inge, Mastership, Cathedral Grammar School, Ly.
 Rev. G. J. Lera, Second Mastership, Dedham Grammar School, Essex.
 Rev. J. H. W. L. L., Mastership, Choir School, Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.
 Rev. A. W. Wilcock, Second Assistant Hospital Secretary, St. Andrew's Hospital, London.
 S. G. L. M. B. Lecturer in Natural Philosophy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.
 H. J. S. Maine, LL. D. Readership in General Jurisprudence and Civil Law, Middle Temple.
 E. R. Waple, M. A. Readership, in the Law of Real Property and Conveyancing, Devises and Bequests, Gray's Inn.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Turner's hall, Barbados, the wife of J. G. Newton, a boy, esq. a son.
 June 11. At Kironcassree, N. B. Mrs. Edward Heron Maxwell, a son.—17. At Wilburton manor, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Alexander Pym, esq. a dau.—19. At Rearsby house, Leicestershire, the wife of H. C. Woodcock, esq. a dau.—20. At Birch house, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Hall, Vicar of Tottenham, a son.—At Pyrie, Oxon, the wife of Hugh Hamersley, esq. a dau.—21. In Upper Grosvenor street, the wife of T. Powell Buxton, esq. a son.—22. At Brighton, the wife of the Hon. Charles Henry Tracy, a dau.—24. At Heanton Waterville the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a son.—At Trillick, the wife of John Henry Ley, esq. a dau.—25. At Broadwoodkey, the wife of the Rev. N. T. B. Hulse, a son and heir.—At Hinchley wood, Ashboarn, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland,

of two daughters.—26. In Grosvenor sq. Viscountess Ebrington, a dau.—27. In Eaton square, the wife of Capt. the Hon. F. Maude, R. N. a son.—The Hon. Mrs. H. Manners Sutton, a son.—29. At Barnstaple, the wife of Capt. J. H. Boteler, R. N. a son.—At Carlisle, the wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, a dau.—At Barley vicarage, Rutland, the wife of A. Carlton Comberbatch, esq. Consul General in Turkey, a dau.—30. At Brickell manor Mrs. Pauncefort Dancombe, a dau.—Lady Georgina Forbes, a son.

July 1. At Grey abbey, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a dau.—2. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cunynghame, a dau.—3. At Queen's street, Mayfair, Mrs. Robert Temple Frere, a dau.—At Westbourne crescent, Hyde park, the wife of Percy Ricardo, esq. a son.—The wife of Charles William Beauchamp, esq. a son.—4. At Charles street, Berkeley square, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, a dau.—7. At Drayton hall, West Drayton, the wife of Octavius Ommanney, a dau.—8. At West Huntingdon, near York, the wife of Lieut. Col. George Lister Kaye, a son.—9. At Holly grove, Windsor park, Lady Emily Seymour, a dau.—10. At Kirkby Mallory, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. Charles R. Colville, a son and heir.—11. Viscountess Jocelyn, a son.—At the Little Clusters, Westminster, Mrs. Henry Temple Frere, a dau.—12. At the Mansion house, York, the Lady Mayoress, a son.—13. At the Palace Wells, the Hon. Mrs. George Bridgeman, a son.—15. At St. George's pl. Hyde park corner, Lady Mary Stephenson, a dau.—At Lifoume, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Maurice Adams, a son.—16. In Queen square, Lady Mary Hoare, a dau.—17. At Park lane, Viscountess Seaham, a son and heir.—19. At Cadogan pl. the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28, 1851. In New Zealand, Lewis A. Bernays, esq. fourth son of Dr. Bernays, of King's college, London, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Barton, esq. of Littleham, Ox.

Feb. 2. At Wellington, New Zealand, Henry Grey, third son of George Ray, esq. of Milton next Sittingbourne, to Catherine Ann, eldest and only surviving dau. of the Rev. Stephen Allen, of Erningham, Norfolk.

May 15. At Bombay, Hamilton, Robt. Hathway, esq. H. E. I. C. S. to Caroline Harriet Bidwell, dau. of Major Bidwell Edwards, K. H.

June 1. At Great Horwsey, Essex, Capt. Richard Robert Quin, R. N. only son of Lord George Quin, to Selina Catherine Laura, eldest dau. of the Rev. David F. Markham, Canon of Windsor. At Coston, the Rev. Henry Tucker, B. A. son of the Rev. W. H. Tucker, M. A. of Kingsbridge, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Knethed Randall, M. A. of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset.—At the Chantry, Somerset, John Power, esq. of Leamington, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Charles Wake, M. D. late of Warwick.—At Donnybrook Capt. Stirling Stuart, King's Dragoon Guards, to Harriet Boswell-Erskine, second dau. of M. Fortescue, esq. Wilton sq. Dublin, and granddau. of the late Hon. Matthew Fortescue.—At Cheltenham, Dr. Frederick Corbyn, Bengal Medical Service, eldest son of Frederick Corbyn, esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Punjab Army, to Caroline Laura, eldest dau. of Aeneas Cannon, esq. M. D. of Cambray pl. Cheltenham.—At Wardsworth, Edward Taylor, esq. of Liverpool, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Bedford Kenyon, of Stoke-Cumland.—At Aston, the Rev. John Burleton Jones Bateman,

Rector of Sheldon, eldest son of the late John Jones Bateman, esq. of Pentre Mawr, Denb. and Portland pl. London, to Mary, only dau. of the late Joseph Jennens, esq. of Small Heath, Aston, Warw.—At St. George's Hanover sq. W. P. *Trevelyan*, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan, to Maria, third dau. of the Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.—At Whitbourn, Herefordshire, the Rev. Arthur *Childe*, Rector of Edwin Ralph and Collington, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. Freeman, esq. of Gaines.—At Bath, Major William Henry *Simpson*, C.B. to Mary-Christiana, dau. of Thomas Ferguson, esq. of Greenville, Downshire, Ireland.—At Edinburgh, George Nicholas *Vansittart*, fourth son of the late Col. Vansittart, of Shottesbrook, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Mansfield, esq. of Midmar.—At Coolhurst, the Hon. Robert *Henley*, to Emily-Louisa, eldest dau. of Robert Aldridge, esq. of New lodge, Horsham.—At Palgrave, Suffolk, Stroud-Lincoln, second son of Robert *Cocks*, esq. of Ladbroke terrace, Notting hill, to Lucy-Sophia, second dau. of Martin Howe, esq. of Palgrave, Suffolk.—At Kelmscott, Oxon, Francis *Pocock*, esq. of Stanford-in-the-Vale, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late William Kinch, esq. of Eaton Hattings, near Farringdon, Berks.—At Thornton-le-Beans, the Rev. Frederick A. *Sterky*, M.A. Vicar of North Otterington, to Mary-Catherine, only dau. of Francis Philip Bedingsfeld, esq. of Thornton lodge.—At Lagarie, Dumbartonshire, Wm. Young *Sellar*, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, to Eleanor-Mary, eldest dau. of Alexander Dennistoun, esq. of Golf hill.—At Paddington, James *Cundy*, esq. late of the Madras Army, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Capel, esq. of Westbourne terrace.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, William Fuller *Maitland*, esq. of Stansted, Essex, to Charlotte-Elizabeth-Dick, second dau. of J. M. Macnabb, esq. of Highfield park, Hampshire.

2. At St. George's Hanover sq. John William *Birch*, esq. to Julia, eldest dau. of Joseph Arden, esq. of Cavendish sq.—At Grays, Percy-Leonard, youngest son of Sir John Henry *Pelly*, Bart. of Upton, Essex, to Eliza-Anne, only dau. of John Sanderson Rigge, esq. of Belmont castle.—At Calton, Thomas *Lucas*, esq. of Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Mary-Amelia, third dau. of Robert Chamberlain, esq. of Calton house, Norf.—At Highbury, Frederick-Charles, third son of Francis *Pawle*, esq. of Highbury park, to Helen-Mary, second dau. of the late Charles Strachan, esq. of Cornhill.—At St. Pancras, Edward *Bannister*, esq. to Emily, eldest dau. of Edward Oxenford, esq. of Mecklenburgh square.—At Edinburgh, Matthew Dysart *Hunter*, eldest surviving son of the late Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, to Isabella-Dorothea, eldest dau. of John Buckle, esq.—At Edinburgh, Alexander *Gordon*, esq. of Newton, Aberdeenshire, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late John Brine, M.D. of Dawlish.—At Bicester, Oxon, Richard *Ellis*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Ellis, esq. M.P. of Abbotstown, co. Dublin, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Henry Chandler, esq. of Fimmere house, Oxon.

3. At Edinburgh, Robert *White*, esq. Writer to the Signet, to Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Macmillan Fogo, esq. M.D. Senior Surgeon, Royal Art.—At Southsea, the Rev. George Henry *Connor*, M.A. of St. Thomas's Church, Newport, I. W. to Catharine-Maude, eldest dau. of John Worthington, esq. of Kent house, Southsea.—At Salisbury, Augustus *Drake*, esq. of Wells, to Caroline, dau. of the late Aaron Bazley, esq. of Okehampton.—At Avington, near Winchester, the Rev. Stephen *Terry*, eldest son of Stephen Terry, esq. of Dummer house, Hants, to Anne-Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, Rector

of Avington.—At Crediton, Edward *Farde*, esq. M.D. to Fanny, only child of James Lee, esq. of Warrens.—At Bath, Charles F. F. *Chamberlain*, esq. youngest son of the late Sir H. Chamberlain, Bart. to Marianne-Ormsby, dau. of George D. Drury, esq.—At Chelmsford, William-Barlow, second son of G. A. *Gepp*, esq. of Chelmsford, to Margaret-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Hutchinson, Head Master of the Grammar School in that town.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut.-Col. *Lewis*, of the Grenadier Guards, to Mary, second dau. of the late John Mirehouse, esq. of Brownslade, Pembrokeshire.—At Exeter, the Rev. W. F. *Gray*, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon, to Constance, youngest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

4. At Frankfort, the Rev. John Forbes *Close*, of Mourne rectory, co. Down, to Mary-Hester, relict of Col. Conrad Steinbelt, of the French Hussars, and eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. John Fullagar, of Chichester.—At Edinburgh, James-Tait, second son of Adam *Black*, esq. to Charlotte, third dau. of Maurine Lothian, esq. Procurator Fiscal for the co. of Edinburgh.—Capt. William *Cresswell*, of the 11th Hussars, to Miss Ada Gordon Cumming, eldest dau. of Sir William G. G. Cumming, Bart. of Altyre.

5. At Brighton, Richard Grosvenor *Morrison*, esq. third son of the late Richard Morrison, esq. of Denwick house, Northumb. to Mary, fifth dau. of the late G. M. Burchell, esq. of Scotland, Surrey.—At Brighton, George *Leslie*, esq. H.M. 77th Regt. elder son of Major-Gen. Leslie, K.H. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Beebe, esq. of Grove house, Ham.—At Bath, Thos. Kitchingman *Staveley*, esq. of Old Sleningsford and Stainley halls, Yorkshire, to Ann-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late M. A. Burmester, esq. M.B. Surgeon to the Forces.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. Geo. Ows-ton *Newton*, esq. of Croxton park, Camb. to Mary, eldest dau. of W. B. Portman, esq. of Hare park.

8. At Streatham, the Rev. Joshua *Greaves*, Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks, to Frances-Sarah, dau. of William Dent, esq. of Streatham hill.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Hon. Dudley Francis *Fortescue*, youngest son of Earl Fortescue, to Camilla-Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Hon. Newton and Lady Catherine Fellowes.—At St. Mark's St. John's wood, Francis *Maxwell*, esq. of Liverpool, and Drum-park, Kirkcudbright, to Catherine-Lilias-Adair, second dau. of the late Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.—At Paddington, the Rev. Henry Trail *Simpson*, M.A. Rector of Marn-hull, Dorset, to Annie-Knox-Campbell, eldest dau. of John Murray, esq. of Whitehall place and Oxford square.—At Bath, William John *Sands*, esq. eldest son of Warren Hastings Sands, esq. of Edinburgh, to Augusta-Sophia, second dau. of Major-Gen. Wemyss, C.B.—At Bath, John Henry *Steinmetz*, esq. of Orsett terr. Hyde park, to Ann-Grace, second dau. of the Rev. J. A. Barron, B.D. of Bath.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Henry *Warburton*, of Sible Hedingham, Essex, to Agnes, second dau. of Thomas James Ireland, esq. of Ousedon hall, Suffolk, and Upper Harley street.—At Skirpenbeck, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. W. *Corbett*, Rector of Wigginton, third son of the late Ven. Stuart Corbett, D.D. Archd. of York, to Isabella-Rose, only dau. of the late William Ware, esq. of Skirpenbeck.—At Blatherwycke park, Northampt. Charles M. *Harrison*, 79th Highlanders, to Belinda, dau. of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq. of Tix-over grange, Rutlandshire.—At Chew Stoke, Som. the Rev. Robert Askwith *Taylor*, Curate of St. Werburgh's, Bristol, to Elizabeth-Wil-

helmina, dau. of the Rev. W. P. Wait, Rector of Chew Stoke and Norton — At Duffield, Charles Henry Lens Lee esq. of Jesus college, Cambridge, to Patience Isabella Mary, dau. of the late William Statham, esq. of Greenbank, Derbyshire

9. At Bridgetown, John, eldest son of the Rev. H. B. Hulbeck, M.A. of Plymouth, to Emily Frances, second dau. of the Rev. James Shore, M.A. of Bridgetown, Devon. — At Hilary Church, Frederick George Bickington, esq. Capt. H. M. 55th Regt. to Harriet Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Ingle, esq. M.D. of Woodhall, Hilgay, Norfolk. — At Wartonby, Charles, eldest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Wright of Stapleford Hall, Notts, to Blanche, eldest dau. of Henry Charles Bingham, esq. of Wartonby Hall, Leicestershire

10. At Paris, Otway Inglesfield, Comm. R.N. third son of the late Rear-Adm. Inglesfield, C.B. to Henrietta Malvina Thibault, only child of Baron Thibault, Chef d'Escadron d'Etat-Major. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henry C. Duncan esq. eldest son of George J. Duncan esq. of Liverpool, to Fanny Whiggfeld, fourth surviving dau. of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Rector of Kettisford. — At St. Mary Abbot's, Sir Charles Smith, K.C.B. of Pendyffryn, Carnarvonshire, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late R. Croft, esq. of Castle Croft. — At Marylebone Church, James Drew esq. Glenfeulan, Gare Loch, Dumbarton shire, to Jane, only dau. of Thomas Muir, esq. of Muirpark, Lanarkshire. — At St. Olave's, in Hart street, the Rev. John D. Fetta Curate of Bowers Gifford, Essex to Alberta-Rose, eldest dau. of J. Towne, esq. of Devonshire sq. and Margate. — At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Hugh Evans, Perpetual Curate of Scremerston, Northumberland to Zella, youngest dau. of the late John Humble, esq. of Vauxhall. — At the Holy Trinity Westbourne terrace, Edward Hard esq. M.B. and L.M. Cantab. of Murvance, Shrewsbury, to Ellen Elizabeth, second dau. of William Lycett, esq. of Gloucester terr. Hyde park. — At Barnwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Jamaica, to Caroline Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Seymour Bisbee, esq. formerly of Pendle Wharrey. — At St. Leonard's, near Exeter, James M. Sercombe, of Bristol, third son of J. C. Sercombe, esq. of Exeter, to Ellen Bourne, dau. of William Monck, esq. of Mount Radford house near Exeter. — At Bath, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B. to Mary Christina, dau. of Thomas Ferguson, esq. of Greenville, Downshire, Ireland. — At Bath, Col. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County, to Eliza Luther, dau. of John Taylor, esq. M.D. widow of Brig. Gen. Hughes, C.B. — At Clifton, G. W. Cumming, esq. son of Hugh Cumming esq. formerly of 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest dau. of Charles Hamilton, esq. formerly Capt. of Madras Cav. — At Shrewsbury, the Rev. William Burdett M.A. Second Master of Shrewsbury School, to Charlotte Amy May, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Head Master of Shrewsbury School. — At Lorbidge Wells, the Rev. Edward Repps Jodrell M.A. second son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell Bart. of Portland place, and Salt park, Norfolk, to Lucinda-Emma-Maria, dau. of Robert J. Gardin, esq. of River Lyons, King's Co. — At St. Paul's Herne hill the Rev. J. F. Dalton B.D. Rector of Segrave to Frobe, youngest dau. of the late T. W. Mellor, esq. of Deamark hill. — At Lowestoft, the Rev. Chas. Lupton, B.A. Vice-Principal of King's college, to Frances-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Robert Edlin, esq. of St. James's street. — At Offchurch, Warw. Thomas Penrice, esq. of

Kilbrough, Glamorganshire, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. G. Ernest Howman, Rector of Barnsley, Glouc. — At Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, Thomas Stamp Edner, esq. M.D. of Startforth hall, Durham, to Laura Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Warren Maude, esq. of Sunnyside. — At Lystermonth Glam. the Rev. William Jhuon, Rector of Llanyaelod, N. Wales, to Sarah Isabella, dau. of the late Fred. G. Carmichael, esq. of Twickenham.

11. At New St. Pancras, Charles Fred. R. Giff, second son of Capt. Thomas Giff, R.N. to Henrietta, second dau. of Major W. P. Steer.

12. At Bradford Yorkshire, Joseph Mitchell, esq. of Stiffled, youngest son of the late Rev. G. B. Mitchell, Vicar of St. Mary's and All Saints to Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. B. Roberts, esq. of Bradford. — At St. Mary's, Bryanston sq. Count Alfred Edouard, son of Lieut. Gen. Count de Bylandt, K.C.B. &c. to Anne Charlotte, youngest dau. of T. P. Vokes, esq. late Chief Magistrate of Police, Limerick. — At Clifton, Sloane Bolton, esq. 2nd Bombay Gren. eldest son of Major Bolton, late of H.M. 67th and 75th Regts. to Adelaide Froude, second dau. of the late R. B. Hankins esq. of Bedford. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Capt. Alfred R. Margary, 54th Regt. to Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late L. G. Adams, esq. of Chester terrace, Regent's park.

14. At Gaway, Horace Ximenes, esq. Lieut. 8th Regt. second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir David Ximenes, to Mary, eldest dau. of N. B. Browne, esq.

15. At St. George's Hanover square, the Viscount Newark son of Earl Manserv, to Georgina Jane-Elizabeth-Fanny, second dau. of the Duc de Coigny. — At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. and Rev. Aubrey Spring Rice, fourth son of Lord Manteau, to Anna-Maria Jane, eldest dau. of the late Patrick St. John Aldmay, esq. of Hazlegrave, Cam. — At St. Mary's Bryanston square, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry Spencer, fourth son of the late Lord Churchil, and Rector of St. Andrew's Cornwall, to Louisa-Mercer third dau. of the late Sir William G. Bart. — At Westbury Kent, Thomas Trenchard Haggard, esq. Bombay Art. third son of John Haggard, of Doctors common s. L.L.D. to Emily Frances, second dau. of F. H. Boswell, esq. of Westerham. — At Heavitree, Wingham, eldest son of the late Andrew Hutchinson of Southampton, M.D., F.R.S. to Augusta-Emma, third dau. of the late Richard Kingston, esq. of Newnott. — At Figham, Capt. N. J. Newnham, 23d Bombay Light Inf. to Louisa-Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Major W. H. Poy, of the Bombay Art. and stepdau. of William Newnham, esq. of Englefield green. — At Stonhouse, John May, esq. of Charlton, near Kingsbridge, to Mary, third dau. of Rolt. Toney, esq. Comm. R.N. — At St. Peter's Eaton sq. John Lang Marshall, esq. youngest son of S. G. Marshall, esq. Consul at Calais, to Anne-Burgess, youngest dau. of Col. Potter Macqueen, M.P. Bedford. — At Al. Soda's Langham place, St. Marylebone, T. W. B. B. Proctor, esq. eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. to the Hon. Caroline-Esther Waldegrave, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Lord Radstock. — At Finsbury College, Frederick Curtis, esq. of Dorking, to Fanny, second dau. of Mr. Drake Lewis of Epsom. — At Eyre court, James Litch, a Campbell, son of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, Rector of Liverpool, to Ellen, fourth dau. of John Eyre esq. of Eyre court castle. — At Clifton, William Burns Beaton, M.D., H.B.L.C.B. to Mary-Augusta, eldest dau. of Edward Bevan esq. — At Wolverhampton, John Ingham esq. M.D. to Fanny Harriet, second dau. of the late W. Ward, esq. — At Paddington, the Rev. George A. P.

Watson, of Islip, fourth son of the late Rev. John Watson, D.D. Vicar of Derford-cum-Ringstead, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of John Williams, esq. of Westbourne st.—At Camberwell, Charles, third son of the late William *Baily*, esq. of East Dulwich, and Standon, Surrey, to Frances, third dau. of Edward Bean, esq.

16. At Bramcote, near Nottingham, the Rev. James *Matheson*, B.A. of Oswestry, to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. Cripps, esq.—At Llanfair, Carnarvonshire, the Rev. Brabazon *Hallowes*, A.M. Vicar of Cilcain, Flintshire, to Jane-Catharine-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Howard, of Llanrhaidr.—At Lynn, Henry *Lock*, esq. Lieut. Madras Army, to Elizabeth-Janet, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Hunter, esq. H.E.I.C.S.

17. At Rawdrip, Somerset, the Rev. John Vaughan *Payne*, Assistant Curate of St. Petrock's, Exeter, to Mary-Isabella, only child of John Goodwin Welch, esq. M.D.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. William Holt *Beever*, M.A. Head Master of Cowbridge Grammar School, to Hannah-Jane, second dau. of James Durham, esq. of Gloucester pl. Portman square.—At Preston, the Rev. Wilmot Guy *Bryan*, to Georgiana-Emma, fourth dau. of Edward Beaumont Venn, esq. of Preston lodge, Suffolk.—At Hadlow, Kent, the Rev. Marshall Hall *Vine*, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, to Frances-Silance, youngest dau. of the late William Carnell, esq.—At Canterbury, John *Starr*, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of George Curteis, esq.—At Cuckney, Mansfield, the Rev. R. M. *Weale*, M.A. to Isabella, only dau. of the late Rev. John Gordon, Vicar of Edwinstone, Notts.—At Dover, Charles Blood *Mulville*, esq. 99th Regt. to Frederica, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Blood, 68th Light Infantry.—At Bray, Berks, George Edmund *Street*, esq. of Oxford, to Mariquita, youngest dau. of Robert Proctor, esq. of Geys house, Maidenhead.—At Bath, George Monkland, esq. Major 74th Highlanders, only son of George Monkland, esq. of that city, to Rozina-Osborne-Law, dau. of the Rev. J. Awdry, Vicar of Felsted, Essex.

19. At Portsea, Peter *Pemell*, esq. son of Peter Pemell, esq. Canterbury, to Adelaide-Fanny, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Bredin, of the Royal Artillery.—At Bathwick, the Rev. Jenner *Marshall*, M.A. of Landford Manor house, Oxon, to Elizabeth-Kelson, eldest dau. of John Stothert, esq.—At St. Pancras, Dr. John Horton *Broxholm*, fourth son of the late Robert Broxholm, esq. surgeon, Sunbury, Middlesex, to Lucy-Jane, second dau. of Geo. Hedger, esq. Russell square.

21. At Edinburgh, Sir John Craven *Carden*, Bart. to Julia-Isabella, only dau. of Capt. Chas. G. Robinson, R.N.—At Black Notley, Capt. Dansie *Carter*, formerly of H.M. 58th Regt. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of R. C. Tomlinson, esq. of Notley Place.—At Husband's Bosworth, the Rev. James William *Knight*, Assistant Master of the Free Grammar School, Coventry, and Curate of Ryton-on-Dunsmore, to Selina-Ruth-Anne, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B.—At Brussels, the Rev. Spencer Perceval *Powys*, youngest son of the late Hon and Rev. Frederic Powys, to Harriett, eldest dau. of William Hole, esq. of London.

22. At Charlton King's, Glouc. the Rev. John *West*, Rector of Aisholt, Som. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Willmott, esq. of Reading.—At Oakley, Basingstoke, Capt. *Wallington*, to Henrietta, second dau. of Col. Hicks Beach, of Oakley hall.—At Frome Selwood, Som. the Rev. Frederic *Farrer*, son of Col. Farrer, to Georgina-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. James Barley

Bennett, Vicar of Frome.—At Hanley castle, Worc. the Rev. Stephen Poyntz *Denning*, M.A. Head Master of the College School, Worcester, to Frances, second dau. of the late Thomas Scholes Withington, esq. of Dulwich.—At St. Alban's, the Rev. Frederick *Lipscomb*, Curate of Abbot's Langley, Herts, to Ellen-Phoebe, dau. of the late Thomas Bell, esq. of Norwich.—At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's park, the Rev. Walker *Featherstonehaugh*, Chaplain of the Prisons, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Susan, dau. of T. J. Terrewest, esq. late Major 34th Regiment.—At Deane, John Williams *Wallington*, esq. late Capt. 4th Light Drag. to Henrietta-Maria, younger dau. of William Beach, esq. of Oakley hall, Hants.—At Drumlanrig castle, Miles *Stringer*, esq. of Eppingham hill, Surrey, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Howe, esq. and niece of Lauderdale Maitland, esq. of Eccles.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Robert William *Palmer*, esq. of Wood Court, Taunton, son of the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D. Vicar of Yarcombe and Ilton, to Emma, only dau. of the late John Bursey, esq. of the Audit Office.—At Sandhurst, Berks, Samuel R. *Lockey*, esq. of Strickstanning, Heref. to Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. H. Parsons, Incumbent of Sandhurst.—At Fulham, Leonard Charles *Wyon*, esq. Modeller and Engraver to the Royal Mint, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Birks, esq.—At West Wittering, Sussex, the Rev. T. Swinton *Hewitt*, of East Marden, to Mary, only dau. of the late John Gorham, esq. of Cakeham manor.

23. At Watlington, Kent, Mendham-Freke, eldest son of R. M. *Evans*, esq. Watlington, to Frances-Mary, only child of James Woodbridge, esq. J.P.—At Walmer, Alfred Martin *Tupper*, esq. to Mary-Wilson, fifth dau. of the late W. Bridger Goodrich, esq. of Lenborough, Bucks, and the Rookery, Dedham.

24. At Harberton, Devon, the Rev. Joseph Lloyd *Brereton*, Rector of West Buckland, Devon, to Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. William Martin, Vicar of Staverton.—At Clapham, the Rev. Edward *Swann*, M.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, of Belford, to Sophia-Ann, eldest dau. of Daniel Taylor, esq. of Clapham common.—At Barming, Kent, Anthony *FitzHerbert*, esq. fourth son of Sir Henry FitzHerbert, Bart. to Elizabeth-Martha, only dau. of the Rev. William Horne, Rector of Barming.—At Nailstone, the Rev. T. B. *Power*, Head Master of the Hereford Cathedral School, and Fellow of Emmanuel college, Camb. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Samuel Knowles, esq.—At St. Cleer, Cornwall, the Rev. James *Glencross*, of Luxstowe, to Ann-Armenell, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Poole Norris, of Rosecraddoc house.—At Mere, Wilts, Katherine, second dau. of the late Matthias Newman, esq. of Mere, to Caleb *Barrett*, of Shaftesbury, surgeon, fourth son of Caleb Barrett, esq. of Corton Denham, Somerset.—At St. Dunstan's Fleet street, W. T. *Potts*, esq. 25th Regt. (the King's own Borderers), to Harriet, youngest dau. of J. Culverwell, esq. of Somerset.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Octavius-Warre, son of the late Sir C. W. *Malet*, of Wilbury, Wilts, to Alice-Anna-Catherine, second dau. of Thomas Hawkes, esq. late of Himley house, Staffordshire.—At the British Consulate, Cologne, Capt. H. A. *Cubitt*, 63d Regt. of Catfield, Norfolk, to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. Henry Turton, of Betley, Staff.—At Bridstowe, Heref. the Rev. Owen Tudor Henry *Phillips*, Rector of Lawrenny, Pemb. to Grace-Katherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. T. Lewis, M.A. Vicar of Bridstowe.—At Dublin, the Rev. J. W. *Bowles*, Rector of Castle-town-arra, Tipperary, to Anne-Charlotte, eldest dau. of W. H. Gabbett, esq. of Caherline, Limerick.

OBITUARY.

COUNT VON MENSENDORFF POUILLY.

June 28. At Vienna, in his 76th year, Emanuel Count von Mensdorff Pouilly, (in Bohemia,) G.C.B.

He was born on the 24th Jan. 1777; and was a distinguished officer in the army of Austria.

He married Feb. 22, 1804, the princess Sophia Frederica Carolina Louisa, eldest daughter of Francis Frederick Anthony reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld, and sister to the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians. He was thus by marriage uncle both to her Majesty Queen Victoria and to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

The Count was left a widower on the 9th July, 1835; he had issue four sons, all in the Austrian military service, and of whom the second is now Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg. Count Alexander-Constantine-Albert is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, of which his father was a Grand Cross.

LORD ABERCROMBY.

June 25. At Airthrey Castle, co. Stirling, aged 52, the Right Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, third Lord Abercromby, of Aboukir, and of Tulibody, co. Clackmannan (1801), Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, and a Colonel in the army.

He was the grandson and representative of Sir Ralph Abercromby, the conqueror of Egypt, after whose death on the field of Alexandria, his widow was created a peeress in 1801. His lordship's father George succeeded his mother in 1821, and died in 1843. His mother was the Hon. Montagu Dundas, third daughter of Henry first Viscount Melville.

In July 1824 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Clackmannan, on the resignation of Mr. Bruce. In the Parliament of 1826 Mr. George Edward Graham was elected for that county; Mr. Abercromby was re-chosen in 1830; but did not propose himself again in 1831. In 1837 he was a candidate for Stirlingshire, when the former member Mr. Forbes was returned, having polled 359 votes, one more than Mr. Abercromby; but the latter was seated on petition, and sat for that county until the dissolution in 1841. At that time he was re-chosen for the county of Clackmannan, but resigned his seat in the February of the following year.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1843. Although

deprived of his eyesight, his lordship was remarkable for the interest he took in improving his estates, and in the affairs of the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan.

Lord Abercromby married, April 3, 1832, Louisa Penuel, daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, a lord of session and justiciary in Scotland; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two daughters and three sons.

His eldest son and successor George Ralph was born in 1838.

THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

June 29. At the National Hotel, Washington, aged 75, the Hon. Henry Clay, sometime Secretary of State.

Henry Clay belonged to the second generation of American statesmen, but he may be ranked amongst the first class of American worthies, and while his country will deservedly pay the highest honours to his memory, his virtues and his talents entitle him to be regretted by the world. In that new hemisphere where so little is old or venerable, Mr. Clay seemed at the close of his long life to be invested with something of antique greatness, and to represent the spirit of a wiser and severer age, transmitted to himself from the founders of the American commonwealth. For whatever democratic institutions may have done for the United States, they have apparently failed to perpetuate or reproduce that lofty character for political principle and personal dignity which gave the earlier American statesmen their place in history. Mr. Clay, however, may be classed with them, and his death closes the epoch to which those great citizens belonged.

Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia, consequently only three years after the Declaration of Independence, and in the state which was to produce some of the first champions and governors of the American Confederation. His life includes the whole era of his country's history, from the doubtful contest of a revolted colony and the formation of the Union to the present exalted condition of its prosperity and power. He was the youngest of the seven children of the Rev. John Clay, who died in 1781. His mother's name was Hudson, and was remarried to Captain Watkins. After an ordinary school education, he was placed in the office of Peter Tinsley, esq. clerk of the chancery at Richmond; and afterwards became the favourite pupil of Chancellor Wythe, whose generous

friendship was the stepping-stone to his fortunes. At the early age of twenty he began to practice the law with success at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, which he thenceforth adopted as his own. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the Convention to form a State Constitution for Kentucky, in which capacity he endeavoured, though in vain, to introduce measures for the gradual eradication of slavery. The Assembly of Kentucky raised him at an unusually early age to the high post of Senator of the United States, which he continued to occupy during great part of his life. In one of the intervals, however, in his senatorial career he was returned to the House of Representatives, which chose him Speaker; other interruptions were caused by his temporary acceptance of office.

In 1813 we find Mr. Clay eagerly advocating the necessity of war with Great Britain, and his speech on the new Army Bill of that date bears few traces of the systematic policy of the Whig party to which he belonged, or of the habitual moderation of his character. Yet he was attached to the mission of Mr. Adams and Mr. Gallatin, which negotiated the treaty of Ghent in the following year, and completed the peace by the subsequent commercial convention concluded in London. He refused a mission to Russia under President Madison, and he declined office under President Monroe, for the part which he continued to take in political life never diverted him from his highly successful practice at the bar. But his influence was powerfully exerted in 1824 to carry the Presidential election in favour of John Quincy Adams, and when that contest was decided in favour of his friend, he accepted under him the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Clay was almost a solitary example of a man who ranked equally high as an advocate, a parliamentary orator, and a minister, and shone alike at the bar, in the senate, and in the cabinet. Yet but a small portion of his life was spent in power, and although he was regarded by his countrymen as the first citizen of his age, his hopes of attaining the highest position in the executive power were repeatedly disappointed; he passed his life under the governments of men very inferior to himself in wisdom and energy; and his illustrious qualities excluded him from the direct government of the American people. He made fewer concessions than any statesman of his time and country to popular clamour. He adhered more closely than his rivals to fixed principles and traditional rules. Though somewhat more advanced in his opinions than the old Federalist party, he defended their doc-

trine with great spirit on the important question of internal improvements; and he devoted his influence and authority at all times to preserve the great principle of the maintenance of the Union.

More than once the judicious acts of compromise proposed by Mr. Clay were the means of terminating the most formidable differences that have yet arisen between the States, and on all these questions his policy was uniformly regulated by the strictest adherence to the great lessons of Washington. Thus he allayed the dispute as to the unconditional admittance of Missouri into the Union; he contributed to that adjustment of the tariff of the United States which reclaimed South Carolina from her course of nullification of the Federal law; and his last great act was the settlement of the terms on which California and the newly-conquered territories were admitted to the Confederation without prejudice to the influence of the North, and without extending the curse of slavery to new lands. At an earlier period of his life he had warmly advocated the cause of South American independence, and the early recognition of the revolted colonies of Spain. He adopted with enthusiasm the idea of a combined American policy, to the exclusion of European influence on that continent; but he gave no encouragement to the schemes of Texan annexation or to the spoliation of Mexico, and he expiated his tardy assent to that unjust and aggressive war by the loss of one of his sons, who was killed in action. Probably it was this strong and exclusive American feeling, which was honourable, as a form of patriotism, that led Mr. Clay into the principal error of his political life; for unquestionably his authority and his arguments were the stronghold for many years of the system of high tariffs and protective duties in the United States. It is strange at this day to turn back to the narrow and erroneous views of so eminent a man. In 1820, for instance, he declared in Congress that Europe had almost reached her utmost limit of capacity in consuming the surplus produce of America, and that they had passed the *maximum* of foreign demand for breadstuffs and tobacco; whence he inferred that the strictest laws were to be enacted for the exclusion of those commodities of European production which could alone be given in exchange for articles of American export. There can be little doubt that the delusions of Mr. Clay and his Whig friends on these subjects have considerably prolonged the existence of high protective duties in the United States, and that these views have been equally injurious to their party interest and the public prosperity.

Yet the name of Henry Clay deserves to rank among the best servants of his country, for nothing low or unworthy ever crossed his career. He was a fervent but judicious lover of freedom, and a careful minister to the general interests. Though connected by the strongest ties with Kentucky, a slave State, and compelled to deal with the institutions of the South as he found them, he never defended them like Calhoun, or allowed them to warp his principles of justice or humanity. Towards foreign nations his policy and language were generally conciliatory and pacific, and the last desire of his life was to appear once more in the Senate of the United States to denounce the absurd and mischievous doctrine of intervention which Kossuth has been labouring to instil into the populace. His highest ambition remained unsatisfied, and it doubtless cost him a pang to receive the announcement that the Whig convention of 1848 had adopted General Taylor, and not himself, as its candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, if others ruled by the favour of an easier fortune, none more deserved to exercise supreme power. But the life of Mr. Clay is another example of the caprices and accidents which determine the gift of elective power; and, where universal suffrage is to seek the worthiest citizen, it will ever be easier, as it was in Athens, to ostracise than to reward him.—(*Times*.)

Mr. Clay married in 1799 Lucretia, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart, of Lexington, and had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Only two sons survive. Henry, the third son, was killed at the battle of Buena-Vista in Mexico, in Feb. 1847.

Mr. Clay had been rapidly sinking, but the very near approach of his death was not anticipated, and his physician was absent at the time of his dissolution. His eldest son, Thomas Hart Clay, and Governor Jones, of Tennessee, were the only persons present at the time. His mind retained its clearness to the last, but his body was so wasted that he lay for weeks as helpless as an infant.

The funeral obsequies were performed on the 1st July, at Washington, where the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the city councils of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Baltimore delegation, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, assembled, and the procession moved from the hotel at 12 o'clock. The coffin was placed on a gorgeous funeral car, constructed for the occasion, and drawn by six white horses. The committee of arrangements wore white, and the pall-bearers black scarfs. The President of the United States, the Secre-

tary of State, and the other members of the Cabinet, attended in the Senate Chamber to receive the procession. When all had taken the places assigned them, the Rev. C. M. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, read the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing at the 36th verse, and afterwards delivered a sermon, taking for his text, "How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!"—Jeremiah, xlviii. 17. A silver plate covering the glass over the face of the corpse was then removed, when the President and cabinet, senators, representatives, diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, clergymen and physicians, and all present, drew near, and, amid the most impressive silence, took a last view of the features of the great and illustrious deceased. This over, the corps was removed to the Rotunda, where the same gratification was accorded to the citizens at large. The corpse was then removed from the Rotunda to the railroad station, escorted by four military companies and a large procession of citizens, to be conveyed to Kentucky.

"On his retirement from the State Department, at the close of John Q. Adams's administration, Mr. Clay is stated to have confided to General Jessup all the original manuscripts and rough drafts which he had written whilst Secretary of State. These were to be used after his death—in justice to his memory, in case the calumny should be revived that, although he spoke well, he could not write. The manuscripts," adds the writer in the *New York Herald*, "are very voluminous,—filling a large trunk and a box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest."

SIR GEORGE HENRY SMYTH, BART.

July 11. At Berechurch-hall, near Colchester, in his 68th year, Sir George Henry Smyth, the fifth Baronet (1665), late M.P. for Colchester.

He was the only son of Sir Robert the fifth Baronet, M.P. for Colchester, by the daughter of H. Blake, esq. and was born on the 30th Jan. 1784. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, April 12, 1802.

He was first elected for Colchester at the general election in 1835, when the poll had the following termination—

Richard Sanderson, esq.	637
Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.	568
H. Tufnell, esq.	505

Again in 1837—

Richard Sanderson, esq.	472
Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.	435
James Ruddell Todd, esq.	306

In 1841 the same members were returned without a contest. In 1847 he was

placed at the head of the poll, whilst Mr. Sanderson was excluded—

Sir George Henry Smyth . . .	573
Joseph Alfred Haricastle, esq. . .	596
Richard Sanderson, esq. . .	531

He resigned in Feb. 1854, in consequence of declining health, having consistently supported Conservative politics.

Sir George was of a warm-hearted, generous, and hospitable disposition, and was considered a fine specimen of the old English gentleman. He married, July 30, 1816, Eve, daughter of George Elmore, esq. of Pencon, co. Southampton; and had issue an only child, Charlotte, married to Thomas Waite, esq. of Wethersfield-hall, Essex, and who died Oct. 17, 1845; whose eldest daughter is the heir to her grandfather's estates. The Baronetcy devolves on his cousin, now Sir Robert Smyth.

VICE-ADMIRAL JACKSON.

Latdy. Robert Jackson, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

He entered the service in 1781 as ordinary on board the *Santa Margarita* 16, employed on the American station; where in the following year he assisted in the capture of the French frigate *Amazon*. He served subsequently in the *Santa Leocadia*, *Winchelsea*, and *Salisbury*; was made Lieutenant in 1790, and appointed in 1791 to the *Savage* sloop, in which he was present at the capture of Ostend in 1793. He afterwards served in the *Rose* 18, and contributed to the reduction of Martinique; in the *Beaulieu*, *Aimable*, and *Doris* frigates, the *Queen Charlotte* 100, the flagship of Lord Keith, *Formidable* 98, and Lord Keith's flag-ships *Foudroyant*, *Barfleur*, and *Queen Charlotte* again. On the destruction of the last ship by fire in 1800, he assumed the command of the *Chameleon* sloop; and in May following of the *Bonne Citoyenne* corvette, in which he captured, on the last day of the century, the Spanish privateer *Vivas* of ten guns. In 1801 he received the Turkish gold medal for his services in Egypt; and on the 6th Oct. that year he was promoted to the rank of Commander. Two days later, he was appointed to the *Tiger* 74. He returned to England in the ensuing June; and was lastly employed as flag-Captain to Lord Keith, on the North Sea and Channel stations, from Jan. 1806 to June 1807 in the *Edgar* 74, and again (with the exception of a few months in 1814-15) from Feb. 1812 to 1815, in the *San Josef*, *Queen Charlotte*, and *Ville de Paris*.

He became a Rear-Admiral January 10, 1837, and a Vice-Admiral March 8, 1847.

CAPT. T. L. ROBINS, R.N.

July 1. At Oxford, in his 65th year, Thomas Lawrence Robins, esq. Commander R.N., Governor of Oxford Castle.

He first went to sea in 1798, was at the attack of the *Boulogne flotilla*, and in 1801 at the battle of Copenhagen. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1805, for gallant conduct at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, on board Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*. Joining next the *Pallas*, he gained distinction for his conduct at the destruction of the *Semaphores*, and at other operations along the French coast in 1806. After several years' service in various ships as First Lieutenant, Mr. Robins was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1821. His last employment about was as Second Captain of the *Gaister* 42, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Hardy during the experimental cruise of 1827; and he was raised to the rank of Commander in 1821.

Having been for some years on shore, Capt. Robins in 1837 was elected by the magistrates of the county to the office of Governor of Oxford Castle. To the duties of that office Capt. Robins brought great energy; and he has uniformly exercised that system of discipline which in the government of a prison, under modern legislation, was so cognate with his former professional habits.

He had been for some months, at intervals, under medical treatment; and it had recently become apparent to those who had frequent intercourse with him that his health was entirely failing. After having been in a pleasure boat with his family on the Isis, he was walking home, when he suddenly fell in St. Aldate's-street, and died in the gateway of New Inn. A coroner's inquest gave their verdict, Died of disease of the heart.

By the decease of Captain Robins the prison has lost a governor who was remarkable not more as a disciplinarian than for the kindness and humanity he shewed to those under his charge; whilst the magistrates of the county have lost a most diligent, upright, and conscientious officer. He has left a widow and six children.

COMMANDER F. E. FORBES, R.N.

March 25. At sea, on board H.M.S. *Tortoise*, whilst on his passage to St. Helena, for the benefit of his health, in his 34th year, Commander Frederick Edwyn Forbes, R.N.

He was born on the 3d April, 1819, the third son of John Forbes, esq. F.R. Ast. S., a retired Captain R.N., of Winkfield, in Berkshire, by Letitia-Mary, daughter of the late George White, esq. of Newington

House, co. Oxford, and of the Isle of Thanet.

He entered the navy on the 14th Aug. 1831, passed his examination Jan. 5, 1839, and served, as mate, in the *West Indies*, *South America*, and the *East Indies*, on board the *Skipjack* schooner, *Champion* 18, *North Star* 26, and *Cornwallis* 72, the flag ship of Sir William Parker. He was made Lieutenant Aug. 29, 1843, was appointed on the 7th of the next month to the *Superb* 16, and on the 2d July, 1844, to the *Wolf* 18, both in the *East Indies*; and served through the war in China. On the 19th Oct. 1846, he was removed to the *Penelope* steam-frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham on the coast of Africa.

In 1849 he was the British Envoy to the King of Dahomey, from whence he brought the little princess sent by King Gezo to Her Majesty, and who is receiving her education in this country. In September last he was sent on special service to the coast of Africa, and was engaged in drilling the native Christians of Abbeokuta, and organising an effective resistance to the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey. During his arduous exertions he was seized with fever and dysentery, and though rapidly moved to the coast and sent to sea, sank within two days of his leaving the land.

MAJOR WILLARD.

May 12. At his residence, the Greys, Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 78, Major Nicholas Willard, formerly of the King's Own Light Infantry, for many years an active magistrate of Sussex, a deputy lieutenant of that county and the Tower Hamlets, and a magistrate for Kent.

He was the fifth son of Thomas Willard, esq. of Eastbourne, by Harriet, daughter of William Davis, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

Major Willard was three times married. first, in 1808 to Mary-Ann, daughter of Nathaniel William Thomas, esq. of Cobb Court, Sussex, who died without issue, secondly in 1816, to Barbara-Bean, daughter of G. Bayly, esq. of Storrington, co. Sussex, Captain in the 74th Regt. and by her he had a daughter, Harriot-Davis, married in 1840 to William Hood, esq. of London; thirdly, in 1819, to Louisa, daughter of Colonel Robert Greene, of Greenvale, in Ireland, and by her he had a daughter, Charlotte-Frances.

WILLIAM SCROPE, ESQ.

July 20. In Belgrave-square, in his 81st year, William Scrope, esq. of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Scrope was the last male representative of a branch of the once illustrious and historical family of that name, which had been seated at Castle Combe, in Wiltshire, of which they possessed the manor and estate, from the reign of Edward the third; the great Lord Scrope of Bolton, Chancellor to Richard the Second, having held that property, which descended to the late Mr. Scrope in direct male line.

Mr. Scrope was an elegant classical scholar, and possessed many varied accomplishments, being especially one of the best amateur painters of his age. His landscapes have been often admired in the Exhibitions of the Royal Institution in Pall Mall.

In early life it was a frequent remark among his friends that he excelled in every thing that he chose to undertake. Being throughout life a zealous and expert sportsman, he amused the leisure and quiet of his later years by composing the two elegant volumes illustrative of the highest species of sport which this island affords, entitled "*Days of Deer-stalking*," and "*Days and Nights of Salmon-fishing*," which were published by Mr. Murray in 1839 and 1843, and have become extensively popular and passed through several editions.

The latter years of Mr. Scrope's life were passed much in retirement, owing to continued illness from hereditary gout and the infirmities of age. But his attachment to art survived to the last.

Mr. Scrope was married in early life to Emma, daughter and heir of Charles Long, esq. younger brother to Sir James Tilney Long, of Draycot in Wiltshire, by whom he had an only child Emma, married in 1821 to George Poulett Thomson, esq. brother to the late Lord Sydenham, who thereupon took the name and arms of Scrope in lieu of those of Thomson, and who has sat in Parliament since 1833 for the borough of Stroud in Gloucestershire.

ABEL ROUS DOTTIN, ESQ.

June 7. In Argyle-street, London, aged 84, Abel Rous Dottin, esq. of Bugle Hall, Hampshire, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and late M.P. for Southampton.

This gentleman was the elder son of the late Abel Dottin, esq. of Grenada Hall in Barbados, and of English and Newnham-Murren, co. Oxford, high sheriff of that county in 1764; by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Samuel Rous, esq. of Barbados, and Sarah Booth his wife, widow of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. Governor of that colony. His father's grandfather and great-grandfather were both members of the Assembly and Council of Barbados.

The deceased was formerly a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards. He resided for many years at Bugle Hall, Southampton; and at the general election in 1820 he became a candidate for the representation of that town. After seven days' poll he was within one vote of the former member Mr. Chamberlayne, the numbers being for,—

Sir W. De Crespigny . . .	559
William Chamberlayne, esq. .	473
Abel Rous Dottin, esq. . .	472

In 1826 Captain Dottin was returned with Mr. Chamberlayne, Sir W. D. Crespigny having retired; and in 1831 with Mr. James Barlow Hoy, on both occasions without a contest. He retired at the general election of 1831, having generally supported Conservative politics.

Captain Dottin married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, esq. of Ades in Sussex, Attorney-general of Barbados; but we believe has left no issue.

FREDERIC THACKERAY, M.D.

June 18. At his residence in St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge, in his 78th year, Frederic Thackeray, M.D. Consulting Physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

This gentleman was one of five brothers, all of whom attained celebrity in the various professions to which they attached themselves; and of these, the subject of this notice, Dr. Thackeray of Bedford, and Dr. Thackeray of Chester, all deceased, were physicians. The survivors are the present Rev. Martin Thackeray, late Fellow of King's college, and Archdeacon Thackeray of Ireland.

Dr. Thackeray was a fellow-pupil and student of Sir Astley Cooper, during the latter part of the last century, and accompanied that celebrated person to Paris. They there studied medicine in the French schools together, and witnessed some of the most horrifying scenes of the French Revolution. Dr. Thackeray graduated as a member of Emmanuel college, proceeding to his M.B. degree in 1815, and to that of M.D. in 1820. He commenced practice in Cambridge as a surgeon, and being pre-eminent for his skill in midwifery, on taking his M.D. degree, he became a practising physician, in which sphere his popularity was soon equal to that he had acquired as a surgeon. He was successively elected surgeon, physician, and consulting physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and he acted in the latter capacity up to the period of his decease. In the University Dr. Thackeray was several times one in the Caput, and as a public man his spirit was proverbial. He filled many civic offices in the course of his career, and the duties he undertook

were always zealously and efficiently discharged. His interest in the hospital, and all connected therewith, was evinced by the presentation some years ago of a quantity of medical works which formed the nucleus of the medical library at present in possession of that institution.

Manliness of character combined with amenity of disposition shone pre-eminent among the characteristics of the deceased; his purse was ever open to the needy, and his talents equally at the service of the rich and poor, the prospect of fee or reward never entering his mind when his aid was required on behalf of his suffering fellow-creatures. In private life, where his social qualities and virtues were better known, his loss will prove irreparable. He has passed to the tomb full of years and honours, possessed of the love and respect of all good men.

Dr. Thackeray was twice married—on the second occasion to Miss Crick, sister to the late president of St. John's college. This lady survives him. He leaves issue, one son by the first marriage, and one son and three daughters by the second.

The last illness of Dr. Thackeray was only of three days' duration, before which he was in vigorous health, and performing, in his usually energetic manner, the public functions in the discharge of which he took so great a delight.

THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.

Aug. 2. At Kilmun, Argyleshire, in his 80th year, Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and President of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Dr. Thomson was the seventh child and youngest son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Ewan, and was born at Crieff on the 12th April, 1773. He was first educated at the parish school of Crieff; and was sent, in 1785, in his twelfth year, by the advice of his uncle the Rev. John Ewan minister of the parish of Wittingham in East Lothian, a man of some independent means, to the borough school of Stirling, at that time presided over by Dr. Doig, the distinguished author of the *Letters on the Savage State*. Here he continued for two years, and acquired a thorough classical education, the benefits of which have been signally manifested in his numerous improvements of chemical nomenclature, now generally adopted in the science. In consequence of having written a Latin Horatian poem of considerable merit, his uncle was recommended by Principal McCormack of St. Andrew's to advise that he should try for a bursary at that university, which was open to public

competition. He accordingly went, in 1787, to that school of learning, which has produced among its celebrated scientific students in our own day, a Playfair, an Ivory, and a Leslie, &c., and, having stood an examination, carried the scholarship, which entitled him to board and lodging at the university for three years. In 1790 he removed and became tutor in the family of Mr Kerr of Blackshields, one of his pupils being afterwards well known in connexion with the bank of Leith. At the end of 1795, being desirous of studying medicine, he repaired to Edinburgh, and resided with his elder brother, now the Rev. James Thomson, D.D., minister of the parish of Eccles, in Berwickshire, one of the fathers of the Church of Scotland, the author of many articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and of a recent work on the Gospel by St. Luke, who had succeeded the late Bishop Walker as colleague to Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Gleig (father of the present eminent Inspector of Army Education,) in the editorship of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In the session of 1795-96 Dr. Thomson attended the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, of whom he always spoke in terms of the utmost veneration and of gratitude for those instructions which first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemistry. In this session he wrote the article "Sea" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In Nov. 1796, he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of the *Encyclopædia*, and he remained in that position till 1800. During this period the first outline of his system of chemistry appeared in that work under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. These were all published before the 10th Dec. 1800, when it was stated, in the preface by Dr. Gleig, that of the author "of these beautiful articles, a man of like principles with Dr. Robison, it is needless to say anything, since the public seems to be fully satisfied that they prove their author eminently qualified to teach the science of chemistry." From this authority we infer that it was during the winter session of 1800-01, that Thomson first gave a chemical course. He was consequently a lecturer for the long period of fifty-two years, and, as he used latterly to say, he believed he lived to be the oldest teacher in Europe.

It was in the article Mineralogy, written about 1798, that Dr. Thomson first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. In this article he arranges

minerals into genera, according to their composition. Thus his first genus is A, or alumina, under which are two species, topaz and corundum, in accordance with the analyses of the day. The second genus is A M C, comprising spinell, which, according to Vauquelin, contained alumina, magnesia, and chromiand. The fourth genus is S, including the varieties of silica or quartz. The eighth genus is S A G, or silica, alumina, and glucina, including the emerald or beryl; and thus he proceeds throughout. In the several editions of his System, the first of which (a development of the original article in the *Encyclopædia*) was published in 1802, he continued the same arrangement and symbols, and was thus not only the originator of symbolic nomenclature in modern chemistry, but was the first chemist to bring mineralogy systematically within the domain of that science. In the third edition of his System, published in 1807, in illustrating the atomic theory of Dalton, and in his article on oxalic acid, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1808, he freely uses symbols. Berzelius, who appeared some years later on the chemical stage, being Dr. Thomson's junior by five years, published in 1814 a work in Swedish, in which he adopted the system of symbols used by Dr. Thomson, with some modifications (the introduction of Latin initials in certain cases), but he strictly "followed the rules for this purpose given by Thomson in his System of Chemistry." The work in which this passage occurs was sent by Berzelius to Dr. Thomson, in the same year, with a request that he would procure a translator for it. The task was performed by Mr. John Black, afterwards editor of *The Morning Chronicle*.

Dr. Thomson graduated in 1789. He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind it is believed in Great Britain. Among those who worked in his laboratory was Dr. Henry of Manchester, who there made many of his experiments on the analysis of the constituents of coal-gas. During this period Dr. Thomson made his important investigations for government on the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life the arbitrator in many important revenue cases. He likewise invented his saccharometer, which is still used by the Scottish excise under the title of Allan's saccharometer.

In 1807 he first introduced to the notice of the world, in the third edition of his System, Dalton's views of the atomic theory, which had been privately commu-

nicated to him in 1804. He did not confine his remarks to mere details, but made many important new deductions, and by his clear, perspicuous, and transparent style, rendered the new theory soon universally known and appreciated. Had Richter possessed such a friend as Thomson, the atomic theory of Dalton would have been long previously fully discovered, and attributed to Richter. In Dr. Thomson's papers on this theory, which occupied much of his thoughts, from the mathematical precision which it promised to impart to the science, numerous suggestions were cautiously offered, which have been subsequently developed and confirmed.

About 1802 Dr. Thomson invented the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, in which he introduced the oxygen and hydrogen into one vessel; but the whole apparatus having blown up and nearly proved fatal to him, he placed the gases in separate gas-holders. His apparatus of this description has been annually exhibited in the Chemistry class of the College of Glasgow, and has been figured in Dr. R. D. Thomson's "School Chemistry." At that time he made many experiments on its powers of fusion, but as Dr. Hare had invented an apparatus at the same time, and published his experiments, Dr. Thomson did no more than exhibit the apparatus in his lectures.

In August 1804, in a paper on lead, he first published his new nomenclature of the oxides and acids, in which Latin and Greek numerals were made to denote the number of atoms of oxygen in an oxide. This paper was translated in France; and the nomenclature speedily introduced into that country.

All these inventions were merely parts of the arrangement adopted in his *System of Chemistry*, a work which has produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnæus, and Jussieu effected for botany. The second edition was published in 1804 (the first large edition having been sold in less than ten months;) and it is most interesting to observe how his plan was developed with the progress of the science in the subsequent editions. It is sufficient to say that it was generally considered as a masterly arrangement, and used to be quoted by the Professor of Logic in Edinburgh, as an admirable example of his analytic and synthetic methods. Previous to the publication of this system British chemists were contented with translations from the French, and hence it was believed on the continent that "Britain possessed scarcely a scientific chemist." When we recollect that many of these remarkable views were devised by the self-

taught chemist, in a narrow close in the High-street of Edinburgh, the author being in the receipt of a salary of 50*l.* a-year, from which he sent 15*l.* to his aged parents; when we contrast such a picture with the costly education and refined apparatus of the modern laboratory, it is impossible to avoid the inference that Britain has just lost a genius of no common order.

During the first years of this century, he discovered many new compounds and minerals, as chloride of sulphur, allanite, lodalite, &c.; but to give a list of the numerous salts which he first formed and described during his onward career would be difficult, as he scarcely ever treated of them in separate papers, but introduced them into the body of his *System*, without any claim to their discovery. His exact mind was more directed towards accurate knowledge and principles than to novelties, merely for their own sake, although there is probably no chemist who has added so many new bodies to the science. Hence many of his discoveries have been attributed to others, or rediscovered over and over again; as was the case with many of his chromium compounds—viz. chlorochromic acid, the two potash oxalates of chromium, terchromate of silver, potash chromate of magnesia, chromate of chromium, hyposulphuric, and (1817) hyposulphurous acid, &c. &c. all of which were examined by him nearly a quarter of a century ago.

In 1810 Dr. Thomson published his *Elements of Chemistry*, in a single volume, his object being to furnish an accurate outline of the actual state of the science. In 1812 he produced his *History of the Royal Society*, a most important work, as shewing the influence which that society produced on the progress of science. In August, 1812, he made a tour in Sweden, and in the following year published his *Observations*, containing a very complete view of the state of science and society in that country.

In 1813 he removed to London, and started the *Annals of Philosophy*, a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822, when the numerous calls upon his time in the discharge of the duties of his chair at Glasgow compelled him to resign the editorship in favour of Mr. Richard Phillips, one of his oldest friends, who predeceased him by one year. The journal was in 1827 purchased by Mr. Richard Taylor, and was merged in the *Philosophical Magazine*.

In 1817 Dr. Thomson was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; and in 1818, at the instance of the late Duke of Montrose, Chancellor

of that institution, the appointment was made a professorship with a small salary under the patronage of the crown. As soon after his appointment as he was enabled to obtain a laboratory he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of unparalleled work in the whole range of the science, in 1825, by the publication of his "*Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment*," in 2 vols. It contained "the result of many thousand experiments, conducted with as much care and precision as it was in his power to employ," including the specific gravities of all the important gases, ascertained by careful experiment. In these researches he had associated with him Mr. Alexander Harvey as his assistant, a gentleman possessed of high mechanical and intellectual talents, who has since risen to eminence as a valuable citizen and magistrate of his adopted city.

After the publication of this work, he devoted himself to the examination of the inorganic kingdom of nature, purchasing and collecting every species of mineral obtainable, until his museum, which he has left behind him, became not only one of the noblest mineral collections in the kingdom, but a substantial monument of his taste and of his devotion to science. The results of his investigation of minerals were published in 1836 in his *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology*, in 2 vols. and contained an account of about fifty new minerals which he had discovered in a period of little more than ten years.

In 1830-1, Dr. Thomson published his *History of Chemistry*, a masterpiece of learning and research. During these feats of philosophic labour, the eyes of the community were attracted to Glasgow as the source from which the streams of chemistry flowed, the class of chemistry and the laboratory being flocked to as to fountains of inspiration. Among his older pupils, John Tennant, of St. Rollox, Walter Cowen, Alexander Harvey, Thomas Graham, Thomas Clark, Andrew Steel, James F. W. Johnston; and of a junior class, Thomas Andrews, R. D. Thomson, William Blythe, of Church, Andrew P. Halliday, of Manchester, Thomas Richardson, John Stenhouse, John Tennent, of Bunnington, &c. have all occupied positions as chemical teachers or manufacturers of the highest character in the kingdom.

Dr. Thomson introduced a system of giving annual reports on the progress of science in his *Annals of Philosophy*; the first of these was published in 1813, and the last in 1819. These reports were characterised by his usual perspicuity and love of *summa cuiusque* which distinguished his

conduct through life, and were composed with a mildness of criticism far more conducive to the dignity of the science than those which, three years after his reports had ceased, were begun by the distinguished Swedish chemist, Berzelius. In 1835, when Dr. R. D. Thomson started his journal, "*The Records of General Science*," his uncle contributed to almost every number, and encouraged him by his sympathy in his attempts to advance science.

Dr. Thomson continued to lecture till the year 1841, discharging all the duties of his chair without assistance; but being then in his 69th year, and feeling his bodily powers becoming more faint, he associated with him at that period his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, who was then resident in London. He continued, however, to deliver the inorganic course only till 1846, when the dangerous illness of his second son, from disease contracted in India, hurried him for the winter to Nice, and his nephew was appointed by the university to discharge the duties of the chair, which he has continued since to perform. Of the hardship of being obliged in his old age thus to toil in harness, and to have no retiring allowance, he never murmured or complained. But there were not wanting suggestions, that one who had raised himself to eminence from comparative obscurity, and who had benefited his country in no common measure, might have been relieved in some degree by the guardians of the state, without popular disaffection, from fatigues which even a green old age cannot long sustain. Dr. Thomson continued to attend the examinations for degrees for some years after retiring from the duties of the chair; but in consequence of the increasing defect in his hearing, he ultimately gave up this duty, and confined his public labours to attendance at the fortnightly meetings of the winter session of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow (of which he was president from the year 1834) until the last two sessions—his last appearance there having been on the 6th Nov. 1850, when he read a biographical account of his old and affectionate friend, Dr. Wollaston.

Dr. Thomson married, in 1816, Miss Agnes Colquhoun, daughter of Mr. Colquhoun, distiller, near Stirling; and was left a widower in 1834. He has left a son, Dr. Thomas Thomson, of the Bengal army, the author of *Travels in Tibet*, about to appear—the result of several years' researches into the botany and physical structure of the Himalaya Mountains, and a daughter, married to her cousin, Dr. R. D. Thomson.

A portrait of Dr. Thomson has been painted for the Glasgow Philosophical Society, by Mr. J. Graham Gilbert, R.S.A., and an engraving from it is now in preparation.—*Abridged from the Literary Gazette.*

JOHN PAINTER VINCENT, Esq.

July 17. At his country residence, Woodlands Manor, near Wortham, Kent, in his 75th year, John Painter Vincent, esq. late Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He commenced the study of the profession at a very early age, and on the 20th of March, 1800, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which excellent establishment he was twice elected President—viz. in 1832 and again in 1840—having previously served all the collegiate offices. He was for many years one of the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and after his retirement from the active duties of his profession he published, in 1847, the results of his observations on some of the parts of surgical practice, with an inquiry into the claims that surgery might be supposed to have for being classed as a science. This work was hailed with great satisfaction by his numerous friends and admirers.

The deceased has left a widow, three sons, and a large body of friends to deplore the loss of one of the most kind-hearted of men. The Rev. Richard Painter Vincent, youngest son of the deceased, is the perpetual curate of Woodlands—a church built and to a great extent endowed through the instrumentality of the family. He leaves another son, also in the Church, the Rev. Osman Vincent, and John Vincent a barrister-at-law.

JAMES SAVAGE, Esq.

May 7. In his 74th year, James Savage, esq. architect.

Mr. Savage was born at Hackney, April the 10th, 1779. After receiving his education at a private school, he was articled to Mr. Alexander, the architect of the London Docks, under whom he acted for several years as clerk of the works. In 1798 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and became subsequently a very constant contributor to their annual exhibition. In the year 1800 his design for improving the city of Aberdeen obtained the second premium of 150*l.*, he being then under twenty-two years of age. In 1805 he was the successful competitor among the numerous architects who submitted designs for rebuilding Ormond Bridge over the Liffey, Dublin; and in 1808 he furnished the design for Richmond Bridge, over the same river, which

was carried into effect. In 1806 he presented to the London Architectural Society, of which he was a member, an Essay on Bridge Building, which they published in the second volume of their "Transactions."

In 1815 his design sent in competition for a stone bridge of three arches over the Ouse at Tensford, in Bedfordshire, with the adjacent road and flood bridges, was selected by the magistrates of the county.

In 1819 his plans for building St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, were chosen from among above forty designs. This church is, in respect to construction and composition, an imitation of the Gothic churches of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and is remarkable for the ceiling of the nave, which consists of a groined vault of solid stone, whose lateral pressure is resisted by flying buttresses, also of solid stone. In the original design, the tower was terminated with an open spire, similar in principle to that of Sir Christopher Wren's church, St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; but the Board of Works considered it their duty not to sanction the construction of such a spire, and put their veto upon it accordingly.

In 1823 Mr. Savage's design for the new London Bridge was submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, when, with the view of showing that his plan, although novel, was neither crude, hastily conceived, nor wholly without practical exemplification, he instanced, among other matters, that: "In proportioning the parts of the arches of Chelsea Church and their buttresses, and determining their lines, he had used the same means as in arranging the plan for the arches and piers of his design for rebuilding London Bridge. At Chelsea they had been employed with complete success, there not being the slightest settlement in any part of the building, nor even a thread opening in any of the joints of the courses to indicate any strain or inequality of pressure." His design for the bridge was highly approved; but the committee, by the casting vote of their chairman, decided in favour of the design of the late Mr. Rennie.

Among several others, Mr. Savage was one who made a plan (in 1825) for improving the river Thames, but while the north bank was usually selected for the works, he chose the south; this scheme he named the Surrey Quay, which he proposed should extend from London Bridge to Bishop's-walk, Lambeth.

Much of his practice consisted in arbitration cases, and the investigation of architectural and engineering questions brought before the courts of law. Among these was the long protracted Custom

House case of the Crown v. Peto, in which the defendant attributed his success mainly to the able and irrefutable evidence of Mr. Savage.

In 1830 he succeeded the late Mr. Hake-will as architect to the Society of the Middle Temple. He erected the clock tower to their Hall, also Plowden-buildings in Middle Temple-lane, and other works.

About the year 1832 he was one of the active promoters of restoring and opening to public view that beautiful structure the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark, which, but for their timely interference, would have been shut out from view by the proposed new line of street forming the approach to new London Bridge.

In 1836 he published "Observations on Style in Architecture, with suggestions on the best mode of procuring Designs for Public Buildings and promoting the improvement of Architecture; especially in reference to a recommendation in the Report of the Commissioners on the Designs for the New Houses of Parliament." This pamphlet obtained extensive circulation.

In 1840 he was commissioned by the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple to prepare designs for the restoration of the Temple Church, and the works were fast progressing, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, when, as it would appear, the difficulty of pleasing in every particular the divided interests of both societies occasioned some trifling disagreement between them and Mr. Savage, which induced the Benchers to apply to other architects to carry on the works, which, after some delay, were, however, completed according to the original intentions of Mr. Savage, a few unimportant alterations having been introduced.

Among other buildings and works which he designed and executed, the following may be mentioned—Trinity Church, Sloane-street; St. James' Church, Bermondsey; Trinity Church, Tottenham-green; St. Mary's Church, Ilford, Essex; St. Michael's Church, Burghley-street, Strand; St. Thomas' the Martyr Church, Brentwood, Essex; St. Mary's Church, Speenhamland, near Newbury, Berks; St. Mary's Church, Addlestone, Chertsey, Surrey; two bridges on the road made through the Crown Lands at Reading, Berks; the new floor and bell-frame, and repairs to the Broad Tower of Lincoln Cathedral to receive "Great Tom," recast by Mr. Meers, of London, in 1836; repairs to the belfry floor and bell frame of St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside, London, so as to enable the peal of twelve bells therein to be rung with safety, which had

not been rung out for very many years prior to the alteration; the Baptists' College, Stepney; Bromley and Tenterden Union Workhouses, &c. One of the last works upon which he was engaged, till within a few months of his death, was altering and beautifying the Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; he had previously executed great alterations and repairs to this church in 1827-8, when it was in fact nearly rebuilt.

Mr. Savage was one of the oldest members of the Surveyors' Club, and, for a long period of his life, member and chairman of the Committee of Fine Arts of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi, London. He was a member of the Graphic Society from the time of its formation, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the Architectural Society, and, for a short time, a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, from which difference of views upon some matters of regulation induced his early withdrawal.

With the exception of attacks of gout and rheumatism he enjoyed perfect health, till within six months of his death, which took place after a fortnight's illness. His remains were interred on the 12th of May, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea.—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*

MR. CLEMENT TAYLOR SMYTHE.

June 30. At his house in Brewer-street, Maidstone, aged 60, Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, a gentleman eminent as a genealogist and antiquary.

He was professionally a solicitor, and as such practised in Maidstone for many years. He was appointed Town Clerk on the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act; and held that office for four or five years. After being superseded in it, in consequence of a change of political feeling in the corporation, he was appointed High Constable to the County Court, in which situation he continued till his decease.

From his acquaintance with family history and genealogics, particularly with those connected with Kent, he was frequently consulted by persons making researches of this kind. His collections, genealogical as well as antiquarian, are believed to be extensive and valuable.

Though a collector nearly all his life, and devoting much of his attention to antiquarian research, he communicated but little to the public through the press. There is not, indeed, more that can be attributed to him in this way than a paper in vol. xxix. of the *Archæologia*, for 1849, p. 414—420, describing a Roman Villa

discovered at Brishing, near Maidstone; an account in the same volume, p. 421, of some antiquities found at Sutton Valence, also near Maidstone; some biographical particulars of Simon the die-engraver, in the Numismatic Chronicle about ten or twelve years since; as also an article under the signature of C. W. respecting the families of Tuke, Filmer, and Wyat, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1831, vol. i. p. 585.

His materials for a History of Maidstone are voluminous and valuable.

Mr. Smythe possessed great conversational powers, which were aided by a retentive memory, and an inexhaustible store of anecdote. His benevolence was often exercised for the public good, and it far outstripped the means at his command for gratifying its impulses. It was by his legal and antiquarian knowledge that he recovered for the town of Maidstone funds left for a public charity, which had improperly got into private keeping, and he sought no other reward for this and other good acts than the pleasure of doing them. Mr. Smythe was descended from one of the most ancient families of the county, and was unmarried.

ISAAC CULLIMORE, ESQ. M.R.S.L.

April 12. At Clapham, aged 61, Isaac Cullimore, esq. M.R.S.L.

Mr. Cullimore was a native of Ireland, and was from early life much interested in literary pursuits; latterly more especially in the investigation of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. He displayed great earnestness in examining astronomical data as the foundation of his chronological conclusions.

In 1842 he commenced a work entitled "Oriental Cylinders," derived chiefly from the collections of the British Museum, the late Duke of Sussex, Dr. Lee, Sir William Ouseley, and Mr. Curzon. One hundred and seventy-four cylinders are engraved in what has been published of this work; and it was expected that Mr. Cullimore had he lived would have continued the series.

He was the author of many papers communicated to the Royal Society of Literature, some of which were—

On the periods of the erection of the Theban Temple of Ammon. 1833. (Proceedings, i. 4.)

Report on the system of Hieroglyphic Interpretation proposed by Signor Jannelli. 1834. (Transactions, 4to. iii. 71–96.)

Remarks on the upper or collateral series of Princes of the Hieroglyphic Tablets of Karnak and Abydos. 1836. (Ibid. pp. 131–135.)

MRS. MARY ANN CLARKE.

June 21. At Boulogne, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke.

Mary Ann Clarke was the daughter of Mr. Farquhar, a corrector of the press in the office of Mr. Hamilton, printer, in London. At fifteen she eloped with Mr. Joseph Clarke, son of a builder on Snow Hill, who three years after married her, and by whom she had several children. Having separated from him, she was introduced to the notice of H.R.H. the Duke of York, and was kept as his mistress from 1803 to 1806, when she was discharged with a pension of 400*l*.

The events of 1809, in which this once fair, frail, and famous woman, played a prominent part, are almost forgotten. In the January of that year Colonel Wardle, an officer of militia, brought forward in the House of Commons a series of charges against the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness of York, to the effect that Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, who had been in favour but was now out of favour with the Duke, had long carried on a traffic in military commissions, not only with the knowledge but participation of his royal highness. He concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry, which, on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was determined should be of the whole House. The inquiry therefore commenced at the bar of the House, and lasted above two months, during which numerous witnesses were examined, amongst whom was Mrs. Clarke herself, and the most extraordinary disclosures ensued. It appeared that this woman had not only considerable influence in military but also in ecclesiastical concerns; having, upon one occasion, placed her own footman as a commissioned officer in the army; and, upon another, procured the honour of preaching before the king for O'Meara, an Irish clergyman. Applications were made to her for the deanery of Salisbury, and also for a bishopric. In short, there was hardly any department of the State to which her brokership did not extend; and the list of aspirants upon her ledger included persons of almost every station in society. So far Colonel Wardle established his case; but he failed in showing that the Duke had derived any pecuniary benefit from the traffickings of his mistress; he had, however, been clearly guilty of the almost equivalent and reprehensible part of knowingly suffering her to barter the patronage of his office for the support of herself and establishment. Public attention was entirely engrossed with the inquiry, and the House was never so well attended as during its progress, many of the members appearing highly edified by

the sprightly sallies of the artful courtesan, who was the principal witness interrogated. Though the duke was acquitted of personal corruption by a vote of the House, the impression of his negligence among many independent members, and the public in general, was such that he found it necessary to resign his employment. This seems to have been considered sufficient atonement, and the whole business was got rid of on the 20th of March. Sir Robert Dundas succeeded the Duke at the Horse Guards.

After this investigation Mrs. Clarke announced her intention of giving to the world a narrative of circumstances relating to that connexion, which was actually printed, but suppressed by the author on consideration of her receiving 7,000*l.* in ready money, and an annuity of 400*l.* for life, an annuity of 200*l.* for each of her daughters, and her son to be provided for. The printer received 15,000*l.* of the indemnification money, and thereupon the whole edition of 10,000 copies was committed to the flames, with the exception of one copy, which was deposited in Drummond's banking-house.

Subsequently the fair one quarrelled with Mr. Wardle, against whom an upholsterer recovered 1,400*l.* for furniture supplied her at the Colonel's instance, whilst the charges against the Duke were going on.* As a sample of her extravagance, Mr. Whitbread mentioned in the House that a service of gold plate she had purchased originally belonged to a prince of the Bourbon family.

Her misunderstanding with Colonel Wardle occasioned the publication of the book entitled "The Rival Princes; or, a faithful narrative of facts relative to the acquaintance of the author with Colonel Wardle Major Dodd, &c." in two volumes, royal 8vo. 1810, some account of which may be seen in our Magazine for that year, part ii. p. 546.

In 1813 Mrs. Clarke also published "A Letter to the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer," which subjected her to a prosecution for libel, and she received a confinement of nine months for the offence, a period which gave rise to many pleasantries at the expense of the judge, the famous Lord Ellenborough. The severity of the judgment was said to have been provoked by the judge having been foiled in his attempt to bully her; for on his asking her insultingly, "Under whose protection are you now living, madam?" "I had

hoped under Lord Ellenborough's," was the reply.

She had latterly for many years resided on the continent.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 16. At Braintree, Essex, the Rev. *Bernard Seale*, Vicar of that parish (1786), and Rector of Wellingall Spain (1801). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge. B. A. 1793, M. A. 1798.

May 17. At Brighton, aged 45, the Rev. *Edward Hamer Ravenhall*, M. A. Vicar of Leominster, Sussex. He was the youngest son of the late John Ravenhall, esq. of Clapham-Cumpton. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. B. A. 1830, M. A. 1833. at 1 was instituted to Leominster in 1836.

May 18. At Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Samuel Rogers*, Rector of that parish. He was of Wadham college, Oxford. B. A. Feb. 10. 1804. M. A. May 6 following.

May 20. At Woolwich, aged 47, the Rev. *Richard Martin*, Chaplain to the Cavalry Department; last surviving son of Michael Martin, esq. J. P., of Kinnaird, co. Clare.

At Chelsea, in his 62d year, the Rev. *Joseph George Best*, Vicar of Hanover church, Regent-street (1832). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge. B. 1820.

May 21. At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. *Edgar Goring*, Rector of Hawstead, Suffolk, for fifty-eight years. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford. B. A. 1786, M. A. 1788.

May 24. At Bury, Yorkshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Willan*, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Bury (1847), and for 33 years a Curate in that parish.

May 25. Aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Hill*, Rector of Stanton, Wore. (1799). He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. M. A. 1810.

May 26. At Mowley, aged 62, the Rev. *James Tindal*, Rector of Keston, Leic. (1817). He was of St. John's college, Camb. B. A. 1812, M. A. 1815.

May 27. Aged 40, the Rev. *Robert Boulton Davies*, B. A. Curate of Llanidloes.

At Hereford, aged 44, the Rev. *George Ludlowick Puckton*, Vicar of Kirkham, Lanc. (1848), late Student of Christ church, Oxford. M. A. 1834.

May 30. At Cologne, aged 41, the Rev. *Sebastian James Gamber*, Perpetual Curate of Sandgate, Kent (1848), fourth son of the late Sir James Gamber. He was of Magdalen hall, Camb. B. A. 1832.

June 1. At South Yarmouth, North Essex, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas Helen Ambrose*, Vicar of South Marston (1843), late of Trinity college, Cambridge.

June 2. At Frestwood, Wiltshire, Bucks, the Rev. *William Forster Lloyd*. He was of Christ church, Oxford. B. A. 1815, M. A. 1818.

At Haverley Castle, near Malvern, the Rev. *Thomas Alwater*, of St. George's hall, Cambridge. B. A. 1837.

June 3. At Helywood, the Ven. *Henry Edward Jolly*, D. D. Archdeacon of Kildare.

June 6. At Canterbury, aged 47, the Rev. *William Bennett*, Vicar of Martinstree, Sittingbourne, and a Minor Canon of Canterbury. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. B. A. 1787, M. A. 1811, was appointed Minor Canon in 1801, and presented to the vicarage of Martinstree in 1826.

At Yatebury, Wilts, aged 39, the Rev. *James Staughton Mowbray*, M. A. Rector of that parish, and F. S. A. He was the only son of the late Rev. William Mowbray Ayres, M. A. of H. M. House, co. Hereford, by Emma, daughter of his uncle, Down, esq. of Bawtwick manor-house, North Essex. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. B. A. 1842, M. A. 1849, and was presented to his living in 1843 by his uncle Major Genl. Sir James Mowbray Ayres, Bart. He married Jan. 17, 1849, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John Drake Bradbury of Plymouth, esq.

June 7. At Minehead, Somerset, aged 32, the Rev. *Alfred Martell*, Vicar of Weston, Herts (1849). He was of St. John's college, Camb. B. A. 1843.

* Colonel Wardle died in 1833. See a biographical notice of him in our Vol. I. New Series, p. 555.

At Capri in Italy, aged 84, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edward Taylor, uncle to the Marquess of Headfort. He was the 80th and youngest son of Thomas first baronet (first baronet) and was Governor of Trinity and Cambridge Universities. He was married to the Hon. Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard St. Lawrence, and to the present Viscountess Downshire, and had issue Thomas Edward Taylor Esq. Captain of the 10th Hussars and M.P. for the County of Devon, and four daughters.

June 8. At Rye, aged 77, the Rev. William John Herbert, LL.D. Rector of May, in the Tower, Essex (1832) and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Norfolk (1836). He was formerly of Cambridge, B.A. 1740, M.A. 1742, LL.D. 1747.

At Cambridge, aged 69, the Rev. John M. Allen, Rector of Trinity in that city (1817). He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.D. 1819.

At Cambridge, aged 69, the Rev. John M. Allen, Rector of Trinity in that city (1817). He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.D. 1819.

June 10. At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. Charles John Lee, LL.D. of that parish (1847). He was formerly a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806 as third wrangler, M.A. 1808, B.D. 1813.

June 11. At Tiverton, aged 79, the Rev. John Brown, M.A.

June 11. The Rev. Dr. May, LL.D. of Trinity College, London, Rector of Trillick, Jamaica, and formerly Curate of St. Mark's, Liverpool.

June 12. At Norfolk, the Rev. George Vane, Vicar of Litcham, Essex. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, B.A. 1821.

June 17. The Rev. John James, Vicar of Llan-gut-gan, Montgomery, and a member of that society. He was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1830, and was collated to his living in Dec. 1841, on the death of the Rev. David James, Vicar of Llan-gut-gan.

June 20. At Haverhill, Suffolk, the Rev. James Burdett, LL.D. Rector of that parish. He was a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated at the Free Grammar School in that town. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A. 1820, as eleventh wrangler, M.A. 1823, B.D. 1841. He was Fellow of Christ Church, and presented by that society to the living of Haverhill in 1830. Mr. Burdett was a person of considerable attainments, and was appointed by the University one of the Hebrew examiners. Having resided thirty years upon his fellowship, he was called to take a third college, and, in 1841, published a Reply to the Arguments of the Master of Christ Church, in relation to the Fellowship of William Lewis Fendley and Fischer, M.A. and consequent of the admission of the latter gentleman to the chair of Natural Philosophy in that University of St. Andrews, &c. pp. 70. The view which he took of this matter was ultimately confirmed by the judgment of the Visitor. Mr. Burdett was taken suddenly ill while performing his Saturday morning's duty, and died the same day.

At Bristol, aged 52, the Rev. Arthur Atcham, LL.D. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Andrew Atcham, and his aged mother died only one day before him. He was of Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824.

At Bristol, aged 52, the Rev. Richard Homer, Vicar of Regbury in Dorset, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's.

June 21. At Sutton, near Kingston, Surrey, aged 63, the Rev. Alexander Houlston Boulden, of Eastbury, Essex.

At Dorset, aged 68, the Rev. John Griffin, Rector of that parish (1829) and Perp. Curate of Weymouth. He was of Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1806.

At Dorset, aged 57, the Rev. William Richard, LL.D. Rector of Stoke Newington (1814) and Perp. Curate of East Lynn (1823).

June 24. The Rev. Warren McNeill, Vicar of Osmotherley, Yorkshire (1845), in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

June 27. At Clapham, in his 74th year, the Rev. John Bull, M.A. late Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, for many years Master of the Hospital and Free Grammar School at Clapham, Northamptonshire, and Curate of that parish, and formerly of Leicester. He married, secondly, in 1839 Elizabeth Maria, youngest daughter of William Esq. of Kennington, and niece to Major Macdonald, of the Marine House, Rye, Scotland.

June 28. At Northampton, the Rev. Thomas, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas, late Vicar of Barton on the Wye (1817) and Perp. Curate of Lower Wyke (1808), B.A. 1804 (1828), and 1830 (1838), in the same city.

At Reading, aged 71, the Rev. John Taylor, Rector of Walsley (1817) and Perp. Curate of Llanarthwy, Carmarthen (1840).

June 30. At Foulsham, the Rev. John, aged 81, the Rev. Robert Black, LL.D. Vicar of Foulsham.

July 1. At Clifton, aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Richard John Slutt, of Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. 1808.

July 8. At Clifton, aged 64, the Rev. George Herbert, Secretary and Agent of the St. James's Place, and Col. in the London.

July 11. At Southampton, aged 37, the Rev. Peter Manning, Curate of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1837.

July 14. The Rev. John William Pugh, Vicar of Llan-y-nawr, co. Carmarthen (1839). He was of Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1834.

At Bath, aged 47, the Rev. John Matthews Johnson, Vicar of that parish (1837). He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1821, M.A. 1832.

July 20. At Hinton, aged 45, the Rev. Thomas, Vicar of St. John's, Salisbury.

July 2. At Clifton, aged 81, the Rev. William Chapman, M.A. Vicar of Wotton (1808), and Rector of West Chayton, Surrey. He was Domestic Chaplain to his late R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 1. At Melbourne, Australia, John Kidd, M.D., F.R.C.S. Surgeon R.N. He received his medical education at Dublin and London, and entered the navy as a surgeon at an early age. He saw much service, and was Surgeon of H.M.S. *Castor* in the engagement with the rebel ship *Kawak* and *Heke* in Jan. 1815. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1816.

Feb. 4. At Melbourne, Port Philip, George Freeman, M.D., Surgeon, and son of the Rev. D.C. DeLafosse, A.M. Rector of St. George's.

Feb. 6. At Clifton, Port Philip, Samuel George, youngest son of John R. Nodding, Esq. of Clifton, near Hyde Park.

March 4. At Melbourne, near Melbourne, Mr. Henry Beckett, late of Bristol, fourth son of the late Thomas Beckett Esq. formerly of Devon.

March 6. At West Haddon, N. S. Wales, aged 63, Jane wife of Lawrence Potts, Esq. late of Sheffield, youngest daughter of the late Richard Edgworth, Esq. of Wallingworth, Lanc.

March 13. On board the H.M. Frigate *Porpoise*, an officer homeward bound from Madras, of consumption of the brain, caused by a fall whilst in the execution of his duty, aged 38, Henry Turner, midshipman, second son of John Turner Esq. of Chesham.

April 1. At Rangoon, Ensign A. S. Armstrong, of H.M. 61st Foot. He was killed on board the *Sesuvium*.

April 14. At Rangoon, Lieut. and Adjutant. Lieut. P. Dore, of H.M. 10th Regt.

April 19. At Rangoon, aged 33, Capt. Blandell, H.M. 51st Foot, son of William Blandell, Esq. of Crosby Hall, Lanc. He was struck by a shot on the 12th, when leading his company to attack one of the enemy's outposts.

[illegible]

At 11:00 AM, April 30, 1941, I met 1st Lt. Wethersall Smith, U. S. 1st. He came back from the Coast to be stationed at Sonowood. He had previously served in the Executive Gunnersy ship and terrible storm-frigate.

June 3 At La Cava, near Naples aged 34.

of being thrown from his horse, aged 67, Thomas Allan, esq. of the firm of Allan and Smith, Manchester merchants, Rastignoll street.

At Seaford, aged 41, Matthew Cooper, esq. surgeon.

At East Grinstead, Patty, wife of Robert Crawford, esq.

At Southampton, aged 89, Sarah, relict of William Richard Haynes, esq. of Lonesome-lodge, Surrey.

At Stockton House, Warw. aged 61, William Hodgson, esq.

Aged 7, William Page Kingdon, esq. Alderman of Exeter, of whom he was mayor in 1842-43.

At Epping, aged 66, Sir James N. M. Adam, Knt. of the Bath, Great Sampford, Essex, General Surveyor of the Metropolitan Sanitary Board. He was the second son of John Lord M. Adam, esq. the celebrated originator of the new roads and received the honour of Knighthood in 1831 in recognition of his father's merits. He was nominated a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex in 1848.

At Goring-on-Sea, South Minnia, aged 60, Thomas Hamilton Pickers, esq.

At St. Leonards-on-Sea, Georgiana, wife of John P. Lock, M.P.

At North Lodge, Regent's-park, aged 42, Mary, wife of Charles W. Jer, esq.

At Ipswich, aged 84, J. R. Walsh, esq.

July 1. At Epping, Stanley, Suffolk, Lucy-Skelton, dau. of the Rev. George Edwell.

At King's College, Northampton, aged 74, Maria, dau. of the late T. Boddington, esq.

At Ash-ford, Devon, in the parish of Rose Ash, Devon, aged 80, John Tanner Davy, esq.

Aged 4, John Harsworth, esq. son of the late Joseph H. esq. of Fenchley cloth manufacturer.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 83, Noel Thomas Smith, esq. M.P.

At Great Yarmouth, Thomas Titon, esq.

At South Merton, Jane, widow of Capt. Young, of the Albany Staff, and fifth dau. of the late Dr. Prentice, doctor of East Woodhay House.

July 2. At Clifton, Robert Whitley Lumley, esq. of Carey-st. and Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.

At Warrington, aged 88, Elizabeth Charles Little, esq. dau. of Dyer's-lane, London.

In Clarendon-st., Regents Park, Mary-Anne, wife of Samuel Chapman, esq.

At Bayle, Bath-shire, Alexander Baily, esq. many years factor to the Ear. of Seaford.

Aged 72, A. C. Peever, esq. of Higham House, Suffolk.

At Great Mowden, aged 33, Edmund Toomas, esq. of Kempsey, near Worcester.

At Lurley, Hants, aged 40, Mrs. Vincent, widow of F. Vincent, esq. of Newbury, leaving three children.

In High-street, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Wignall, esq.

At Epping, aged 37, Anne-Anne, wife of R. S. J. Winterton, esq. late of Skelney.

July 3. At Liverpool, John S. Duke, esq. late Governor of the Eastern India Co.

At Catterham, John Lewis Mortimer, Minister of the Gospel, of the late William Horlock M.P. esq. of Bolton House, Wiltshire. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 11, 1829, and went to the bar, &c.

At Dorchester, aged 4, Elizabeth, wife of John Walker, esq. late of Foston, Middlesex.

July 4. At Northampton, aged 11, J. Alston, esq.

In South Ambley-st. and the relict dau. of the late William H. esq. of Hatfield.

At Ambley, aged 27, Arthur G. G., second son of S. W. G. esq. Thaxted, Essex.

At the residence of the son, Ipswich, aged 7, Emily, relict of James G. G. esq. of the King's House, Bedford.

At Stoke, Staffordshire, John Mariner, esq. late of London.

At Kildale, Cumberland, aged 70, Mrs. Mounsey, relict of James Mounsey, esq.

At Henbury, near Bristol, aged 90, Marianne, widow of Sampson Pinkney, esq.

Aged 80, Mrs. James Strange, relict of James Strange, esq. Swinburn, and, on the same day, her son, aged 64, Robert Strange, esq. solicitor, of Devon.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 3, Edward Arthur Swaine, esq. of Leeds.

At Tipton, Devon, aged 65, Benjamin Henry Jones, esq.

At East Loos, aged 65, Ann, wife of John Nicholas, Capt. R.N.

At Epsom, Surrey, aged 80, Jas. Shotton, esq.

At Epsom, Essex, aged 74, Susan, widow of Marshall Turner, esq. of Boyers South Benfleet.

At Brusse, aged 53, Ann, relict of Lieut. Chas. Turry, R.N.

At Paris, aged 8, George Nagent, only son of the Marquess of Westmorland.

At Brighton, aged 8, Susan, relict of Andrew Andean, Walsall, esq. of Tavistock.

July 6. At Sheffield, aged 74, Jane, widow of Charles Brookman, esq.

At Brighton, aged 58, John Chowne, esq. of the same age, Brighton, and Freston-house, Lincolnshire.

At the late Mr. Elliot's, Southwell, Notts, aged 6, Maria-Anne, widow of the W. Cotton, esq. of Clapham Park, Surrey.

At Clapham, near Clapham, Alexander Craig, esq.

At Clapham, Lieut. Charles William Haughton, R.N. youngest son of the late James Haughton, esq. of Clapham, Essex.

July 7. At Clapham, aged 16, in the coast of Africa, was made Lieut. 1841, and afterwards served in the Manabur 72, War-spite 50, and as first of the Herald 6.

At Little Barningham, near Salisbury, Fanny, youngest dau. of Edward H. esq.

At Little Barningham, aged 47, Alfred Chabridge, esq.

At Little Barningham, aged 77, John H. esq. son of James Sadler, esq. of Doveridge, Derby, and only surviving member of the late Michael H. esq. M.P., F.R.S.

At Clapham, aged 80, Thomas Scott, esq.

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the 37th Regt. second son of the late Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh.

At Bayswater, age 77, Ann Elizabeth, relict of George Joseph Robinson, esq. solicitor.

At Ladbroke, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Richard Walpole, esq.

At Islington, late wife of James Welch, esq.

July 8. At Blackheath, aged 81, Robert Allen, esq.

At Amersbury, Wilts, aged 76, John Crocker Case, esq. nephew of the late Henry Bench, esq. of Cowesfield House, Wiltshire.

At Albury, Wilt, Anna, wife of Henry John James Colclough, esq.

By sea, the Lancaster Hotel, Covent Garden, aged 40, Nathaniel English, M.D. late surgeon of the Wellington, from Australia.

At St. Asaph, Denb., Georgiana Mary, wife of the Rev. Arthur Stanley, Vicar of that place and brother of the late John Stanley, esq. of Hatington Park, co. Warwick. She was the second dau. of the Rev. William Cookson, was married in 1841, and has left scs.

At Walthamstow, aged 39, L. Holme Twentymann, esq. merchant, London.

At Leamington, Anne Mary, wife of F. F. Wells, esq. and youngest dau. of the late John Wilkes Steppart, esq. of the High House, Campsey Ash, Suffolk.

Age 100, David William White, esq. of Brownlow Street, Bedford-row, formerly of Gosport.

At his residence, Rock Ferry near Liverpool, Isaac Worthington, esq. second son of the late Hugo Worthington, esq. of Ayringham, and nephew of the late Mr. Worthington, of Leicester.

July 9. At Scarborough, aged 80, Benjamin Agar, esq. of Brockfield, near York.

At Coketend House, South Weald, Essex, aged 71, Henrietta, widow of Richard Bishop, esq.

Aged 72, Joseph Duckert, esq. Fenchurch-st.

At the Yewage, Barton Stacey, Hants, aged 74, Durrey Darnley, esq.

At Port Becho, Mary, widow of Henry Gray, esq. of Osgang, and dau. of the late James Davidson, esq. W.S.

At Gilling, Yorksh., aged 83, Mary, widow of the Rev. Samuel Richard Hartley, M.A. of Haydenbriggs, and sister of the late Rev. John Galpin, B.D. of Sedbury.

At Blakenham, I.W., aged 67, James Rutherford, esq. of Nottingham-pl. Regent's-park.

At Birdbrook, Essex, Elizabeth, relict of John Simmonds, esq. late Major 5th Regt.

By hanging, hanged aged nearly 80, Mr. Absalom Bay Thorpe, of Seale-st. Lincoln's-inn.

Aged 48, William Farmer, esq. of Red Lion-sq.

At Abbeville, France, aged 73, Wm. Vowles, esq.

July 10. In Brunswick-sq. aged 78, Lucinda, relict of Henry Hawker Bourne, esq. of Springmount, Queen's co.

In Nottingham-terrace, Regent's park, Harriet, wife of the Rev. William Henry Charlton, M.A.

At M.hurst, aged 30, Dr. Gosden, Assistant Staff Surgeon, and late of the 84th Regt.

At M. Hartham, Kent, Benjamin Hardwick, esq. of Weavers Hall, London, solicitor.

William Kingleke, esq. of Leamington.

In Nottingham-sq. Harriet, wife of J. G. Leath, esq. M.D.

July 11. In New Bond-st. George Adams, esq. late Physician-General, Madras estab.

Aged 71, Edward Beane, esq. of Callogan-terr.

July 23. At Bristol, aged 17, William Henry, son of the Rev. James Tumpie Mansel, Chaplain to the Bridewell of that city.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
June 26 .	467	340	180	6	993	491	502	1554
July 3 .	416	383	187	1	987	516	471	1513
" 10 .	505	349	203	23	1080	555	525	1314
" 17 .	460	286	160	22	928	482	446	1438
" 24 .	483	271	156	2	912	458	454	1568

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JULY 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41 0	27 0	19 11	30 1	34 5	30 11

PRICE OF HOPS, JULY 26.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JULY 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 26.
Mutton 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 4,078 Calves 450
Veal 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 33,890 Pigs 360
Pork 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, JULY 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	69	53	29, 74	fr. cdy. hvy. rn	11	67	78	61	30, 14	fine
27	60	64	55	, 83	do. do. do. shra.	12	67	76	61	, 12	do.
28	62	64	59	, 71	do. do. do. do.	13	69	79	64	, 10	do. cdy. lbtng.
29	62	64	57	, 76	do. do.	14	69	78	66	, 01	do. do. do. hsh.
30	65	70	55	, 84	fine, do.	15	71	82	65	29, 95	do.
J. 1	63	68	58	30, 02	do. do.	16	72	82	65	, 92	do. do. h. r. th. l.
2	64	69	57	, 14	do. do.	17	72	74	62	, 79	rain, fair
3	67	72	62	, 15	do.	18	65	74	60	, 88	fine
4	69	78	66	, 07	do. do.	19	70	74	62	, 99	do.
5	81	89	82	29, 94	do. lightning	20	70	74	63	30, 01	do. cloudy
6	80	85	69	, 86	do.	21	70	75	62	, 0	do.
7	72	81	62	, 97	do.	22	65	73	60	, 15	rain, fine
8	72	79	65	30, 01	do.	23	65	71	60	, 6	fine, cloudy
9	73	85	69	, 03	do. cloudy	24	70	76	62	29, 88	do.
10	73	78	61	, 15	do. do.	25	65	71	62	, 75	cdy. rn. th. lng.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	2½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 224½	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	91 pm.	69 pm.	
29 225	101½	—	104½	—	100½	—	—	88 91 pm.	69 72 pm.	
30 225	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	89 91 pm.	72 69 pm.	
1 225	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	89 pm.	69 pm.	
2 —	101	—	104½	—	—	—	—	—	69 72 pm.	
3 225½	101½	—	104½	—	—	—	—	92 pm.	72 pm.	
5 225½	101	—	104½	—	—	—	—	—	72 69 pm.	
6 —	101½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	—	92 69 pm.	72 69 pm.	
7 226	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	271	—	72 pm.	
8 226	101	100½	104½	6½	—	—	272	90 pm.	69 pm.	
9 226½	101½	100½	104½	—	—	110½	—	—	69 72 pm.	
10 225½	101½	100½	104½	—	—	—	276	93 pm.	72 69 pm.	
12 —	101½	100½	104½	7	—	112½	280	90 pm.	72 69 pm.	
13 226½	101½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	280	94 91 pm.	72 69 pm.	
14 —	101½	100½	104½	7	—	111½	—	91 pm.	69 pm.	
15 226½	101½	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	91 pm.	72 69 pm.	
16 228	101½	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	—	69 72 pm.	
17 —	101½	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	—	72 69 pm.	
19 229	101½	100½	104½	—	—	—	—	94 92 pm.	72 69 pm.	
20 —	101½	100½	105½	7	—	112½	—	92 pm.	69 72 pm.	
21 229½	101½	100½	105	7	—	—	—	94 92 pm.	69 72 pm.	
22 229½	101½	100½	105	7	—	—	—	91 94 pm.	69 72 pm.	
23 229	101½	100½	105	7	100½	—	—	91 pm.	72 69 pm.	
24 230½	101½	100½	105½	—	—	—	—	—	72 pm.	
26 231½	101½	100½	105½	7	—	—	—	94 pm.	70 73 pm.	
27 232	101½	100½	105½	7	—	—	285	91 pm.	73 pm.	

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1852.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Francis Harwell, in his very interesting papers on Leibnitz, speaks of "the calumny that classed SPINOZA among Atheists." As Cudworth, and Bayle, and Clarke ranked Spinoza among the most formidable and undoubted of atheistical writers, and he has always, till of late days, been so considered without dispute, may I ask for the evidence that Spinoza believed in the existence of a Supreme mind, or a First cause possessing the attributes of intelligence, wisdom, and goodness, designing the happiness of created beings. This I conceive to be the belief or opinion of the Theist; and a short answer to this question will be read with satisfaction by many. Yours, &c. E. T.

A question which was recently mooted in the Court of Queen's Bench with respect to the use of DOMINOES at public houses, introduced the names of several old games now obsolete, reminding one of the continual change ever in progress in that as well as other popular habits and customs. The matter seems to be worth an historical note. Mr. Archbold moved for a *certiorari* to remove the conviction of one Ashton, a publican, for suffering the "unlawful game of dominoes" to be played in his house. The simple question was, whether the game of dominoes was an unlawful game. The 33rd Henry VIII. c. 9, enacted that no person should for gain keep any house or place of bowling, coyting, cloysh-cayls, half-bowl, tennis, dicing-table, or carding, or any other game prohibited by any estatute theretofore made, or any new unlawful game invented or to be invented; and the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 209, repealed the prohibition of games of mere skill, contained in the 33rd Henry VIII. such as "bowling, coyting, cloysh-cayls, half-bowl, tennis, or the like," leaving games of chance still under the prohibition. The game of dominoes was not mentioned in the statute of Henry VIII. and it was not an unlawful game at common law. Lord Campbell said he thought dominoes was a game of chance as well as of skill; much depended on the hand you got. In this respect it was like the game of whist. A rule nisi was granted.—Among more athletic games the most popular, before the use of Cricket, was certainly Bowls. Our great-grandfathers went to great expense in their Bowling-greens, which in many places are still remaining, and occasionally lead to absurd misapprehensions among modern inquirers into earth-works. On this point

we shall thankfully receive the remarks of our Correspondents.

E. G. B. in examining the Broad-sides preserved in the British Museum, among many other papers relative to the Quakers, has discovered another of the compositions of the fanatical Mrs. Joan Whitrow (whose history was noticed in our last volume). It is a denunciation of judgments to come, parodying the prophecies of the Old Testament; is addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament; and is dated from "Putney, April the 11th, 1696. This (it is added) I delivered into the King's own hands the 11th instant. JOAN WHITROW." At that time it was still usual for the sovereign to receive papers from their more humble subjects when riding or walking abroad.

In an article published in *The Builder* of August 7, Mr. Robert Hendrie has shown that the picture by Murillo, from Marshal Soult's collection, for which so unprecedented a sum was given by the President of the French Republic, has been incorrectly described as "The Conception of the Virgin." Its subject is properly termed the Assumption, a legend which is conventionally represented by appropriating the ideas conveyed in Revelations, xii. 1, "*Mulier amicta sole, et luna sub pedibus ejus, et in capite ejus corona stellarum duodecim.*"

In our May number, p. 523, the father and uncle of the late Master of Eton were confounded together. The late Rev. Dr. Keate, and his brother the present Robert Keate, esq. Her Majesty's Serjeant-Surgeon, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital, were sons of *William Keate*, a clergyman. Thomas Keate, esq. Surgeon-General to the Army, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital, was their uncle, and left only one son, the late Colonel Keate of the Foot-guards, and Equerry to his late R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, would be glad to ascertain, if possible, the antecedent and subsequent pedigree of CAPTAIN GRAVES (of Col. Stubber's regiment), who was slain with "divers other precious stout men" in an attack on the island, Limerick, during Ireton's siege of that city. [Sad News from Ireland, &c. Certified by a Letter from the Lord Deputy Ireton. London, 1651.]

H. O. inquires what was the opprobrious or otherwise offensive meaning of the word *Wekare*, the cry which gave rise to the riot at Cressage in Shropshire, in 1 Edw. I., as described in our July number, p. 59.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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"THE BATHS OF BATH."

IN the first book of the Peloponnesian war it is stated by Thucydides that "the people of the continent exercised robberies upon one another; and to this very day," he adds, "many people of Greece are supported by the same practices." The great historian especially names the Ozolian Locrians, Ætolians, and Acarnanians, and their neighbours on the continent, among whom, as he informs his readers, the custom of wearing their swords or other weapons required by their old life of rapine was still retained. "This custom," continues the writer, "of wearing weapons once prevailed throughout Greece, as the Louses had no manner of defence, as travelling was full of hazard, and the whole lives of the people were passed in armour, like barbarians. A proof of this," says the civilised Thucydides, "is the continuance still in some parts of Greece of these manners which were once with uniformity general to all. The Athenians were the first who discontinued the custom of wearing their swords, and who passed from the dissolute life into more polite and elegant manners."

What the Athenians did so long ago was not accomplished in our own metropolis until the end of the first quarter, or rather the beginning of the second half, of the last century. The example set by London was soon enforced at Bath—I say enforced, because there was a pleasant despot there who ruled so supreme that the very "Baths of Bath" seemed only to flow at his permission. In presence of Nash fell the swords and top-boots of the

squires, and the aprons of the ladies. The results thereof, at least of the putting aside the sword, at Bath and in London, and throughout the country generally, where gallants submitted to be disarmed in obedience to law or to custom, may be described in the language of Thucydides as applied to the Athenians, when they abandoned ruffianism and adopted refinement,—men "passed from the dissolute life into more polite and elegant manners."

Any one who will take the trouble to go carefully through the columns of the "Daily Post" or "Journal" of the years 1724, 5, 6, and 7, will find therein scattered yet ample proofs that dissoluteness and the sword were inseparable, drink lending fierceness to both. We find an illustration of this earlier than either of the periods named above. In 1716, for instance, Lord Mohun and Captain Hall forcibly carried off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, at the point of the sword. They were obliged, however, to surrender their prey; but they lay in wait for Will Montford, the player, who was supposed to be an admirer of the lady's, and of whom Hall was jealous, and barbarously murdered him in the streets. The "watch" had timidly offered to interfere, but the peer and his companions had driven them away, and then gaily proceeded to the consummation of a deed for which a triply-blind justice subsequently refused to exact retribution. It was this Mohun who afterwards fought the butchering duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton. He spent the previous night "at the bagnio" with his second, Major-General

M'Carthy, and he left it, as the "Post-boy" remarks, "seized with fear and trembling." "The dog Mohun," says Swift, "was killed on the spot; but while the duke was over him Mohun shortened his sword, and stabbed him in the shoulder to the heart." M'Carthy, like Hall, was a species of "bully" in the lord's pay, and the mortal wound given to the duke was believed to have been delivered by his hand. The parties lay on the ground rolling over and hacking at each other like savages.

These antagonists fought for a poor reason, some miserable question of law; but the general gallants of the day were well content to fight for no reason at all. Thus Fulwood, the lawyer, in 1720, while standing, as was the custom of the pit, to see Mrs. Oldfield's "Scornful Lady," remonstrated with Beau Fielding for pushing against him. "Orlando the Fair" straightway clapped his hand to his sword, and the pugnacious lawyer, determined not to be behind hand, drew his blade and passed it into the body of the beau. While the latter, who was a mature gentleman of some half century old, was exhibiting his wound in order to excite the sympathy which he did *not* get from the laughing ladies, Fulwood, flushed by victory, hastened to the playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he picked a quarrel with a Captain Cusack, who was a better swordsman than Orlando, and who stopped the lawyer's triumphs by straightway slaying him.

Night was made hideous by the encounters of these amateur swordsmen on the darkened highways. In one of the numbers of the "Daily Post," for 1726, I find it recorded that a bevy of drunken gallants having descended from a hackney coach in Piccadilly, of course quarrelled with the coachman, whom they bilked, and, because he remonstrated, stabbed his poor patient horses. The courageous young gentlemen then entered a public-house for the entertainment of very equivocal company, wherein they not only assaulted with their swords the other gallants whom they found therein, but also the "ladies." In the midst of the fray the honest mistress of the mansion flings herself at the feet of the assailants, beseeching them not to ruin her reputation, and bring discredit upon an

establishment noted for its "safety and secrecy!" The paragraph which succeeds that of which the above is the substance announces to the public that, on Sunday next, the Lord Bishop of London will preach at Bow Church, Cheapside, on the necessity for a reformation of manners. It must be confessed that the sermon was very much needed; and it is to be deplored that it was not followed by the desired results. Society was then so demoralised that when Catherine Hayes murdered her husband, with the aid of their illegitimate son, Billings (born before wedlock),—and when mother and son, after pushing the mutilated carcase of their victim under the bed, proceeded to commit a crime more horrible in them than murder itself, the wits of the day made a joke alike of the assassination and the incest. The "wits" were desperadoes who assumed that name, who formed themselves into "sword-clubs," and who took possession of the town in the dead hours of night, to the peril of life and limb of every human being whom at that season they found crossing their path. The peculiar names under which these clubs maintained continual terror through the town were as fanciful as those more learned but somewhat pugnacious associations which in Tasso's time did the office of reviewers, and were the aversion of authors. The "Bold Bucks" and the "Hell Fires" divided the metropolis between them. The latter were content to kill watchmen and simple citizens. Such killing was with them but an act of "justifiable homicide," and the inclination for it one of those amiable weaknesses which the young gentlemen of the day looked upon as the most natural thing possible. The "Bold Bucks," under their significantly devilish device of "Blind and Bold Love," were, however, steeped in deeper infamy than their rivals. The beasts that perish were more decent than they, and their very sisters gazed at them with trembling apprehension. All the "Bold Bucks" were necessarily atheists. Atheism was one of the indispensable qualifications for admission. Had the Bishop of London preached his sermon, on the necessary reformation of manners, at St.

le-Strand, his Lordship would doubtless have been treated to a running commentary on his discourse; the "Bold Backs" being accustomed to assemble every Sunday at a tavern adjacent to that locality, where during divine service they kept a loud band of music continually at work, and after service seated themselves at a banquet, the chief dish whereof was one blasphemously named a "Holy Ghost Pie!"

The sword-clubs were suppressed by royal proclamation in 1724. Some say that they had been denounced as unlawful three years previously. However this may be, the object of the proclamation was to banish from civilised society the presence of the sword itself, in order thereby to check the practice of duelling, which was at that period exercised exclusively by means of the sword. The law became stringent and judges merciless upon this point. This was made sufficiently clear in 1726, when Major Oneby killed Mr. Gower in a duel with swords fought in a tavern, after a dispute over a game at hazard. The parties had fought in a room alone. The Major, who had been both the aggressor and challenger, mortally wounded Mr. Gower, who, however, declared that he had fallen in fair combat. A jury, nevertheless, found Oneby guilty of murder; the judges acquiesced in the verdict, and the Major only escaped execution by committing suicide.

The law had not long to wait before other offenders were summoned for too freely using the sword. On a night in November, 1727, Savage, the poet, with two companions, named Gregory and Merchant, entered a coffee-house near Charing Cross. Merchant insulted the company, a quarrel ensued, swords were drawn, and a Mr. Sinclair was slain, by a thrust it is said (but not proved) from the sword of Savage. The result of the trial

that followed is well known. The verdict of *guilty of murder* against Savage and Gregory, and of *manslaughter* against Merchant (who was the most culpable party), was exacted by the judge, evidently under pressure of the proclamation against swords. Merchant was at once burned in the hand in open court, fined, compelled to give security for future good behaviour, and discharged. His associates had a narrow escape of the ignominious death for which they were assiduously prepared by Dr. Young, who was not then as yet known for his "Night Thoughts," but who was at the time establishing a reputation by the publication of those Satires which so faithfully portray the social crimes and errors of the day. Johnson's Life of Savage does not state Merchant's sentence, nor does it notice upon what terms Savage and Gregory obtained their liberty. They were liberated upon condition of their withdrawing to the colonies for the space of three years, and giving security to keep the peace. The conditions appear to have been evaded. Gregory, indeed, did proceed to Antigua, where he obtained an appointment in the Customs; but the wayward Savage sat down as a pensioner at the hearth of Lord Tyrconnell; whose benevolence, it is hardly necessary to add, he most shamefully abused.

What the law, even with the power of inflicting death, had so much difficulty in accomplishing in the metropolis,* was effected at the "Baths of Bath," by Beau Nash, with that potentate's usual facility and success. It has been customary to look upon this renowned *arbiter elegantiarum* as the first of the dynasty of the Bath Masters of the Ceremonies. The true founder of that highly august dynasty, however, was the Duke of Beaufort himself. At the latter end of the seventeenth century Bath was in no better a condition for cleanliness and ac-

* Nearly the last, if not the last duel fought with swords, was that fatal one between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth (January, 1762). They had quarrelled at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall upon a question touching manors and game preserves. They fought in a closed room of the tavern, and Mr. Chaworth was slain. The circumstances of the killing looked much more like murder than in the case of Major Oneby and

The peers, however, acquitted Lord Byron of murder, but found him guilty. His Lordship claimed the benefit of the statute of Edward VI. and paid his fees. A bitter mockery of justice!

commodation than it was when its unsavouriness elicited some stringent remarks from Queen Elizabeth, and a contribution from the royal purse for constructing a common sewer. For the invalids who resorted to the healing springs there were but two houses fitted for the reception of a "respectable," that is, a *monied*, class of visitors; namely, the Abbey-House and Westgate-House. It was not till long after that there was either a ball-room or any place of public amusement in the city. Sometimes a convivial party of invalids or their friends got up a dance on the open bowling-green, but such inconveniences attended this, that the Duke of Beaufort gave up the town hall for both the dancers and gamblers, and ultimately placed the conduct of the amusements under the superintendence of Captain Webster, of whom Nash was the immediate successor.

The passion for play was long the ruling passion here among the sick as well as the sound. The passion is well illustrated in the epigram, written when subscription books were opened for providing for the expenses of church service and for opening a new card-room,—

The books were open'd t'other day
At all the shops, for church and play;
The church got *six*, Hoyle *sixty-seven*:
How great the odds for Hell 'gainst Heaven.

The disputes at play were too often settled by the sword, but this weapon Nash peremptorily banished from the rooms over which he ruled with unquestioned authority. That authority he soon afterwards extended to the city itself. When the two gamesters, Clarke and Taylor, fought their duel by torch-light in the Grove, Nash immediately

issued a decree "that no swords should on any account be worn in Bath;" and the decree was implicitly obeyed. In 1739, Savage, who had suffered so much from too freely handling this weapon in town, appeared within the territory of Beau Nash, in such destitution that the generous "M. C." gave to the luckless swordsman and hapless poet a present of five guineas. This year was remarkable for a "hard winter." During the misery that attended it the polished enemy of the sword not only relieved the starving poor, by contributing himself, and by collecting contributions from others, but it was his custom to seek out those whom he knew to be too proud to beg,—and to relieve them unasked. His own great enemy was to be found in the medical profession. The doctors disliked him for helping to cure invalids too quickly by the general cheerfulness and gaiety which he essayed to establish in the city; and they bore him little love for his abolition of the sword, a general and not too deadly use of which was wont to procure for them endless patients and continual profit.

The profession pursued its vocation at Bath, at this period, with little delicacy. The carriages of invalids, and the public stage-coach, which reached the city on the third day from London, were assailed at the outskirts by hosts of touters, who were engaged by the physicians to publish their respective merits, and to carry off as many patients as they could conveniently secure. The touters were the husbands of the nurses, and all parties played into each others' hands.

And so, as I grew ev'ry day worse and worse,
The doctor advised me to send for a nurse;
And the nurse was so willing my health to restore,
She begg'd me to send for a few doctors more.

The number of those who could kill without the sword, which Beau Nash had abolished, and the method of their

"consultations," are thus happily hit off by Anstey:—

I find there are doctors enough at this place,
If you want to consult in a dangerous case.
So they all met together and thus began talking:
"Good doctor, I'm yours.—'Tis a fine day for walking.
Bad news in the papers—God knows who's to blame,
The Colonies seem to be all in a flame—
This *Stamp Act*, no doubt, might be good for the Crown,
But I fear 'tis a pill that will never go down.

What can Portugal mean? Is she going to stir up
Convulsions and heats in the bowels of Europe?" &c.
Says I, "My good doctors, I can't understand
Why the deuce you take so many patients in hand.

No doubt ye are all of ye great politicians,
But at present my bowels have need of physicians."

But a tight little doctor began to dispute
About administrations, Newcastle and Bate,
Talk'd much of economy, much of profuseness.
Says another, "This case, which at first was a looseness,
Is become a *teneamus*, and all we can do
Is to give him a gentle cathartic or two:
A peppermint draught, or a—Come, let's begone,
We've another bad case to consider at one."

That the Bath doctors in the olden time were a singular and somewhat empirical race may be gathered from some of their literary performances. One of these learned Bæotians, named Venner, an M.D., was the leading medical man at the Baths of Bath, in the year 1628: and, under the title which heads this gossiping paper, he wrote a book by which he hoped to be handed down to posterity. This *opusculum*, as he modestly called his contributions to medical science, was written expressly for the advantage of suffering humanity. He would have been shocked, or at least would have pretended to be so, had any one insinuated that his literary propensity had been exercised for the benefit of any one of the class, whose members are

Punctually paid for lengthening out disease.

Dr. Venner opens his little volume as the Council of Trent did their proceedings, and gravely assured the readers, for whose souls he affected to have as much anxiety as he had for their bodies, that all evil arose from sin, and till this was rectified there was little use in seeking remedy for corporeal infirmities. "Here," he adds, "you must take from me this one advertisement, which is, that sickness is a symptom of sin, and therefore first, by repentance before your departure from home, make peace between God and your conscience . . . where may that God, who is alone able to cure thee, lead thee in safety and bring thee home again in good health. *Vale!*"

It is written that at the time Dr. Venner wrote his "Baths of Bath," the city was but an ugly mass of ill-built houses. He looks upon the locality, however, with the eye and par-

tiality of a man who has a strong interest in the place, and under his limning Bath takes the aspect of "a little and well-compacted city, beautified with fair and goodly buildings for the receipt of strangers" He finds sweetness (particularly in "the delectable Avon,") where Queen Elizabeth detected the reverse; and though he seemingly admits lowness of situation, and consequent humidity, he thinks that this is well made amends for by the "hot waters that boil up even in the midst of the city," for which he boasts that "it is more delectable and happier than any other of the kingdom." The presence of heat he accounts for by stating that the waters flow over sulphur contained in the cavities of the earth. The good doctor, however, is not always consistent with himself. At one page we find him stating that the heat of the water varies according to the temperature of the seasons; but in the next page he declares that "the waters are as effectually hot in the winter as in any other time of the year." If he may be believed they form a panacea, and every patient may find in them the specific remedy for his peculiar complaint. In his day stout gentlemen resorted to them to get rid of some of their too solid flesh, while anxious ladies bathed therein, having the same end in view which makes of the *Knabenbad* at Ems a sacred spring, into which the young and childless wives of Germany plunge, with an alacrity which they are by no means slow to talk about.

Dr. Venner especially guards his and all patients from fancying themselves cured when they find themselves

recovered. Long sojourn, continual advice, and liberality to the physician, are important points with him. There is no virtue, he says, in a physician who does not *reside on the spot*. "The neglect of this is the cause that some who take great pains to come to the baths are not by them healed of their infirmities, but oftentimes *never return to their homes again*: or if they do it is most commonly with new diseases, and the old worse than ever they were; whereas," adds the cunning Venner, "those of a *generous* and religious understanding, using the true helps of physic with the baths, were of their diseases perfectly cured." The unlicensed practitioners are to him an utter abomination, and his contempt is poured out from vessels something more capacious than phials upon those whom Celsus himself has stigmatised as "abounding in words but possessing very little knowledge." In point of words, however, Venner was a match for them. "The thing," he says, addressing himself to his "patient public"—"the thing that I would have you take notice of is how the people of Bath that keep houses of receipt, and their agents—for such they have in every corner of the streets, and also before you come to the gates—press upon you, importuning you to take your lodgings at such and such a house, near to such and such a bath, extolling the baths near which they dwell above the rest, respecting altogether their own gain, not your good and welfare. And," continues the disinterested Venner, "when they have got you into their houses, they will be ready to fit you with a physician, perhaps an empiric or upstart apothecary, magnifying him for the best physician in the town, that will not cross them in removing you to another bath, though the bath near which you are placed be altogether contrary to your infirmities and state of body, or at least not so convenient as some other. And this is also a special reason why many oftentimes receive rather hurt than good in the use of these baths." How cleverly, in this little bit of local painting, is anxiety for self made to assume the guise of exclusive interest for others!

At the expiration of some half a century a certain Dr. Guidott had succeeded to the honours, profits, crosses,

and anxieties of the profession erst exercised by the philanthropic Venner. Guidott is more magniloquent than his predecessor, and in his "Letter," as he humbly styles his manifesto issued to catch clients, he calls the baths "one of the grand mysteries of nature." According to Guidott the baths had no celebrity in Europe until the year 1570, when an English ambassador in Italy made them celebrated in a locality where they certainly had *not* been unheard of before. The "empirics" gave Guidott as much trouble as they had inflicted on Dr. Venner. He treats them with alternate doses of sour courtesy and filthy abuse. There was "one John Jones, a honest Cambro-Briton, frequenting the baths for practice." The Welshman of course wrote his book touching the waters and his own admirable method of applying them. Guidott treats the book with the spirit of a disappointed author turned reviewer. In it, he remarks, there "are some things not contemptible, though in a plain country dress, and which might satisfy and gratify the appetite of those times which fed more heartily, and healthily too, upon parson's fare, good beef and bag-pudding, than we do now upon kick-shaws and haut gousts." He laughs inextinguishable laughter at honest John Jones, who had professed to discover in the waters a "strong stanch of sulphur," and "made a great ado about a subterraneous fire, a fit resemblance of hell—at least of purgatory." Of the work of another rival, Dr. Jordan, Guidott very complacently remarks, "I may sometime or other, with due respect, more largely treat, and for the present shall here, with good Shem and Japhet, cast a garment over the nakedness of this my father!" The doctors of the last and the preceding century loved one another about as much as a modern practitioner loves the professional brethren of his own parish. Guidott, like Venner, despised all professional opinions but his own, and *his* professional opinion touching these waters was that they had a "tinging quality," which arose from an ochre; and a corrosive quality, to be attributed to vitriol; and a *peculiar* quality, which was excellent for the making of ink: but above all they possessed a saline admixture, out of which he had

produced certain salts which could be taken in any part of England, with results as satisfactory as imbibing the stream at the source, and which might be taken with double profit by those who would drink the water as well as the extract, and "who do not think it much material whether Mahomet go to the mountain or the mountain come to him."

The success of the Bath Galens was wittily illustrated by harmonious Dr. Harrington, who looking on the crowded memorials of death which line the walls of the abbey, professed to

discover, in each storied urn and monumental bust,

How that Bath waters well could lay the dust!

With the name of modest Harrington I close a paper which commenced ambitiously with that of Thucydides; which opened with allusions to swords, and which passed into disquisitions upon waters which medical skill, or the want of it, could render almost as deadly; and which paper, if continued further, might induce my readers to think that it was about to treat *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis!*

J. DORAN.

NOTICE OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE BOROUGHES OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

IN THE PRIVATE POSSESSION OF JAMES SHERRIN, ESQ. OF WEYMOUTH.

THE documents are about 400 in number. The two of earliest date are—a parchment private deed temp. Edw. III., and a court roll temp. Richard II. The date of the latest paper is 1770. They are most numerous in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. and consist of the correspondence of the mayor and corporation, court rolls and books, numerous legal papers, private and public, and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of public moneys by the mayors or their agents, also a large mass of documents relating to the disputes between the two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis previous to the union, together with their subsequent settlement. About fourteen years ago a commission was formed for the purpose of examining the records in the civic chests; they preserved what, in their estimation, were of service; but these papers, being to them undecipherable, were considered worthless lumber, and thrown aside; fortunately they fell into the hands of others better informed of their real worth. They contain the following amongst other autographs:

Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford.

William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke.

Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke.

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Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke—two signatures.

Charles, second Lord Howard of Effingham, and admiral,—nine signatures.

William Cecil, the great Lord Burghley,—three signatures.

Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester.

William Paulet, third Marquess of Winchester.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I.

Edward Villiers, first Viscount Grandison.

William Howard, first Earl of Carlisle.

Thomas first Lord Coventry, keeper of the great seal.

Henry Montagu, first Earl of Manchester.

Thomas Howard, afterwards third Viscount Bindon, grandson of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk,—several holograph letters and numerous signatures.

Frances Howard, Viscountess Bindon, widow of Henry second Viscount, remarried to Mr. Edmund Stansfield; both their autographs occur in a letter of 1693.

Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon.

Sir George Carey, afterwards second Lord Hunsdon.

Thomas Sackville, first Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset.

Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland.

Edward, Baron, and afterwards Viscount Conway.

George Carew, first Earl of Totness.

James Ley, first Earl of Marlborough, lord high treasurer.

John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgwater.

Henry Hastings, afterwards Lord Hastings, son of Henry fifth Earl of Huntingdon.

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.

To these may be added Chancellor Bromley, Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Robert Naunton, and others of minor note in the courts of Elizabeth and James I. The following letter from Thomas Howard, afterwards third Viscount Bindon, son of Thomas the first Viscount, was written in 1580 or 1581, when he was mayor of Weymouth and Melcombe. It is addressed to William Pitt, who had previously filled the same office, and who acted as his deputy during his frequent absences from the town. This branch of the Howard family possessed considerable property in Dorsetshire, and had a residence at East Lulworth, about twelve miles from Weymouth.

I lately receiued letters from yow, but uery long have I loked for that I can not yet here of: yow wryte for order for a pryuat cayse, but I here no word of com'on complaynte, and yet yow all complayne secretly and yn corners, where ye do more harm to your quyetnes, then admynyster reformatyon to your aduersareys, w^{ch} I thynk ar now bycum good, orderly, and louyng frendes, els should I haue theyr dysorders sent up, well approued by your hands of comon consent; for want whereof I must becum a frend to your foes; but all ys well yf you so like of yt; neyther the profyt nor the smart shall return to me: here I am at chargys, and no cause aproued (by yon) worthy reformatyon. Lyngryng, I juge, ys not your best remedy to bryng quyetnes or to saue chargys, yett yow may work your one harms, notwithstanding my aduyse: I wysshed yow to haue procured Mr. Kete (beyng alrede acquaynted yn your affares) to follow the same as occasyon may happen; for w^{out} such a on to follow your causes, I can not help yow; for I wyll only solysyt your causes to her ma^y counsayle, and to y^e hyer rulers, and haue no skyll to attend y^e mener sort; yt was neuer my bryngyng up, therefor I pray loke not for yt; but be ye all carefull for your one affares, yf yow wysh well to your selues: yow haue enemys to many, tharfor I wysh yow to loke to yt yn tyme, lest yow all repent to late. I can do nothyng w^{out} cause of complaynt, therfor note well what I wryte to you, whos letters yn euery poynt shal be fully aunswered by thys berer's report;

for that I want leysure to ympart y^e same on paper. So yn hast I wysh you all y^e supplyment of your wantes.

Your louyng frend,

THOMAS HOWARDE.

To my louyng frend, Mr. Wyllyam Pyt, geue thes.

It is amusing to trace the pride of birth which pervades this epistle. The Mr. Kete referred to was one Roger Keate, who frequently went to town on the business of the corporation. The following are a few extracts from his accounts:—

The particuler charges and expences laid out and expended by me, Roger Keate, about the towne affayres, from Wednesdaye xxjth of Januarie, 1578, which daye I departed towards London, untill Satterdaye the 18 of April, 1579, beinge Easter even, which daye I came home:

In primis, the abovesaid xxjth of Januarie, I came to Blandford at noone, and remayned there all that night, beinge foule weather, where I spent for myself and my horse iijs. iiijd.

Item, Satterday the 24 I came into London at noone, and remayned there untill Wednesdaye the 15 of Aprill, beinge 82 dayes; and so for 79 dayes, at xij^d per daye for my one ordinarye tables, at vjd. per meale, 3li. xixs.

Item, for iij days charges at Aveley in Essex, for myselfe and a man whom I hired to go with me, for W^m Taylor who made the copies of our inquisitions, with bote hire to and fro, xjs. vjd.

Item, for fire, drynke in the mornyngs, and other tymes, besides my ordynarye tables by all the space abovesaid, xiijs. viijd.

Item, for my hors meat from the 24 daye of Januarie vntill Frydaye the 3 of Aprill, which day I sold him awaye, beinge 70 dayes, at viij^d per daye, 46s. 8d.

Item, paid to Mr. Marwood for his fee for setting his hand and examyninge the pleadings in the exchequer, iijs. iiijd.

Item, for bote hire to and fro the court at dyvers tymes, ijs. iiijd.

Item, paid to Hendy for the bringing up a letter from Mr. Mayor, vjd.

Item, to the caryers to bringe doune letters at dyvers tymes, xvijd.

Item, to a scyvener to engrosse supplications, letters, and articles dyvers tymes, iijs.

Item, for ij payre of shoes for myselfe, with solinge and mendinge, iijs. vijd.

Item, for shoyng my horse, viijd.

Item, for washinge my shirts, iijs.

Item, geuen amongst the folks of the house where I laye, xijd.

Similar record for Easter, 1578.

Item, for a breakfast geven to 1 j of my L. Chief Baron's men, the 21 of April, at Westminster, ijs. viijd.

Item, to a scrivener to wryte fayre iij severall copies of the judge's certificate, which they made to the counsell, ijs.

Item, for serch in the Towre, the 24 of Aprill, xs.

Item, for my meate and drynke, and one Mr. Sleigh, who serched with me all the daye, ijs. ijd.

Item, for serch at the Towre, the 24 of Aprill, xs.

Item, for the charges of meate and drynke myselfe, ij of Mr. Recorder's men, and Mr. Newborowe, who serched all that daye, ijs. viijd.

Item, for a copie of a record of the patents of the custumers and controller of the port of Melcombe, Aⁿ 50 E. 3, xjd.

Item, to a scryvener to engrosse a supplication directed to the L. Treasurer and Sir Walter Myldmaye, ijs.

Item, the 3 of Maye, for bothe hire to and fro Avelye in Essex, being xv myles, by water, to speak with one Taylor, sometime clerke of the records of the Towre, who wrote the copie of the Quo Warranto for Melcombe, ijs. viijd.

Item, spent that night at supper for myselfe, the said Taylor, and his wife, ijs. xd.

Item, for my dyner at Grenewich, the 4 of Maye, when I came from Avelye, where I met with Weymouth men, and dynd in there company, xjd.

In these papers occur the following names of—

Mayors of Melcombe Regis.

Owen Raynolds	1552-3
Henry Mitchell	1554-5
George Bugg	1559-60
Owen Raynolds	1561-2
Robert Gregory	1562-3
Thomas Newton	1563-4
John Burley	1564-5
Owen Raynolds	1565-6
"	1566-7
Richard Pitt	1568-9
*Bernard Major	1570-1

Mayors of the United Boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Richard Pitt	1571-2
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Thomas Samways	1572-3
Owen Raynolds	1575-6
John Mounsell	1576-7
William Pitt	1577-8
John Peer	1578-9
Richard Pitt	1579-80
*Thomas Howard	1580-1
John Allen, alias Belpit	1581-2
John Mounsell	1582-3
Bartholomew Allen	1583-4
Hugh Randall	1584-5
John Mockett	1585-6
William Pitt	1586-7
George Trenchard(?)	1587-8
William Dottrell	1590-1
Thomas Barfoot	1592-3
Bartholomew Allen	1593-4
William Waltham	1596-7
John Mockett	1598-9
William Holman	1602-3
*Thomas Barfoot	1603-4
William Waltham	1605-6
John Pitt	1606-7
John Mockett	1607-8
John Bond	1610-1
Robert Knight	1611-2
George Pley	1612-3
*John Roy	1615-6
*William Waltham	1616-7
*Henry Russell	1625-6
*Henry Cuttance	1632-3
*John Cade	1635-6
John Pitt(?)	1637-8
William Holmes	1648-9
*George Pley	1666-7
*Arnold de Sallenova	1668-9
*Thomas Ledore	1684-5

Those only to which asterisks are prefixed occur in the list of the mayors printed in Ellis's History of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. The antiquity of these two boroughs, and the importance which they acquired from the fact that, after their union, they returned four members to Parliament, a privilege possessed by no other place excepting London, render their records well worth consultation by the topographic historian, and, of those records, the portion here described is the most ancient, and therefore most valuable.

M. A. E. G.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART

BY J. G. WALLER.

SYMBOLS OF THE SAINTS.—THE FISH.

THE symbol of the Fish is one of the most ancient and most favoured of those which obtained in the early ages of the

Church. Its adoption by Christians is generally ascribed to the fanciful and anagrammatic mode of interpreting the

Greek word *Ιχθys*, fish, in which are found the initials of *Ιησους Χριστος*, *Θεου Υιος*, *Σωτηρ*, Jesus Christ, God's Son, Saviour. But it may be questionable whether it has not an earlier origin, and may not be traced to some Pagan source, as undoubtedly was the case with a great number of objects of reverence which gradually intruded themselves into the sanctuary of the Christian Church. The fish was an emblem of Dagon, who was figured as half man, half fish; in fact, Munter* has stated that *Dag* in the Hebrew signifies *fish*. In the religions of Syria the fish was a most frequent and important emblem. Onnes, the fish-man, was manifested to humanity to teach wisdom. There were also other traditions in their mythologies, which prove that the symbol was well known and in frequent use previous to the Christian era, and therefore that it may have passed into the new faith like many other favourite memorials of obsolete creeds, and become attached to it by a new idea, whose tendency was to efface the recollection of its origin, and to make it useful to new converts.

Many fathers of the Church attest the early use of this symbol, and speak of it frequently in allusion to the waters of baptism. St. Paulinus of Nola alludes to Christ as the fish of living water,† and for this reason it became inscribed upon the baptismal font. Tertulian refers to it in a similar spirit, and later we find the same idea in the writings of Augustin. Legendary history is remarkable for collecting together and accumulating popular ideas, and perhaps by recording them it aided materially, in ages when criticism was unknown and science a crude medley of opposing systems, to fix these ideas, and even to render them productive of new fables. In the lives of the saints it is by no means uncommon to meet with the outline of an old story from classic sources, filled up with imagery more agreeable to the period of the middle ages, and among those to which the symbol of the fish is attributed as a distinctive sign we find a version of the story of Polycrates and the ring. The hero of this is *St. Maurilius*, a passage in whose life formed one of the

illustrations of the preceding article. The story runs thus:—

One day as the saint was officiating at mass in the church of St. Peter's a woman came to him with a dying child, requesting him, by the imposition of his hands, to give him the Holy Spirit before he died. But as he delayed a short time, whilst consecrating the holy body and blood of Christ, the boy died. When the solemnity was over, and he became acquainted with the fact, he bewailed with many tears his irremediable fault; and for a long time he pondered in his afflicted mind what he should do, having been guilty of such negligence; at length he resolved secretly to leave the city. Accordingly he tore himself away from the reliques of the saints, by which the church of Angiers was decorated, bearing off with him the keys. Scarcely, however, had he put his foot on board a ship to pass the sea to England than he let fall the keys from his hands, and they were submerged in the sea. Then Maurilius, weeping, exclaimed that unless he saw the keys again he would never return to the country or city from which he had fled. Having passed the sea, he attached himself to the prince of the country in the quality of a gardener, and afflicted his body with severe labour. So successful was he in his new occupation, through the favour of the Lord, that he produced such an abundance of herbs that not only was there sufficient for all, but the supply never failed. In the meantime the people of Angiers were much troubled at his absence, and were warned in visions that unless Maurilius was found some terrible evil would visit the city. Four of the most respectable citizens were then chosen to seek him, and they vowed never to return unless they found their prelate. Seven long years they travelled over Europe without success; at length they visited the shores of Britain, and whilst they were in the midst of the ocean behold there emerged from the deep a huge fish, which leaped out into the ship. Having given thanks, they began to draw the entrails, and the keys of the reliques which Maurilius had lost were found in the belly of the fish. Marvelling at this strange chance they became troubled, thinking that the saint had suffered shipwreck. Being in this opinion, they agreed that they should return home, but they were warned in a vision not to do so, and they therefore resumed their journey, and, being under angelical guidance, arrived at the residence of the prince where Maurilius resided. Maurilius soon made his appearance in his

* Sumbald, l. p. 49.

† Epist. xiii.

vocation as gardener, and, being recognised, was entreated to return home, but he, with tears, informed them he could not until he had found the keys, which, being produced, he immediately assented to their proposition, and was received at Angiers with great joy.

This curious story has an analogy sufficiently strong with that of Polycrates and his ring to make it possible that it is imitated from it.

Another saint and bishop is similarly distinguished by a fish with a key in its mouth: this is *St. Benno*, Bishop of Meissen, the Apostle of Slavonia. The story which gave rise to this has reference to the dispute between the Emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII. From the Imperial Diet of Worms Benno travelled to Rome; nevertheless, he charged two choristers of the Cathedral of Meissen with the keys of the same, enjoining them to throw them into the Elbe if the emperor should be excommunicated; and thus it was done. But, after the bishop's return, the keys were found, sent back in a very wonderful manner through the agency of a fish.

St. Gregory of Tours, who died in 595, is also accompanied in his representations by a fish, because he performed a wonderful cure on his father with the liver of one. So that we find that the medicinal virtue of cod's liver oil is, after all, no modern discovery.

St. Ulrich, a bishop, is another instance, for which the reason is somewhat peculiar; it arose from the bishop changing a piece of flesh into a fish, at a season of fasting, when the latter was with difficulty to be procured.

St. Anthony of Padua is represented in the habit of a Franciscan monk, preaching to the fishes, according to the following passage in his history. Being once in the city of Rimini, where at that time were many heretics, he wished to bring them back to a knowledge of the truth, but they shut their ears and would not hear him; whereupon he went to the sea coast, which was nigh, and with the most perfect confidence in the Lord called to the fishes, saying to them, "Hear ye me, since these heretics will not listen." At these words it was a great marvel, that a large number of fishes, great, middling, and small in size, gathered together in order, and raising their heads out of

the water began to listen with the greatest attention, and the saint calling them brothers, made them a discourse on the benefits they had received from God, and the thanks they ought to render for them. The discourse over, the fishes very reverently inclined their heads, as wishing to receive the benediction, and so departed. This wondrous event, it is needless to add, convinced the hardened and unbelieving heretics. *St. Anthony* died on the 13th of June, 1231. Of this singular story, it may at least be observed that it is not without its moral, and that it has some analogy with the passage in the life of *St. Francis* which makes him preach to the birds. It is a curious and interesting part of the study of legends to note the frequent repetition of facts, which evidently have no other origin than imitation one from another.

There is a female saint of some note in the calendar of Flanders or Brabant, who is represented with a fish at her feet, she being in the costume of an abbess, having the pastoral staff in one hand and a book in the other. The name of the saint is *Amelbergu*, a virgin lady, who is said to have broken her arm to induce Charles Martel to forego his desire to seize her for his wife. Her body is said to have been attended by a number of sturgeons, instigated by divine will, as it was borne across a river. She died in the year 702.

As I have referred to the classic story of Polycrates and his ring, as having been the groundwork of some of the materials used by the legendary writers, it may be well to allude to the widely-spread stories of a similar kind pervading the East, of which the true origin seems very doubtful, but which, under a variety of shapes, were evidently very popular. There were superstitious notions attached to fishes and rings from remote times; the loss of the latter, especially signet-rings, being exceedingly unlucky, whilst the restoration by means of a fish was equivalent to a restoration of good fortune. *St. Arnold* is distinguished by a fish with a ring in its mouth; and in the legend of *St. Kentigern*, Bishop of Glasgow, is a story of a woman, who, having lost her marriage ring in the Clyde, her husband thinking that she had bestowed it upon some lover, be-

came violently jealous of her. The innocent woman then went and threw herself at the feet of the saint, supplicating him to make her fidelity manifest; whereupon he betook himself to prayer, and behold a salmon brought up the lost ring from the bottom of the waters. The salmon at least serves to give a local identity to the story.

The *DOLPHIN* is a fish well-known for the part it plays in classic mythology, from which it passed into the Christian system, receiving a new meaning. Among the ancients a great love was held for this fish, on account of many traditions of its being several times instrumental in men's safety: it was also said to bear the happy souls to the fortunate isles. Thus it is easy to perceive how that a creature which showed such love and affection towards man should be adopted as an emblem of Christ. The story of Orion, the well-known and beautiful classic myth, has met with more than one imitation in the lives of the saints.

Of these, the legend of *St. Martinian*, who is usually represented with a dolphin by his side, offers a good instance. *St. Martinian* was a hermit whose fame was known throughout Palestine. A vain and wanton lady had boldly wagered to entrap the saint by her charms. Accordingly, under a disguise, she went in the night to beg at his cell. She appeared a poor pilgrim; but when in the morning *Martinian* discovered the danger, he threw himself upon burning coals, and by his powerful example induced the beautiful lady to lead another life. He afterwards left his cell, and fixed himself upon a rock in the sea, in order to put himself out of the way of temptation, and thereon he dwelt six years. Every two months a fisherman brought him necessary nourishment. A shipwreck took place near the spot, and all on board were drowned excepting a young maid, who took refuge upon the rock. *Martinian*, after having afforded her all necessary help, immediately leaped into the sea, to save himself from the effects of this new temptation. A dolphin then took him upon his back to the land, and the pious man now wandered about as a beggar, and died at Athens in great sanctity.

These are among the most important

illustrations of this subject, if we except the story of *Tobit* in the Apocrypha, which is, however, so well known as scarcely to need notice.

THE SHIP.

The ship is another of the ancient and favoured symbols of Christian mythology. Like the fish, it has some reference to the early teachers, in connection with their craft as fishermen, but a more recondite meaning was necessary to make it of peculiar value. The symbolists see in the Ark of Noah a prefigure of the Church of Christ, and as the former rode upon the waters of the Deluge, so does the latter derive its saving power from the waters of baptism, which bears it up amid the storms of the world, and leads it into a haven of rest. The ship therefore signifies the church, and the place of assembling was early called after it, as appears by the word "nave," from *navis*, now applied to the body of the structure. In the poetry, no less than in the art of the middle ages, the symbolic ship plays a conspicuous part, and in the legend of the Holy Grail it has a particular description. Over the prow was written, "No one may enter who does not believe." The ship has three masts—one white, virginity; a red one, Christian love; and a green one from the Tree of Life in Paradise, called Christian hope and forbearance. The bed in the middle of the ship serves as the altar upon which Christ is offered up. All the saints, from Noah and his kindred, Abraham, David, and Solomon, as well as those of the New Covenant, are borne in this ship, and only through it can one reach a safe harbour from the storms of life. Such is the spiritual interpretation.

In the figures of the saints, however, the symbol of the ship is rather due to some wonderful narration in the life of the saint, than to any old traditional feeling. Thus in the legend of *St. Nicholas*, Bishop of Myra, celebrated as the patron of sailors, the ship, which sometimes forms his emblem, is applied in consequence of the following portion of his history. It happened on a certain day that some sailors, being in great danger, in tears prayed thus: "O *Nicholas*, friend of God, if the things be true we have

heard of thee, now let us experience them!" Presently he appeared to them in his likeness, saying "Behold! I am here, for you have called me." And he began to aid them with the yards and cables, and other of the ship's tackle, and immediately the tempest ceased; but when they came to his church, which they had never seen before, they knew it without any indication, and then they returned thanks to God for their liberation, which he had taught them to attribute to the divine mercy, rather than to their own desert. It is to this notable story that St. Nicholas owes his position as the patron and friend of sailors.

St. Castor, one of the local saints of the Rhine and Moselle, was born at Carden, in the vicinity of Coblenz, to which place his remains were afterwards carried, and a church erected to his honour. He is represented as saving a sinking ship, according to a tradition illustrative of an event in his life.

In the view taken by some writers, who explain these myths as metaphorical visions of actual occurrences, the sinking ship would appear as the Church in great tribulation, saved by the pious care of St. Castor. A similar explanation will apply to that of St. Nicholas, by whose aid the ship, i. e. the Church, is conducted through the storms of the world, or adversity, into a safe harbour of peace and rest. The story of St. Bertinus, one of the saints of the Flemish calendar, will bear the like construction.

St. Bertinus was one of three holy men, Mummilinus and Bertram being the others, who came into the diocese of St. Audomar or Omer, to advance the cause of God. Desiring to erect a monastery they were unable to fix upon a proper site. There was a lake near, which when the east wind blew vehemently imitated the flux and reflux of the ocean. Consulting together, these soldiers of Christ entered into a ship without a steersman, so that they might go whither the Holy Spirit directed. The little bark took its way across, the saints praying and singing psalms to heaven; when behold, as the psalmody in due order came to that verse, "Hæc requies mea in seculum seculi, &c." and the ship was carried to the shore with a wonderful celerity, by the guidance, it is supposed, of an angelical helm. Thereupon they set themselves diligently to work and constructed the monastery, and St. Bertin was made first abbot. He died in 698. In this story the ship may be the Church under the influence of the divine spirit, which directs the saint to the place for constructing a monastery. St. Bertin is represented in monastic habits, with pastoral staff in one hand, and a ship in the other. Other saints have this emblem, such as St. Ursula, St. Restituta, and St. Melanius of Rennes, but they are for the most part known by other emblems, and the above seem more calculated to illustrate this subject.

THE CELT, THE ROMAN, AND THE SAXON.

The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon: a History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain down to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Illustrated by the ancient remains brought to light by recent research. By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A., &c.

NO name is more intimately connected with the progress of historical literature and archæology at the present day than that of the author of the work before us. No one has more diligently or more successfully laboured to place both upon a sound and solid basis, to guide the student of the history of our country from much that is erroneous to new and rich stores of information previously

concealed or imperfectly developed. This, his most recent work, will not disgrace any of its numerous predecessors, for it evinces the same extensive reading, acute perception, and power of comparison, which are peculiarly required in combination to do justice to a subject so comprehensive, and of which the materials are often obscure and scanty, or ill-defined and entangled.

The plan on which Mr. Wright's volume is constructed is the chronological arrangement of the documentary or historical evidence bearing upon the important epochs which precede the introduction of Christianity into Britain, illustrated by existing remains. While, for this purpose, the best works have been consulted, the opinions of their authors have not been slavishly followed; often they have been rigorously tested, and, where found to be erroneous, judiciously corrected. Throughout the book there is an originality of thought, not only in general views but also on particular events and objects, joined with a pleasing and popular style, which fix the attention of the reader and carry him agreeably and instructedly through its extent of between four and five hundred closely printed pages.

The great difficulty of distinguishing the remains of the Celts, the Romans and their allies, the Saxons, and the Northmen, has been felt by every one who has examined the early antiquities of our country. It was noticed that in certain districts, and under certain circumstances, implements and weapons in stone prevailed; that in other places, and under different circumstances, objects in bronze were most numerous; and again, in other parts, and at later periods of time, iron appeared the more usual material. On these facts the archæologists of the north established the system of ages or periods. We here give Mr. Wright's views on the subject, which are worthy of attention:

But there is another danger against which the student in British archæology is to be especially warned; the old scholars failed in not following a sufficiently strict course of comparison and deduction; but some of the new ones run into the opposite extreme of generalising too hastily, and they thus form systems specious and attractive in appearance, but without foundation in truth. Such I am convinced is the system of archæological periods which has been adopted by the antiquaries of the north, and which a vain attempt has been made to introduce into this country. There is something we may perhaps say poetical, certainly imaginative, in talking of an age of stone, or an age of bronze, or an age of iron, but such divisions have no meaning in history, which cannot be treated as a physical science, and its objects arranged

in genera and species. We have to do with races of mankind, and we can only arrange the objects which come under our examination according to the peoples to whom they belonged, and as they illustrate their manners and history. In fact, the divisions alluded to are in themselves incorrect, and so far is the discovery of implements of stone, or of bronze, or of iron, in itself a proof of any particular age, that we often find them together. It is true that there may have been a period when society was in so barbarous a state, that sticks or stones were the only implements with which men knew how to furnish themselves; but I doubt if the antiquary has yet found any evidence of such a period. Stone implements are certainly found with articles of metal, and it may fairly be doubted if the stone implements in general, found either in these islands or in the north, belong to a period antecedent to that in which metals were in common use. In the early period to which the present volume refers, intercommunication was slow and difficult, and an individual in any obscure village could not, as at present, send off by post to any distant town and get immediately the material he wanted in any given quantity. It was thus necessary to use such materials as came to hand, and there is no possible reason why one man should not possess a weapon or a tool formed of stone, while his richer or more fortunate contemporary had one of iron or of bronze. This latter is the metal found almost exclusively in what seem to be the earliest sepulchral interments; but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the manners and sentiments of the people to whom they belonged, to say that there were not some particular reasons why the deceased preferred articles of bronze rather than other metals. Perhaps it was looked upon as more precious. What was the origin of bronze but the attempt to harden copper in countries where iron was not known, or could not be procured? it is a mixed metal, and it is absurd to suppose that its use could have preceded that of iron in countries where the latter metal was abundant. We must also bear in mind that iron undergoes much more rapid decomposition; and if even in interments of the Anglo-Saxon period we very often find scarcely a trace remaining of what we know were articles composed of that metal, what must be the case with regard to similar interments made six or seven hundred years earlier, or possibly at a still more remote period?

The archæologist will be led to reconsider many received opinions, and probably to abandon a few notions he

may have formed from insufficient or defective evidence, as, for instance, the questions relative to the dates and uses of the so-called *Celts*, the British or the Roman parentage of the bronze leaf-shaped swords, and the uses and origin of the rude stone monuments down to the grand and mysterious structure called Stonehenge. On this subject the author writes,—

Long after the people who raised them had passed away, and when their meaning, or the object for which they were erected, were alike forgotten, these monuments of stone continued to be regarded by the peasantry with reverence, which, combined with a certain degree of mysterious fear, degenerated into a sort of superstitious worship. In this feeling originated legends connected with them, and the popular names which are often found attached to them. Stonehenge was called the Giants' Dance (*chorea gigantum*), a name no doubt once connected with a legend which has been superseded by the story attached to it by Geoffrey of Monmouth. A circle in Cornwall, of which we have given a sketch on a former page, is called Dance Maine, or the dance of stones, and is said to be the representation of a party of young damsels who were turned into stones because they danced on the Sabbath day. According to a somewhat similar legend, a party of soldiers, who came to destroy Long Compton, were changed into the Rollrich stones in Oxfordshire. The people of Britany declare that the extraordinary multitude of stones arranged upright in lines at Carnac, was an army of pagans changed into stones by St. Cornilly. As we have seen, the Saxons believed that a cromlech in Berkshire was a workshop of their mythic smith Weland. A cromlech on Marlborough Downs is called the Devil's Den. Legends like these, which are found in every part of our island, are generally good evidence of the great antiquity of the monuments to which they relate. In France, as in England, and indeed in most countries, they are usually connected in the popular belief with fairies or with demons—and in England, with Robin Hood. In France this latter personage is replaced by Gargantua, a name made generally celebrated by the extraordinary romance of Rabelais. A cromlech near the village of Toury, in Britany, is called Gargantua's stone; a not uncommon name for the single stone or *ménhir* is *palet de Gargantua* (Gargantua's quoit). A very common name for cromlechs among the peasantry of France is fairies' tables, or devils' tables, and in one or two in-

stances they have obtained the name of Cæsar's table; the covered alleys, or more complicated cromlechs, are similarly named fairies' grottos, or fairy rocks. The single stones are sometimes called fairies' or devils' seats. The prohibition to worship stones occurring so frequently in the earlier Christian ecclesiastical laws and ordinances, relates no doubt to these druidical monuments, and was often the cause of their destruction. Traces of this worship still remain. In some instances people passed through the druidical monuments for trial, or for purification, or as a mode of defensive charm. It is still a practice among the peasantry at Columbières, in France, for young girls who want husbands, to climb upon the cromlech called the *Pierre-levée*, place there a piece of money, and then jump down. At Guérande, with the same object, they depose in the crevices of a Celtic monument bits of rose-coloured wool tied with tinsel. The women of Croisic dance round a *ménhir*. It is the popular belief in Anjou, that the fairies, as they descended the mountains spinning by the way, brought down the druidical stones in their aprons, and placed them as they are now found.

In the department of the volume allotted to "the Roman," the author carries his reader with him through the towns, stations, and castra of Roman Britain in the routes of the ancient itineraries, pointing out in a sort of panoramic view their former and their present state, what has been divulged by inscriptions of their inhabitants, or of occurrences connected with them or their customs. It is of course impossible to trace the sites of all the numerous places laid down in the ancient road-books; but very many of them are well ascertained, and by the safe system which is now being adopted by our few working and excavating antiquaries, others may be expected to be identified.

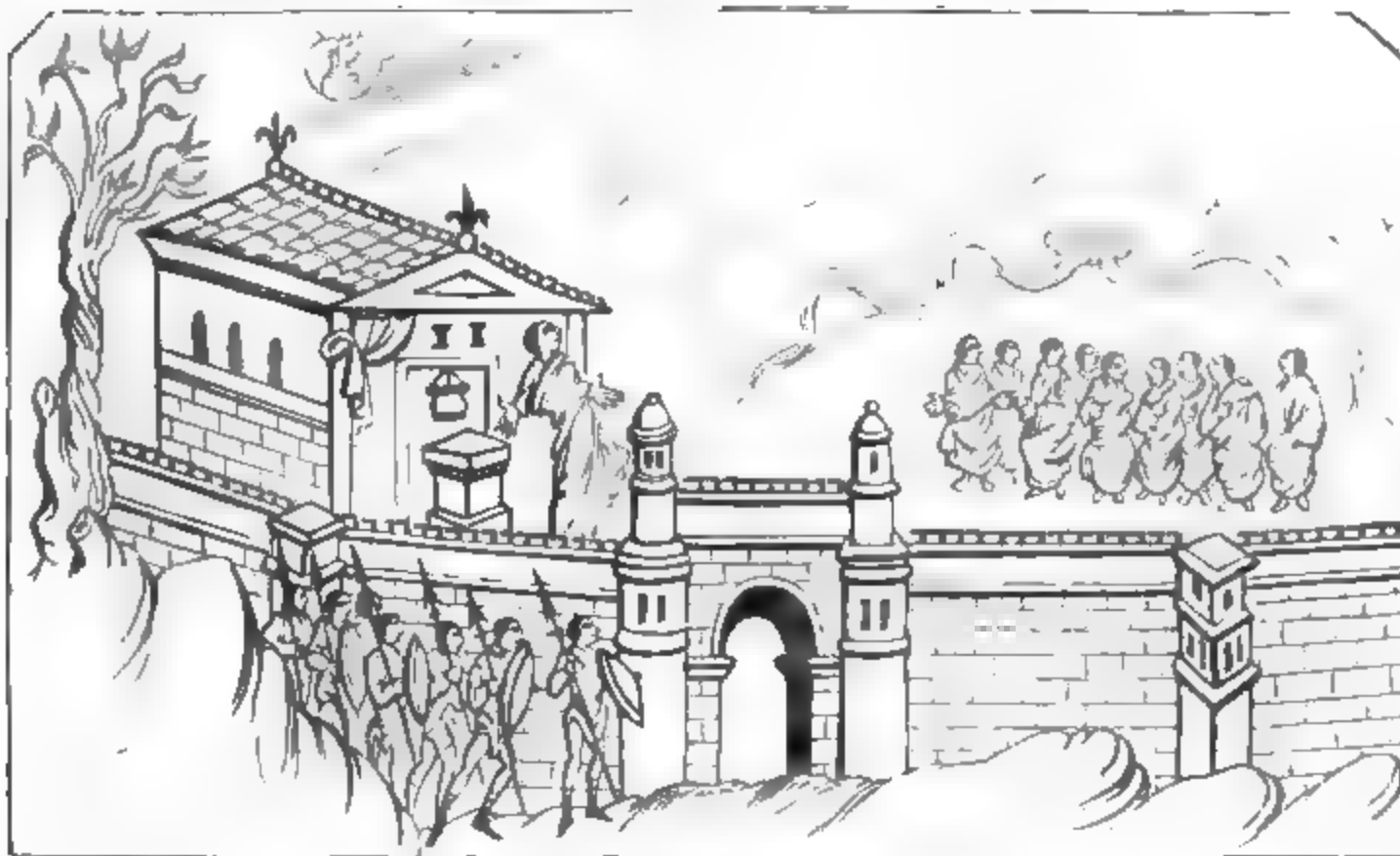
Mr. Wright does not allow the interest he has excited in his readers to flag; he sets before them men and manners as they were, the implements and weapons of the soldier and the artizan, the altars of the deities worshipped in Britain, the houses and other buildings. In speaking of the towns and stations he observes,—

From the dilapidated state in which the walls of the Roman stations in this country now present themselves, we cannot form a perfect idea of their appearance when entire. The walls of Chester, and probably those of other places, were

crowned with an ornamental coping, above which perhaps rose battlements. There is an illuminated MS. of the Psalter in the British Museum (MS. Harl. No. 603), which appears to belong to the latter end of the Anglo-Saxon period, and in which we find several pictures of walled towns, no doubt either copied from much more ancient drawings of such objects, or representing the walls as they were still seen. In either case, though they are often defective in regard to perspective, and the artist, by a conventional mode of treating his subject which was common in the Middle Ages, represents the buildings of the interior only by a temple or public edifice, these pictures no doubt give us a tolerably accurate notion of the appear-

ance which the walls of a Roman town must have presented. Our engraving represents a part of one of these pictures, in which the mode of representing the Sun (Apollo) is peculiarly classical. The serpentine figure in the interior is intended to represent water running in two streams from a pond or reservoir. The supporting towers, with the exception of those of the gateway, are here square, and they all appear to be, like those in our Roman remains, solid up to a certain height. The diminishing of the gateway towers, as they rise, is also to be remarked. The principal gateway at *Lymne* must, when entire, have borne a close resemblance to the one in this picture.*

Another similar gateway is shown in the



smaller cut annexed, taken from the same manuscript. The supporting towers are here round, still solid at the bottom, and terminating at the top in the same manner as those of the gateway. The opening at

the bottom of the tower to the right is probably intended to represent a postern entrance, rather than a low window.

It is very difficult from existing remains to give a faithful notion of the

* Our readers will compare with the engravings before them the views of the remaining towers of *Anderida* (*Pevensy*) given in our last number. We have now the satisfaction to state that the Earl of Burlington has granted permission to Mr. Mark Antony Lower and to Mr. Roach Smith conjointly, to institute researches at the Roman *Castrum* at *Pevensy*, and in consequence those gentlemen intend to commence excavations forthwith along the line of the outer wall. It is proposed to meet the expenses by voluntary subscriptions, as was done in the case of the excavations at *Lymne* conducted so successfully by Messrs. Roach Smith and James Elliott, junr.—*Edit.*



appearance the Roman towns in Britain presented. In those of the first class the villas seem to have been laid out without much regard to the value of space compared with its estimate at the present day. But in others, where

opportunities have been afforded of making researches, the houses appear to have been very small, and built in rows close together. The foundations of a long row of houses laid open by Mr. A. Lawson, of Aldborough, within

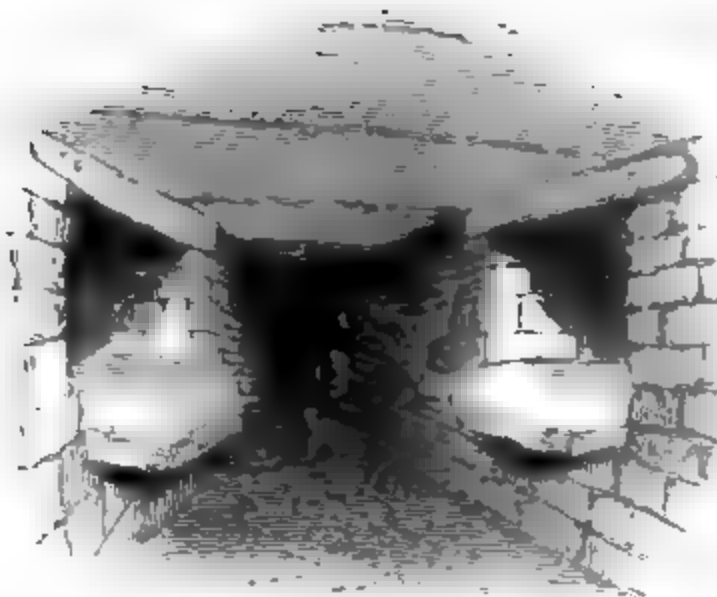


the walls of Roman Isurium, give a fair idea of what was probably the usual arrangement of the houses.

An excellent opportunity has recently been afforded at Lincoln of ascertaining the course of one of the chief streets of the Roman town by the direction of the sewer which has been discovered in Bail Gate running towards the west end of the cathedral, in a direction

quite counter to that of the modern street. The annexed cut gives a view of the interior of the sewer, with the mouths of two transverse drains.

The domestic buildings of the Romano-Britons, including the numerous and beautiful tessellated pavements, are described by Mr. Wright at considerable length; the arts and manufactures which conduced to the com-



Roman sewer at Lincoln.

forts and luxuries of life are all reviewed; and no one can rise from a perusal of the chapters which treat on the social state of the people of Britain under the Romans without being either instructed or gathering some useful suggestion for further thought or research. The fertility of Britain is often alluded to by ancient writers; and one of the panegyrists, Eumenius we believe, deplores the loss to the imperial treasury during the separation of the province from the Roman Empire by the rebellion of Carausius, of a country so rich in corn and cattle. Mr. Wright remarks,—

We know very little of the state of agriculture in this island under the Romans, though, as it was celebrated for its fertility, it was probably extensively and highly cultivated. When Cæsar visited the island, he remarked chiefly the large herds of cattle, which are the principal wealth of uncivilised peoples, but under the Romans it appears to have been celebrated for the production of corn. The Emperor Julian, in one of his orations, states that when he commanded in Gaul, about the year 360, agriculture had been so entirely interrupted in the countries bordering on the Rhine, by the ravages of war, that the population was in danger of perishing by famine. In this emergency, Julian caused six hundred corn-ships to be built on the Rhine, with timber from the forest of the Ardennes, and these made several voyages to the coast of Britain, and, returning up the Rhine laden with British corn, distributed it among the towns and fortresses on that river, and he thus obtained a sufficient supply to prevent the threatened calamity. Gibbon has

supposed that each of Julian's corn-ships carried at least seventy tons, which I am told is a very low estimate. But taking this, and reckoning wheat at sixty pounds a bushel, the six hundred vessels would have carried at each voyage a hundred and ninety-six thousand quarters, which would not be a very large export. But as we are ignorant of the number of voyages they made, and the estimate of tonnage is perhaps too small, we are justified in supposing that the export was large enough to prove that the country was very extensively, and perhaps, for the age, very well cultivated. In many parts of Britain we find distinct marks of former cultivation on land which is now common, and has certainly lain fallow for ages, and it is not impossible that it may have been the work of the Roman ploughshare. A curious legend has been told in some parts to explain these appearances of ancient cultivation: it is pretended that when, in the time of King John, the country lay under an interdict, the Pope's ban fell expressly on all cultivated land, and that the superstitious peasantry, imagining that the lands which were not cultivated when the bull was written were excepted from its effects, left their cultivated lands, and ploughed the wastes and commons as long as the interdict lasted. The suggestion made above is at least as probable an explanation as the legend. Mr. Bruce observed similar traces of cultivation on the waste lands in Northumberland, and he is probably right in attributing them to the Romans. "A little to the south of Borcovicus," he says, "and stretching westward, the ground has been thrown up in long terraced lines, a mode of cultivation much practised in Italy and the East. Similar terraces, more feebly developed, appear at Bradley: I have seen them very

distinctly marked on the banks of the Red-water, at Old Carlisle, and in other places." It is probable that Julian's corn-ships came for their cargoes to the Tyne or the Humber. To judge by the accompanying cut, the plough used in Roman Britain was rather of a primitive construction. It represents a Roman bronze, said to have been found at Pierce-

bridge, in Yorkshire, and now in the collection of Lord Londesborough. The figure of the ploughman gives us probably a correct picture of the costume of the Romano-British peasant. Fruit-trees were also cultivated with care, and the Romans are said to have introduced, among others, the cherry. We may probably add the vine.



In surveying the fictile vessels made in various parts of Britain, of which many examples are presented, we cannot but be struck with their general beauty of form and ornament, and the absence of anything positively inelegant, a quality which is altogether wanting in similar works of the after-ages, and not always to be found in those of the present day. It is doubtful where the glass vessels we meet with in our museums were manufactured. There is no reason why some of them may not have been made in Britain; and the discovery made by Dr. Guest, mentioned by Mr. Wright, deserves further investigation.

The portions of the volume devoted to the military affairs of Britain under the Romans, and to the mythology that prevailed in the province, shew how a wide field of curious research has been but partially explored even by those who have undertaken to write the history of our country. Taking the numerous religious monuments, for instance, which belong to the Roman period, into consideration, under one point of view only, that of the evidence or non-evidence which they afford on the important question of the period at which Christianity was introduced into Britain, we shall perhaps be surprised to find in them no trace whatever of the new faith which in Germany and in France was fast superseding the

old Pagan belief; and, with Mr. Wright, "we seem driven to the unavoidable conclusion that Christianity was not established in Roman Britain, although it is a conclusion totally at variance with the preconceived notions into which we have been led by the ecclesiastical historians."

The third division of the volume will be read with especial interest. Mr. Wright does not confine his researches to the antiquities of the Saxon period, although he presents them under a very interesting aspect, with many novel additions. But, by the judicious insertion of historical incidents not generally known, and by drawing attention to political, ecclesiastical, and municipal institutions at later times when history is purified from fable, he continues in a great measure to fill the dreary void which in most of our popular histories of England exists between the Roman and the Saxon periods. Roman civilisation in Britain did not expire when the legions were withdrawn, and its effects were much greater than has been supposed upon the Saxon population.

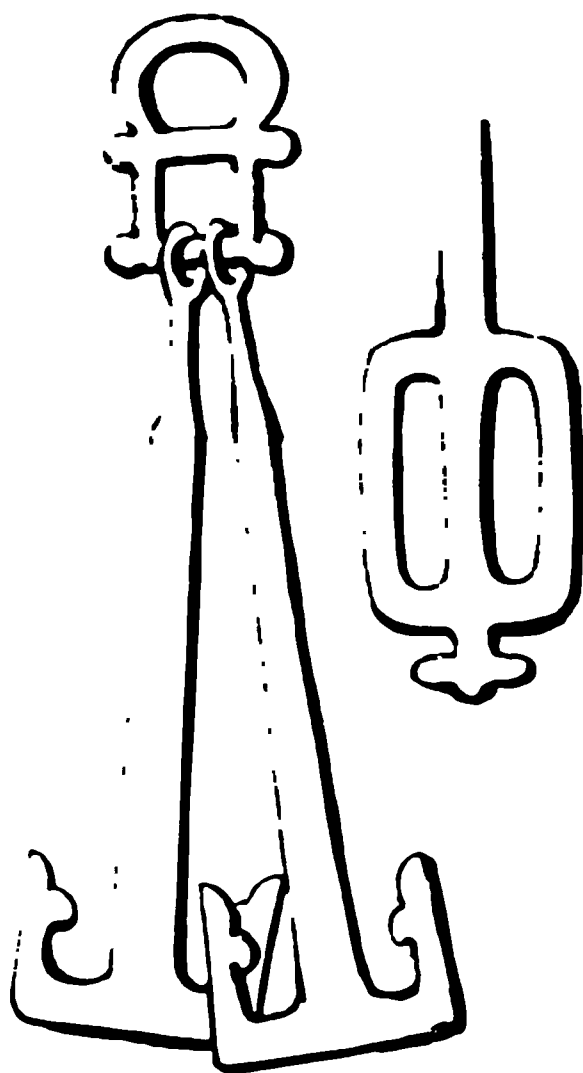
It strikes us at the first glance (observes Mr. Wright) that the few historical facts relating to the condition of our towns during the Saxon period, preserved by the older annalists, exhibit them in a state of importance and independence which they could hardly have reached had it not been

derived from municipal constitutions already existing when the Saxons settled in this country, and which is observed most distinctly in those places which are known to have occupied the sites of the more powerful Roman towns. All traditions (for our history of the first Saxon invasion is nothing more than tradition, and that very vague,) represent East Kent as having been occupied by the Saxons under a pacific arrangement, when they took Durovernum, or Canterbury, as their capital. Recent discoveries show that the Saxons not only continued to inter their dead on the site of the Roman burial-places around the ancient city, down to the time of their conversion, but that they afterwards erected Christian churches on the same spots; one of the strongest proofs we could have of the gradual change from Roman to Saxon in that city. We find Canterbury at an early period governed by a prefect, or reeve, who gives land to the monks; and in a later charter confirming his grant, dated in 805, there is a remarkable distinction between the *villa* or town and the *civitas* or corporate body, such as we might naturally expect in the transmission of the Roman principle to the Saxon people.

The city of Exeter affords a remarkable instance of the manner in which the Roman municipal institutions were preserved. In other towns the Romano-British population gradually disappeared; but we learn from William of Malmesbury that, down to the reign of Athelstan, Exeter was inhabited by English and Welsh, who lived on an equality of rights (*æquo jure*), which they could only have done by virtue of an original composition with the Saxon conquerors. It may be cited as a proof of the correctness of this view of the mode in which the Roman corporations outlived the shock of invasion, and thus became a chief instrument in the civilisation of subsequent ages, that even the Danes, in their predatory excursions, often entered into similar compositions with the Saxon towns, as with Canterbury, in 1009. It may be added, that there is no greater evidence of the independence and strength of the towns under the Saxons, than the circumstance that, while the king and his earls, with the forces of the counties, were not able to make a successful stand against the Danish invaders, it frequently happened that a town singly drove a powerful army

from its gates, and the townsmen sometimes issued forth and defeated the enemy in a pitched battle.

The more immediate inquiries of the archaeologist will be assisted by the clear and ample manner in which the Saxon antiquities (for nearly all of which we are indebted to the graves,) are classified, and the latest discoveries noticed. The most recent acquisitions to our information on the customs and arts of the earlier Saxon times are the curious coloured glass goblets, so unlike the Roman vessels, and so much resembling Italian vitreous manufactures of the middle ages; earthen pitchers or jugs of a most homely and modern character, and ornaments or implements which are



ascertained to have been suspended from the girdles of females, not keys, as some had rather hastily conjectured.*

The illustrations of the volume are by Mr. Fairholt, and it is therefore almost superfluous to add that they are skilfully and faithfully executed.

* This error is repeated in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," vol. ii. p. 200.

GODFREY WILLIAM LEIBNITZ.

PART THIRD.

THE Elector Ernest Augustus died in 1698. In his death, Leibnitz sustained the loss not only of a faithful and generous friend, but of an appreciating patron. The new Elector George Louis made no change in the external relations which Leibnitz occupied toward the Hanoverian Government, yet he felt for him no cordial sympathy or warm admiration, and he would have slighted, if he could have done so with any show of decency, the most illustrious man in his dominions. It was well for Leibnitz that, called to commune with so coarse and harsh a nature as Elector George, he was not tenderly sensitive, or disposed to brood with morbid phantasy on seeming disrespect, and that he was always prepared to assert and maintain his substantial claims, and to resist any interference with his unquestionable rights. He was aware also that the Elector had more need of him than he had of the Elector, and that there was not a court in Europe where he would not have been received with higher honours than those which surrounded him at Hanover. Still it is undoubted that, after the decease of Ernest Augustus, the position of Leibnitz became cold and isolated, though he had ever that in him which would have hindered the haughtiness or caprice of princes from treating him with serious or systematic neglect.

Leibnitz expended much time and effort at the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the next on two of his favourite ideas: to unite the Protestant Churches of Germany, and then those of Europe, as the attempt at the union of the Catholic and Protestant Churches had so notably failed; and to establish an academy of sciences at Berlin, and others at Vienna and Dresden. His plan for more harmonious action among the Protestant Churches of Germany arose mainly from political considerations. The courts of Berlin and Hanover had become alienated from each other through some very small and childish jealousies. The Elector of Brandenburg, though possessed with the ambition of being a

king, was yet angry that his near relation the Duke of Hanover should have been elevated to the dignity of elector. A restoration of loving and confiding intercourse between the two houses was strongly desired by the female members thereof. Over these ladies Leibnitz had great influence, and they had great influence over him. They thought that his skill and energy might be rendered powerfully instrumental for joining together once more links which had been broken not by strong hate, not by the violent concussion of any passionate excitement, but by the slow working of acerbities pitiful and ridiculous. The Elector of Hanover was a Lutheran, the Elector of Brandenburg belonged to the reformed church. What better means of leading the two rulers to a brotherly recognition of each other than a proposal for the alliance of the two churches under the common name of evangelical. The advantages of the alliance were exhibited by Leibnitz to the Electors, and to other persons of note and station, with all the force, learning, and ingenuity at his command. Perhaps the political objects which he had in view in his advocacy of this scheme he was to some extent successful in attaining; but church remained divided from church as before; the result simply that Leibnitz had added to the huge heap of his countless productions, that all the world was amused with the pleasant dream, and that bigot fought with bigot more fiercely than of old.

Nearly as barren were the persistent and zealous efforts of Leibnitz to promote the establishment of academies of the sciences at Dresden, Vienna, and Berlin. He was indeed invited to Berlin by the Elector of Brandenburg in connection with the proposed academy there, and the form of founding one was gone through, but it was not till many years after that the Berlin academy became an organized and vigorous fact. Leibnitz had the gratification to be appointed secretary on condition that he visited Berlin as often as his occupations at Hanover allowed.

This appointment was thought somewhat singular, as the academy as yet had no members; but Frederick the Great pleasantly remarked, when speaking of the circumstance, that Leibnitz was a society of sciences in himself. It was a leading and laudable feature of Leibnitz's design that the Academy should not confine itself to abstract speculations, but apply science in the most manifold and effectual fashions to the social circumstances of the people and the economical developments of the country. Some of the matters, however, which he intended to intrust to its care would have converted it into a despotism. For instance, he strenuously insisted that it should have a monopoly of the book-trade, that it should have the right to decide what manuscripts were worth publishing, and the liberty to devote the profits arising from the sale of books to literary and scientific purposes. Another of his projects was that the Academy should employ itself in the culture of silk. After incessant solicitation, the King of Prussia was at last induced to allow mulberry-trees to be planted in the gardens at Potsdam and elsewhere. But the part which the Academy had in this affair was confined to what Leibnitz himself did, he continuing to be in his single person the Academy. These experiments in raising silkworms bore no immediate fruits, but ripened through the struggles of half a century into some substantial consequence in the improvement of German manufactures.

A short time before the transformation of the Elector of Brandenburg into the King of Prussia, Leibnitz was present in Berlin at some gorgeous festivities given at the marriage of one of the Brandenburg princes. He confessed that he was a good deal out of his element in these gay scenes, which were followed by a grand masquerade got up in honour of the Elector's birthday. Leibnitz was to have figured as a masquer in the part of an astrologer; but some friend seeing that though he had tolerance enough for frivolities, he yet had no very abounding relish for taking an active or conspicuous share in them, kindly offered to be his substitute, so that Leibnitz had no harder duty than that of an amused spectator.

Court brilliancies and excitements could not long steal his attention from graver and more important things; and it was chiefly to aid the latter that he mingled in the former; for he thus gained the ear of men who would have shunned contact with him through any more solemn approach. Two subjects were now busy with him—an improvement in the science and practice of medicine—and the establishment of schools for the education of the people. At his demand an edict was issued, ordering all the physicians of Prussia to furnish an annual abstract of the remarkable cases occurring in the course of their professional duties, and the observations founded thereon. He wrote a report for the Leopold Society on the virtues of Ipecacuanha; he published an essay on the valuable results likely to flow from the study of comparative anatomy; and for botany he vigorously pleaded in a letter "*De Methodo Botanica*." While also promoting in all possible modes enlarged and effective agencies for popular instruction, he printed the "*Projet de l'Education d'un Prince*," intended immediately to apply to the King of Poland's son, but containing principles applicable to the mental and moral culture of all princes, and picturing at the same time the ideal of an accomplished ruler.

In the summer of 1700 Leibnitz went to Toeplitz to try the waters there as a cure for a severe cold which he had taken in the spring. From Toeplitz he went to Vienna professedly to be present at a conference on Church Union, but principally, as was supposed, for diplomatic purposes. A result growing out of his visit to Vienna was a manifesto written in French, which he published anonymously a year or two afterwards, setting forth, with a force of argument which has been much praised, the rights of Charles the Third to the Crown of Spain. It was not till near the end of 1700 that Leibnitz returned to Hanover.

Shortly after followed an event whereof he had long been the bold prophet and the skilful preacher, though under that veil of the anonymous to which, perhaps to increase his consciousness of power, he was so much attached—the coronation of the Elec-

tor of Brandenburg as King of Prussia. The Queen, Sophia Charlotte, shrinking from the weight of her new honours and from the glare of a throne, retired with a modest retinue to the Castle of Lutzenburg. She invited Leibnitz to join her there, and to resume with her those conversations on philosophy, which had a fresher and fuller joy for her than the grandeurs of royalty. The invitation he was unable to accept, the arrival of the English ambassador at Hanover making his presence there necessary. The ambassador was the bearer of the Act of Succession, which the English Parliament had passed in favour of the House of Brunswick. He had letters to Leibnitz from Bishop Burnet, on whose work on the Thirty-nine Articles Leibnitz had written comments. Of the distinguished persons who accompanied the ambassador not the least noteworthy was Toland, who occupies so leading a place in the history of English Deism. Toland hated the Catholics and the Stuarts with a hearty hatred; and he thought that this would recommend him to the notice of the Prussian and Hanoverian courts; but for fear of offending the English people it was deemed proper not to show him any particular countenance. Leibnitz was therefore employed to keep him politely out of sight. This did not hinder Toland from circulating his books and disseminating his theological opinions wherever he had opportunity. More to pay homage as a courtier than to gratify his own controversial tastes, Leibnitz wrote replies to some of Toland's productions.

Of far more moment than such fugitive writings was Leibnitz's "*Théodicée*," a work which, as a theory of the universe, is a consummate failure, but which keeps itself afloat in the metaphysical world through its subtle speculations and its immense discursiveness. An additional attraction belongs to this work from its origin, which is thus stated by its author:—"The greatest part of this book was composed piecemeal, while I was much in the society of the late Queen of Prussia. These matters were then discussed in connection with Bayle's Dictionary and his other works, to which much attention was at that time given. In our conversations I

was accustomed to reply to the objections of Bayle, and to shew that they were not so weighty as many persons unfriendly to religion would have us suppose. Her Majesty quite often desired me to write down my replies, that she might devote more time to their consideration; and moreover to write them in French, in order that they might be read not only by her, but also by others in foreign countries, who were unacquainted with the Latin language. To comply with the wishes of this great princess, and in accordance with the suggestions of my friends in Berlin, I have collected these writings, made additions to them, and therefrom formed this work."

The Queen however had passed away from earth ere "*The Théodicée*" was completed. Frederick the Great presents us with some affecting particulars respecting the farewell scenes of the illustrious princess:—"The Queen in her last hours mentioned the name of Leibnitz. One of the ladies by her bedside bursting into tears, the Queen said to her, 'Weep not for me, for I am going to satisfy my curiosity respecting the origin of things which Leibnitz has never been able to explain to me, regarding space, the infinite, existence, and non-existence; and for the King, my husband, I prepare the spectacle of a funeral ceremony, which will give him a new opportunity of making a magnificent parade.' She recommended, with her last breath, the learned man she had favoured to the attentions of her brother the Elector. This princess possessed the knowledge of a learned and the spirit of a great man. She thought it not beneath a Queen to bestow her regards on a philosopher: and, as those persons to whom heaven vouchsafes gifted souls elevate themselves to an equality with monarchs, so she esteemed Leibnitz well worthy of her friendship."

The grief of Leibnitz was deep, sincere, and lasting. The death of the Queen took place at Hanover, while he was on a visit to Berlin. As soon as the sad news reached him he hastened home. The Queen had shown more appreciation of his talents, joined to personal attachment, than any other person, and perhaps she of all beings had taken the tenderest, profoundest hold of his affection. No previous ca-

lamity which had befallen him had been able seriously to interrupt his studies. For many months, however, after this terrible blow his occupations were pursued without method or energy; his correspondence, usually so voluminous and so regular, was neglected: and he sank into a state of languor which nearly terminated in dangerous illness. The relations in which Leibnitz stood to the Queen, so honourable, so ennobling to both, and the tears that he shed at her grave, throw a purple hue of romance over a character and a career which, as a whole, was singularly destitute of the romantic.

But work, immense, incessant, indefatigable work, was in the very essence of this astonishing man's nature. He laboured with as much ease and joy as animals full of blood and overflowing with life and strength breathe and bound. His industry, his fertility of brain, his facility in acquiring knowledge, and his power of scattering it lavishly on subjects ever new and of the most opposite kind, grew the more the nearer old age approached. So much of what he did, however, and so much of what he published in his latter years, had a purely local or temporary interest, that it would be impossible in a detailed record thereof to rise above the aridity of a catalogue.

A grand controversy, stretching from Leibnitz's manhood to his tomb, embittering as far as anything could embitter a nature so serene, and so radiantly persistent, and resting as a cloud upon his memory, was that relating to the discovery of the differential calculus and the rival claims of Leibnitz and Newton. Whether in briefest outline or in fullest narrative, it would be impossible to give a popular picture of a contest which was fought on the field of transcendental science. We suppose it is generally admitted that Newton was the first discoverer, but that the improvements made by Leibnitz were so considerable as to entitle him in a certain degree to the merit of originality. The scientific question here concerns us less than the mode in which it was agitated. And, touching this point, we must confess that Newton and his adherents displayed as much littleness and spite, as much the want of a generous and dignified spirit, as Leibnitz and his admirers.

While not one reader in a hundred cares anything about the differential calculus, or its discoverers, all readers will be interested in seeing Leibnitz in contact with the most celebrated men of his age—Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great. In 1707, when Charles had his head-quarters in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, Leibnitz was entrusted with a secret mission to that monarch, of whom he gives us the following sketch, in a letter to the English ambassador at Berlin: "I saw Charles at dinner. This lasted for half an hour, during which his Majesty spoke not a word. Once only he raised his eye from the table to look at a young Prince of Wurtemberg on his left, who was playing with a dog, and who thereupon immediately ceased. The physiognomy of the King may be said to be very good; but his dress and bearing are those of a knight of the old school. As I had waited a week for his return to the camp I was not able to stay longer, although the hope was held out of being admitted to an audience of his Majesty, as, just on the point of my departure, were the young Count Von Platen and Herr Fabrice. But what could I have said to him? His praise, even when deserved, he hears not willingly; and he never speaks of affairs of state. Of anything relating to war, however, he talks well, as I was assured by Herr Von Schulenberg, who had held a conversation of two hours with him. Also when Count Von Flemmung, shortly before my arrival in Leipsic, was admitted to an audience with Charles, and dined with him, the King continued the conversation after dinner, and showed his good humour by once indulging in a jest. Your Excellency must have read the printed report of the King's having danced at the nuptials of one of his guards." Even this slight glimpse has its historical significance, though it fills us with regret that the hero of twenty-five and the philosopher of sixty did not come into closer intercourse.

With Peter, Leibnitz found himself more at home. They met for the first time in 1697, when the Czar was visiting the Elector of Hanover incognito. They again met some years later at Torgau. On this occasion Leibnitz laid before Peter plans for

the spread and improvement of the arts and sciences in Russia. Inspired by this interview Leibnitz subsequently forwarded to the statesmen who were highest in the Czar's counsels, numerous memorials having reference to the establishment of observatories, libraries, and a system of national education in his vast dominions. Just before his campaign in Swedish Pomerania Peter resided for a short time at Carlsbad, and Leibnitz gladly accepted an invitation to join him there. Our sage was fertile as ever in proposals and schemes, some of which Peter must have thought mere visions, while others he regarded as sufficiently practical to be realised when he had the means and the leisure. At parting Peter conferred on Leibnitz the title of Privy Counsellor of Justice, with a salary of a thousand Albertus-thalers. With his huge appetite for pensions, Leibnitz must have gone away with a very satisfactory conviction that the Russian emperor really deserved the name of Great. Some of the philosopher's numerous pensions, however, were not very regularly paid. It was common in those days for kings to lavish honours with very ostentatious hand, and incomes adequate to the support of the new dignities, but after a year or two, though the honours kept flaunting their gay colours in the wind, yet somehow or other the incomes were not forthcoming; a result against which a man of the earth, earthy, like our friend, protested with abundant emphasis, and not without reason. After all he was no sinecurist. He rendered infinite service which money could poorly remunerate. So full of ideas and experiences, and so gifted with the shrewd glance, and with an incomparable faculty of labour, and never in the midst of the most extravagant visions quite losing sight of the practical, he did so much and suggested so much that he eminently deserved to be rewarded, if gold can reward. Some of his patrons acted toward him with enormous shabbiness. After the year 1700 his pension as President of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin was never paid, though to him the academy owed its existence, and though he had expended so much potent zeal to make it an energetic and comprehensive reality.

From Carlsbad Leibnitz did not hasten home to Hanover—the unbeloved. He was tired of that city, which was not made more attractive to him by the Elector,—a coarse and commonplace man. He wished for some abode nearer the centre of human action, more directly in contact with the primordial movements of the world. He would have been glad, in the absence of any other suitable arrangement, to spend a part of every year in London: but a grand obstacle to this was, that the Elector insisted on his completing the History of the House of Brunswick as speedily as possible, and this compelled him, however unwillingly, to prolong his residence at Hanover. Throwing aside, whenever he could, a bondage from which he found it difficult wholly to deliver himself, he extended his journey from Carlsbad to Vienna. As soon as he arrived he tried to put new life into the plan he had long cherished for establishing an academy of sciences there. He expected effective aid in this work from Prince Eugene, with whom he was intimate. The chief obstacles to the realization of the scheme were the state of the imperial exchequer and the machinations of the Jesuits. His zeal in this matter was not wholly disinterested. He expected that if the institution arose and took that broad basis, and that fecund, majestic scope of which he sketched with bold hand the outline, he would obtain a principal appointment in connexion with it,—proportionate emoluments,—and what, perhaps, he desired still more, residence in a place where all the faculties of his mind would have found sufficing and worthy occupation,—where he would have been thwarted by no party jealousies, and where the noblest and most notable in the land would have been his friends and admirers. To the Emperor it was manifest that not till a serener and sunnier season could the academy gather itself into victorious shape. To mark, however, a regard for Leibnitz, which he shared with his whole court, he created him one of those unpronounceable counsellors which so abound in Germany, giving him a salary as small as the title was long,—a rule generally followed in that sluggish land in such affairs.

It was at Vienna that Leibnitz wrote

one of his most famous works, though it only occupies a few pages; published in 1714 as "*Principia Philosophiæ ad Principem Eugenium*," and in 1840 in French as "*La Monadologie*." It is the maturest statement of his philosophical system, and consists of ninety brief propositions without any attempt at development. It was designed, in the first instance, for the use of Prince Eugene, who prized what he deemed the precious and profound thoughts in it as highly as one of his victories.

While Leibnitz was lingering at Vienna, the venerable Electoress Sophia died. With her broke the only link that bound his heart to Hanover. He had agreed with her in many things, and especially in the view which she took of English affairs. The Elector was disposed to place his confidence almost wholly in the Whigs; she thought it would be wiser and nobler to obtain the counsel and co-operation of the best men in the two great political parties, carefully avoiding alliance with fanatical extremes. The advocacy of this opinion, so much in harmony with the moderation and the love of coalition which formed his rule in all things, did not tend to make Leibnitz more a favourite with the Elector. The philosopher was still deploring the death of the Electoress when the news reached him that the Elector had been raised to the throne of England. This opened the gate to the old vision of a residence in London. He left Vienna to offer his congratulations to the new monarch, but he did not reach Hanover till a few days after the departure of the latter. Several applications which he subsequently made for leave to visit London met with a direct refusal, and a hint was given him that he would best please his royal master by resuming and completing his *History of the House of Brunswick*. He was also informed that the King had spoken in a very contemptuous tone of his labours as historiographer. This report wounded Leibnitz deeply, and he could not help exclaiming, half-grieved, half-indignant, that justice was done him everywhere in Europe but there alone where he had most reason to expect it. The disfavour shown to Leibnitz on this occasion, and the rejection of his very natural request to reside in, or to visit, London, had their

cause in some measure, it is said, in the desire of George the First to gratify the prejudices of the English people by humiliating and disparaging the rival of Newton. It was also feared by the advisers of the King, to whom politics was the bigotry of partisans or the game of adventurers, that the presence of Leibnitz in England might help to introduce the reign of higher political principles, and deliver a distracted and suffering land from the thralldom and ferocity of factions.

The mania of Leibnitz's old age appears to have been the eager search for the means of escape from dull, dosing Hanover. As George excluded him with dogged rudeness from England, he thought he might perhaps find Louis more willing to receive him into France. He had written a treatise, "*De Origine Francorum*." This he translated into French, and had the manuscript presented through the Jesuit Tournemine to the French King, with a petition to be permitted to reside at Paris. The petition was graciously granted; but the death of the King almost immediately after probably led Leibnitz to abandon the scheme. The turn of Vienna now came; and as London and Paris were both denied him, the hope of a home there, where he had formerly hoped it, again arose. That hope died, and with it vanished his last attempt at deliverance from his prison.

How little Leibnitz was disposed to resent the King of England's conduct towards him he shewed by publishing a pamphlet in reply to an attack of the Jacobites on the House of Brunswick. It was not a mere defence of that House, but presented the outline of a comprehensive and conciliatory policy, which, developing the national resources and elevating the national character, would banish the bitterness of controversy, the jarrings of party, and the hatred of classes.

The first volume of the work with which Leibnitz had been occupied so long, and which had interfered so much with more congenial and important occupations, the "*Annales Imperii Occidentis Brunsvicensis*," was ready for the press in 1715, and the second in the year following; but, though George the First's Hanoverian ministry had pressed Leibnitz in the most teasing

and unseemly fashion to complete the book, they took no trouble to get it published; and not till 1843 did any portion of it appear. It is said in these days that we ought not to look too closely into the motives of statesmen; but sometimes should we be able to discover any motive at all?

On Leibnitz's buoyant nature and bounteous faculties old age had produced no effect. His mind was cheerful as youth, vigorous as manhood, and increasing years had brought only increasing knowledge. While, however, continually insisting that to attend to health was as wise and necessary as to attend to virtue, no one could set the laws of health more rashly at defiance than he. Into this he was perhaps led by his enormous love of work, by his perpetual flow of animal spirits, and by his confidence in one of the strongest constitutions. From his fiftieth year Leibnitz had been subject to frequent attacks of gout; but if his brain and his stomach did their duty he paid small heed to the rest of his physical man. A sedentary life was one main cause of the disease, yet he only became the more sedentary the older he grew, till at last, except when travelling on business, he never took any exercise at all. This, and the immense meals he was in the habit of eating with a voracity not by any means philosophical, gradually undermined the stalwart body, though they left the intellect free. In November 1716 his old foe, the gout, that he had taken so little trouble to subdue, formidably assailed him. He took, as he had been in the habit of taking, a decoction which had been recommended to him by a Jesuit in Vienna. The disease still marched on penetrating to the deepest parts of the system. In the evening of the 14th November a physician was sent for, with whom Leibnitz conversed gaily and fluently about alchymy and other things. As his situation became every moment more alarming, though he was obviously not aware of danger, the physician informed him that various symptoms which he observed foreboded the worst. He left Leibnitz for a short time in order to prepare the medicines which the critical circumstances demanded. In his absence the dying man, valorous against extremest agony,

asked for pen and paper. He wrote something, but seeing that it was illegible he tore the paper in pieces. About ten o'clock he tried again to write, but finding himself unable he placed his head on the pillow, and gently passed through sleep to those untrodden realms of the Infinite, which he had tried, but in vain, to unveil to men by the energy of his daring reason. "When Leibnitz was near his end," says Eckhart, "his servant asking him whether he did not wish to partake of the sacrament, he replied, 'that they should leave him in peace: he had done no man wrong, and had nothing to confess.' When told of the eternity on whose brink he hovered, he answered, 'Also are other men mortal.'"

The last work which Leibnitz had been reading was Barclay's political allegory "Argenis," which was one of his favourite books, and which, placed on his study-chair, may be seen in the Royal Library of Hanover. The only heir to his property, amounting to sixteen thousand thalers, was Frederic Simon Loeffler, the son of his sister, the minister of a parish in the neighbourhood of Leipsic. His wife was so overcome with joy at the sight of so much money that she suddenly died.

No one followed the illustrious man to his grave but his faithful secretary Eckhart, though the latter invited the whole court to the funeral. But it was reported that Leibnitz had died deeply in disgrace with the King of England, and that was enough to keep courtiers away. No clergyman was present to perform the last solemn office over the grave, and the same feeling that influenced the courtiers no doubt influenced the clergy. It was, indeed, asserted that he was an unbeliever, in the face of the fact that few had written such elaborate defences and ingenious interpretations of the orthodox faith. "Leibnitz went seldom or never to church," says Eckhart, "and communed very unfrequently. The clergy on this account upbraided him in public; but he heeded them not. God knows what were his motives. The common people called him a *Nothing-arian*."

The Academy of Sciences at Berlin of which Leibnitz had been the founder, and the London Royal Society, of which he was a member, had no word

of praise or of regret for one who had achieved fame in so many departments, stirred thought, poured out fresh, vigorous, organic ideas, accomplished reforms in so many different directions. The silence which they from cowardice or from indifference maintained was broken at Paris by the eloquent voice of Fontenelle. Here was more than warm encomium in the ear of a learned assembly: there was also a generous action.

For a long time nothing marked the spot where reposed the ashes of a foremost German. And though a copper tablet, with the inscription "Ossa Leibnitii," attracts the eye in the aisle of one of the Hanover churches, it is by

no means certain that that is the exact spot where the dust of the venerable and the immortal sleeps. The Hanoverians have atoned for the apathy and injustice of their ancestors by erecting, in concert with the government, in a conspicuous position near the Royal Library, a monument "Genio Leibnitii." In 1844 King Ernest bought the house in which Leibnitz had lived and died: one of the good deeds in a life which required many such to make the bad deeds be forgotten.

We find that we must reserve for another article an estimate of the philosophy of which Leibnitz was the founder.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

By THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

V.—VERULAMIUM.

THERE is scarcely any more agreeable excursion from London than to the interesting old town of St. Alban's. It may now be approached by several different roads; but, for those who are not hurried, the one to be preferred is the old coach road, along which excellent omnibuses still run several times a day. Passing from Islington through Highgate archway, the traveller's route lies through a broken undulated country, rich and well wooded, and as he approaches Barnet open and extensive prospects present themselves. On this side, the town of Barnet crowns an eminence, and looking back from the entrance to the main street we cannot fail being struck with the beautiful view down the valley to the south. Barnet is chiefly renowned for its battle-field, on which, on Easter Sunday, 1471, the struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster may be considered to have been decided. The country continues fine all the way from Barnet to St. Alban's, and is especially attractive as we pass over a ridge of higher ground about half way between those two towns. The more usual way of proceeding to St. Alban's is now by rail, and it is approached by two lines, the Great Northern and the North Western. On

the former, the visitor must be set down at the Hatfield station, and, if he has time, he may visit the fine Elizabethan mansion of Hatfield House, the seat of the Cecils. An omnibus carries him hence to St. Alban's, a distance of about six miles. If the visitor prefer the North Western Railway, he must leave the line at the Watford station, where also he will find an omnibus for St. Alban's, the distance being somewhat greater than from Hatfield.

St. Alban's itself is a pretty town; its streets are clean and picturesque, and present some good examples of old timber houses, especially about the market place, and the clump of buildings adjacent to the curious old clock-tower. But the great attraction of St. Alban's is its noble abbey church. The most casual visitor, when he looks at the walls of this imposing edifice, especially on the south side, where it is more easily observed, will be struck with the extraordinary character of the masonry. He has been accustomed to see early mediæval buildings constructed entirely of stone, but here the walls are composed of immense numbers of what appear on the outsides as long flat bricks, but which are in reality square. These materials were all taken

from the ruins of one of the most celebrated cities of Roman Britain—that of Verulamium. The abbey church of St. Alban's crowns the summit of a gentle eminence or knoll, separated on the south by a small valley from another low hill which rises very gradually from the bottom, where flows the little stream of the Ver. The buildings of the abbey occupied the side of the hill descending from the church towards the Brook, but now very few traces of them except the gateway-tower are left. The visitor, leaving the southern door of the church, must descend through the ancient site of the abbey to the foot of the hill, where he will cross the stream at the mill, by a wooden bridge, which leads him to an embanked causeway extending in a perfectly straight line across the valley, and clothed on both sides with a rich crop of brambles and low bushes. When he reaches the far end of this causeway, he stands just on the outside

of the walls of ancient Verulamium. He must thence pass through, or rather over, a gate to the left, walk a few paces across the field, and he will then find himself in presence of a considerable mass of the wall itself, with the unmistakeable characteristics of Roman masonry, its mortar, and its rows of red bricks, the latter exactly like those which he has already seen in the walls of the abbey church.

This fragment of wall is only seen to advantage from the inside. We are here standing within the Roman city, on the edge of the valley. By means of the embankment along which we have crossed the valley, the Romans dammed up the water of the river and thus converted the river itself into an extensive lake, which washed the foot of the city walls. The spot on which we are now standing furnishes one of the best distant views of the abbey church, and the accompanying sketch shows the course of the embanked



St. Alban's Church from Verulamium, with the ancient Causeway

causeway. The ground in front was once covered with the lake, the superfluous waters of the river having their outlet at the distant extremity, at the mill, where the river still runs. A piece of the Roman wall bounds the foreground to the right.

Instead of crossing the fields into the interior of the site of Verulamium, we shall understand its form and extent better by retracing our steps to

the end of the causeway, and proceeding thence along the road up the bank into a thick copse. This copse for a considerable extent covers the ancient city wall and its foss, and the road runs between them. Large masses of the wall are preserved along a considerable portion of its line on this the south-east side of the town, so considerable, indeed, that a footpath runs continuously along the top of it, which



Part of the Wall and Foss of Verulamium.

is covered with brushwood. Inside the wall the ground is banked up to it, in an almost regularly inclined plane, but it is by no means certain that this is anything more than the accidental accumulation of earth. The wall itself is constructed exactly in the same manner as we have already observed at Pevensey and the Roman fortresses on the south-eastern coast. But the defences of Verulamium are almost the only known instance of a Roman town in this country with a foss outside the walls. When I recently visited this spot, the season was unfavourable for examining these remains, in consequence of the rank vegetation which had grown over them, but in the accompanying sketch by Mr. Fairholt, who with Mr. Halliwell were my companions, the shrubs and trees have been thinned to show the wall and foss more distinctly. Winter, or early spring, is the best season for tracing the remains of the city wall.

The copse or grove, so far as it goes, has preserved the wall from destruction for a considerable extent. When we quit it, the defences of the town can only be traced across the ploughed fields by a raised bank which covers the foundation of the wall, and a hollow that marks the site of the foss. A short distance to the westward of the point at which we have now arrived, we reach a road which runs northwardly across the site of the

ancient city. This road is cut or worn down deep below the level of the fields, and we can trace in the hedge-bottoms the floors of Roman houses. Following this road we soon arrive at the church of St. Michael, celebrated as the burial-place of the immortal Bacon, whose sculptured monument is itself a worthy object of pilgrimage. The church of St. Michael stands very nearly in the centre of Verulamium, its walls and arches are full of Roman materials, and it is very probable that it stands upon the site of some of the public edifices of the ancient city. Here, again, on the north of the church-yard, the road is much lower than the ground above, and in the steep bank under the hedge we see the bricks and mortar of the Roman buildings. This road turns down through the adjoining hamlet, and across the bed of the ancient lake, into the town of St. Alban's; westwardly it divides into two, one being the lane we have been previously pursuing, the other running westwardly across the site of Verulamium to Gorhambury, and near where it quits the site of the city stands another portion of the ancient town wall, called popularly Gorham-block. A few yards along this branch of the road, in the field to the left, stood the theatre of Verulamium.

Verulamium was one of the earliest cities of Britain. It appears to have been founded like Camulodunum

(Colchester), and perhaps Londinium (London), by the British princes who, after Cæsar's invasion, were in alliance with Rome, and learned to imitate the civilisation of Italy. Like those two towns it fell a victim to the avenging arms of Boudicca, and from the circumstances of that event we gather that it had then no fortifications. At this early period Verulamium shared with Camulodunum the honour of possessing a mint, and some of the British coins of the family of Cunobeline bear the name of this town on the reverse, where it is spelt Verlamium. We have very little knowledge of the history of this place during the Roman occupation, but it had been erected into a *municipium* as early as the time of Aulus Plautius, and it seems to have been a city of great celebrity and magnificence, as it figures in the fabulous history of a later period. It appears to have been stormed and ruined by the Saxon invaders, but the Anglo-Saxon writers have not preserved even a tradition that tends to throw any light on the circumstances of this event, and the town is only accidentally known to us through the Saxon period from its connection with the abbey of St. Alban's.

In the earlier ages of Western Christianity two things were requisite for the foundation of a church, materials to build it with, and relics to give it sanctity. Both were furnished by an ancient site, the old buildings yielding the materials for construction, while there was generally a burial-place near at hand where the monks could find bones enough to create a saint. Such was the case at Verulamium. Modern discoveries seem to show that the top of the hill where the abbey church now stands was one of the Roman cemeteries. The artificial lake which occupied the space between it and the town appears to have abounded in fish, and this circumstance perhaps induced the Saxon kings of Mercia at an early period after the ruin of the city to erect a palace on its borders, of which the bold earthworks of the inclosure are still visible, below the modern town. It was called Kingsbury, which signified the palace of the king. When these princes were converted to Christianity, a church was built on the adjoining hill, and some of the buildings

of the Roman city were demolished to furnish materials. The monks who built it wanted a saint; they found in a then popular Christian Latin poet, Fortunatus, mention of a man named Alban, who was said to have suffered martyrdom in Britain—

Albanum egregium fecunda Britannia profert.

The Saxon monks accordingly dug up some Roman bones, declared that they belonged to the martyred body of St. Alban, and built their church upon the spot. Some denison of the place next proceeded to make a life of the saint, and this has been preserved by the historian Bede, and contains one or two incidents which describe, though imperfectly, the site at that time. After the judge of the city (*juler*) had condemned the holy Alban to be beheaded, he was taken out of the city, we are told, by the executioners, and, being led to execution, he came to a river which ran with rapid course between the wall of the town and the spot where he was to die. The inhabitants of Verulamium had flocked out in such numbers to see the execution, that the "bridge" across the river was too crowded to give any chance of a passage for Alban and his escort, and the saint, leading his executioners down to the river, offered up a prayer to Heaven, and the water was miraculously divided, and they were thus enabled to pass over. They then, "accompanied by the multitude, ascended a hill, about five hundred paces (*half a mile*) from the town, adorned, or rather clothed, with all kinds of flowers, having its sides neither perpendicular nor even craggy, but sloping down into a most beautiful plain." There can be little doubt that what the writer of the legend meant by the bridge was the embanked causeway still existing, and probably when the body of the water was confined in the lake, that which was allowed to pass did form a very rapid stream.

In the time of Bede the walls of Verulamium were probably standing in a nearly perfect state. The legend of St. Alban soon received additions, and amongst these is a statement which seems to show that the walls were adorned with slabs of marble and perhaps with inscriptions. After the saint had been executed, we are told, the

inhabitants of Verulamium, in order to perpetuate the memory of his disgraceful end, inscribed the history of it on marble, and placed it upon the town walls;* subsequently, when the citizens were themselves converted to Christianity, they took this down, "and in its place, and over the gates of their walls, they erected square stones, inscribed with memorials of the triumphs of their newly-adopted religion."

Years after the first building of the church of St. Alban's, the Mercian princes seem to have ceased to frequent Kingsbury, and the church was deserted also and fell into decay. At length, in 790, King Offa, repentant for the murder of King Athelbert, sought to make his peace with heaven by founding a monastery, and fixed upon this site for his purpose. More bones were dug up, and these were miraculously shown to be the same relics of the saint which had been lost since the first church was neglected. The buildings of Verulam again furnished materials, the old church was enlarged, and monastic buildings were added. Over this house a long series of abbots presided, whose history from time to time affords us curious glimpses of what was going on among the ruins of Verulamium. In the time of King Edgar, the king's officers and fishermen, who had the care of the lake and the royal manor, were so troublesome and oppressive to the monks, that the then abbot, Alfric, bought the lake from the crown, and cutting through the dam, at the place where the river now passes, let out the water, in order that no king might subsequently be tempted to seize upon it. This man's successor in the abbacy, named Aldred, relieved the monks from another sort of disagreeable neighbours. The fosses

and subterranean buildings of the town, which latter appear to have been very extensive, and are described as running even under the water, were the resort of men and women of infamous character, and of robbers from the neighbouring forests; to drive these away, Aldred caused the vaults and passages alluded to to be broken in or filled up with rubbish, and he collected great quantities of tiles and stones with the design of building a new church. To obtain these he appears to have destroyed some of the public buildings. Moreover, we are told, he filled up a great cave which had once been the abode of a fearful dragon, and which was surrounded by earthworks, which were still remaining in the thirteenth century, when the place was known by the name of Wurmenhert.† The next abbot, Eadmar, followed the example of his predecessor in breaking up the buildings of Verulamium, to collect whole bricks and squared stones for the building of a new church. It is recorded that in doing this he destroyed to the foundations a vast palace which stood in the middle of the city, besides demolishing other buildings, and in his progress he laid open a small closet in one of the walls in which were found some ancient books. Whether books were really found there or not, Eadmar took the occasion to publish a new and improved life of St. Alban, which, to stamp it with authenticity, he declared to be translated from one of them. This abbot, in the course of his labours among the ancient ruins, found urns and amphoræ, and vessels of glass, as well as altars of the ancient gods, and idols (*i. e.* bronzes), and coins. The idols he caused to be broken.‡ This was a usual practice in the middle ages, when people

* In hujus opprobrium et Christianorum terrorem, ut in antiquo ejus agone habetur, Verolamienses ejus martyrium marmori inscripserunt moenibusque inseruerunt. *Camden.*

† Specum quoque profundissimum, monte continuo circumseptum, cum spelunca subterranea, quem quondam draco ingens fecerat et inhabitavit, in loco qui Wurmenhert dicitur, in quantum potuit explanavit, vestigia tamen æterna habitationis serpentinæ derelinquens. *M. Paris, Vitæ Abbatum, p. 40.*

‡ Et cum abbas memoratus profundiora terræ ubi civitatis Verolamii apparuerunt vestigia diligenter perscrutaretur, et antiquos tabulatus lapideos cum tegulis et columnis inveniret, quæ ecclesiæ fabricandæ fuerunt necessaria sibi reservaret, quam proposuit sancto martyri Albano fabricare, invenerunt fossores in fundamentis veterum ædificiorum et concavitatibus subterraneis urceos et amphoras opere fictili et tornatili decenter compositas, vasa quoque vitrea pulverem mortuorum continentia Inventa sunt

believed that the ancient bronzes and sculptures were the work of enchantment, and that the spell could only be destroyed by breaking them. The abbots also found among the ruins engraved gems and cameos, which were preserved to ornament a new shrine for the church. The next abbot, Leofric, who lived in the time of King Athelred, was a charitable man, and sold the materials collected by his predecessors for the benefit of the poor. Of Robert, the eighteenth abbot of St. Alban's, it is recorded that he obtained an order from the king (Stephen) to destroy entirely the remains of the Saxon palace of Kingsbury, which had long been an eyesore to the monks, who were continually injured and oppressed by men who inhabited it under the title of servants of the king. It is probable that before this time the materials which abbot Leofric had sold were bought back, other materials were brought from the same unexhausted source, the ruined city, and with these the present noble church was built. From this time we hear no more of the excavations of the monks on the site of Verulamium, and it is probable that it has now presented for several centuries nearly the same appearance as at present.

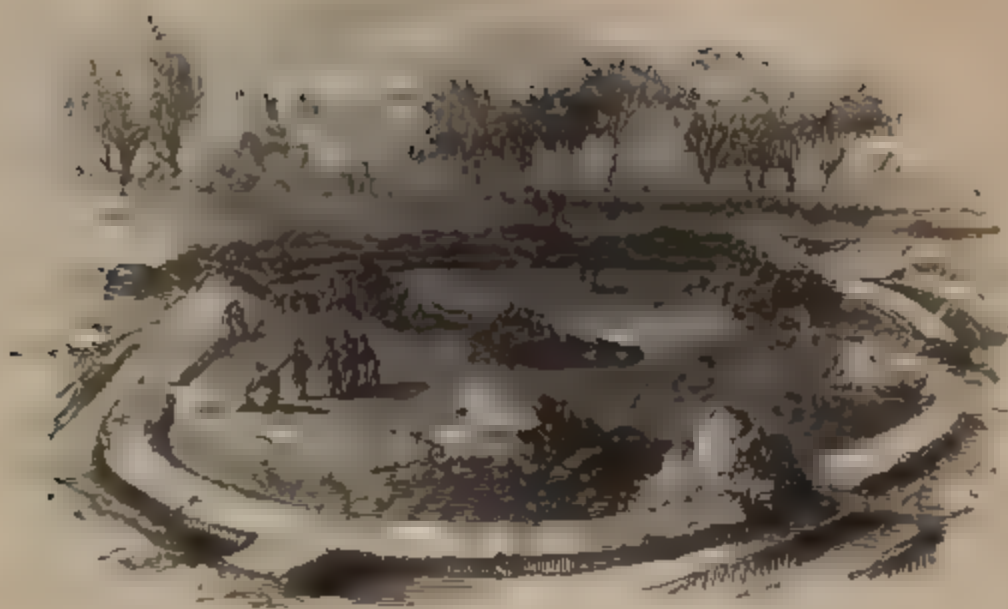
The city of Verulamium occupied the side of a hill, sloping gently from the south-west to the north-east, where it bordered on the lake. The circuit of the wall forms a long oval, about three quarters of a mile in length, and not quite half a mile broad. The road from London went on the line of the present Kilburn Road, through Edgware, to an intermediate Roman town named Sulloniacæ, which is supposed to have stood at Brockley hill, near Elstree; and from thence in the same direct line to Verulamium, passing through the centre of the city. This road was the Watling Street of the Anglo-Saxons, and, as being one of the greatest towns upon it, Verulamium was sometimes called by them Watlingcester. The Watling Street between Edgware and St. Alban's seems to

have been deserted at an early period, probably, as we may gather from allusions in Matthew Paris's *Lives of the Abbots*, because it was infested by banditti from the forest.

The wall of the ancient city, as I have stated before, is accompanied by a deep foss, and in one or two places there is a second foss, apparently intended to strengthen the defences of the gateways. The wall is twelve feet thick, but it is no where sufficiently perfect to enable us to judge of its original height. The mortar is composed of lime, small gravel, and coarse sand. The courses of bricks consist of two, three, and four rows, but three is the prevailing number. The wall is believed to have extended all round, but I am by no means satisfied that Verulamium was not, like many other Roman towns, open to the water. In the Saxon invasion it was perhaps taken by surprise; for if it had stood a siege, we can hardly suppose but the besiegers would have hit upon the idea of drawing off the water of the lake by cutting the embankment. It is probable, from the condition of the walls, that they were destroyed by the abbots to obtain building materials.

The interior of the town, as may be supposed from its great extent, is divided into a number of fields, some of which are at present laid out as pastures. I am told that at times the traces of streets may still be seen. Excavations in almost any part of the area would no doubt lead to interesting results. No remains of buildings are at present seen above ground, but floors and foundations, as observed before, may be traced in the hedge bottoms. Five years ago, Mr. R. Grove Lowe, of St. Alban's, observing some flints imbedded in mortar on the south-east side of the road leading to Gorbamby, between three and four hundred feet from the church, was tempted to commence an excavation, the result of which was the discovery of the ancient theatre, the lower part of the walls of which remained sufficiently perfect to allow of a plan being

insuper fana semivrita, altaria subversa, et idola, et numismatum diversa genera quibus utebantur. Et quæ idola coluerunt antiqui rives Verolamii idolatræ. Quæ omnia ex præcepto abbatis sunt comminuta. M. Paris, p. 41.



Remains of the Theatre at Verulamium.

made. An idea of their appearance when first uncovered may be formed from the accompanying sketch, taken on the spot by Mr Fairholt, who visited St. Alban's during the excava-

tions. Behind the trees in the background is the church of St. Michael, and to the left, above the houses of the adjoining hamlet, is seen the more distant tower of the abbey church.



Part of the Wall of the Theatre, Verulamium

The next cut, also from a sketch by Mr. Fairholt, will give a better idea of the condition in which the outer wall was found. After the theatre had been excavated as far as circumstances would allow, the ground was filled in again, and when I recently visited the spot, it was covered with a flourishing crop of wheat. For our knowledge of it, therefore, we must rest satisfied with the excellent description published by Mr. Grove Lowe.

An abstract of Mr. Lowe's report on the excavations, with a copy of his plan, was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1848, and to that the reader may be referred for further information on the subject. I will only state that it was built on the model of the Grecian theatres, which is itself a curious circumstance, and that it is the only Roman theatre yet discovered in our island. One square block of masonry by the road side has been kept uncovered, and marks, probably, the principal entrance; it has the appearance of having supported a column. It is very remarkable that this theatre holds just the same local position in Verulamium as that of the theatre in Pompeii, both with regard to the town, which was not unlike Pompeii in form, and to the lake, which here supplied the place of the sea. The road to Gorhambury appears, from discoveries beneath it, to occupy the site of the Roman street from which the theatre was entered. On the other side of this street, imme-

diately in face of the theatre, were found the walls of another public building, apparently of some importance, but it could not be traced, inasmuch as Mr. Grove Lowe had not then obtained permission to dig in the adjoining field. That field is now a pasture, and its inequalities leave no room for doubting that it covers interesting remains. Opposite the theatre, on the edge of the ancient lake, are traces of an advanced embankment of earth, probably a small pier or jetty for pleasure boats on the water.

I have said that there appears to have been a long intermission of the destruction of the remains of Verulamium since the monks of St. Alban's last gathered their building materials from the ruins. Alas! they are now seriously threatened by modern vandalism. A "Freehold Land Society" has come into existence, the professed object of which is to make small freehold estates, to create voters to influence the county elections. Accidental circumstances have enabled the gentlemen of this Society to purchase a large portion of the site of Verulamium, and unfortunately that portion which contains the most interesting part of the walls and fosses of the ancient city. They are prepared, we are told, to root up all these time-hallowed vestiges of the greatness of ancient days. I can only offer up a prayer that some unforeseen event may interfere with their ruthless and unpatriotic designs.

THE PARISH PRIEST AND NATURALIST.

Life of the Rev. William Kirby, M.A. Rector of Barham. By John Freeman, M.A. Rural Dean and Rector of Ashwicken, Norfolk. 8vo.

ALTHOUGH this life of the venerable entomologist of Barham parsonage presents no one feature of stirring interest—though on the whole it is a prosy book, having little connection with the living denizens of the world in which we are now moving—although we do not therefore think it nearly so fitted to commend the cultivation of scientific tastes by a country clergyman as we had anticipated, we shall not scruple to use it as the vehicle of a few brief remarks on the benefit of

these pursuits to the generality of clergymen themselves and of their parishioners, quite independently of the advancement of scientific objects.

In the course of our lives we have happened rather intimately to know several excellent parish priests who were also good naturalists, and have had particular reason to remark on the benefit accruing from their pursuits, always supposing them to be possessed of personal activity, and of that truly

Christian spirit which made them seek, in every dealing with nature and with man, the one informing, elevating, Presence. This taught them to be modest scholars as well as authoritative teachers. Placid inquiry into all the beautiful arrangements of creative power tempered their ardent zeal to correct the evils of social life.

Very various, indeed, are the forms in which the activity of those among our country rectors who are active at all gets vent. To say the truth, under almost every conceivable determination of the mind in this respect, we prefer the spectacle of our individual parish clergymen to that of the same men when grouped around our cathedrals or living in college fellowship. In these latter cases the corporate spirit is not to our taste, in so far as character or social intercourses are concerned. We dislike the themes to which such gatherings of the clergy mostly lead—Church politics, party progresses, the merits of great leaders, the outward workings of Church systems,—a habit of speaking of particular clergymen more as to their views on present questions than as to their practical worth and works. But, take almost any one of these hitherto, perhaps, rather dry and uninteresting clergymen, and send him to a large retired country parish, and you will soon find him, if not another, yet mostly a much improved man. Thrown upon his own resources, his trust in the validity of his commission shows itself to be no speculation but an operative truth. It is a matter not to be talked of and written about, but to be acted upon. Very soon he learns how careful a man must be who truly desires to administer the blessings of Christianity comprehensively and effectively. The longing of his heart to win souls points him to anxious avoidance of even small impediments; he gains in tenderness towards prejudice, in sympathy even with opposition. Perhaps, from the bounded sphere we have depicted as that in which he has hitherto moved, it were too much to expect a *perfectly* open, candid mind; and there is no doubt that a country clergyman, newly become such, has some hard struggles to encounter in his earlier contests with narrowness, opinionativeness, and unfairness of views among his people. Plenty of hard and

coarse rebuffs will he probably have, much contempt for his own comparative ignorance of the habits of farmers and labourers. Of course too he will find but little sympathy in his own more refined tastes and feelings. We suppose him, however, to have sense and forbearance, and an ardent love for those for whom Christ died; and, if so, he will hardly fail to make large moral and religious progress. The injustice of the press will touch him less than its justice. Its indignation about “lazy men with rich livings” is right enough, abstractedly, he knows; only he hopes not to be among the former, and as to the possession of riches he may very well hope to expend what may fall to his share for the benefit of numbers who, but for such an instrumentality as his, would probably see little enough of any good which money can bring. After a while, quiet days may come, days in which the cultivation of natural and scientific tastes may be combined with all his other duties. Such an union is often eminently serviceable; for the habit of positive assertion, even though that assertion be for another and not for one’s self, with an unhesitating way of laying down the law even to a small parish, has its dangers in a man’s own mind, and every experience of the difficulty of reaching truth on subjects in which he is himself ignorant and a mere interrogator of nature, is an excellent corrective. A clergyman bows before the great Lawgiver, indeed, whether the decree come forth in a book or through the forms of the outward world; but in the study of the latter he knows that the law itself is often yet undiscovered, and this consciousness of relative ignorance is a good counteractive to a dogmatic habit. New wonders come before him daily; the spirit of an humble and a wise curiosity is excited. As to the relative importance of the particular object on which his mind may fasten, we are not careful about that part of the matter. Microscope or telescope let it be;—the habits of animals, the course of the stars, the growth of corn—all or any one may usefully engage his mind, if sanctified by a Christian spirit or purpose. Assuredly HE who drew his illustrations from the springing corn and the lilies of the field, and the natural objects that surrounded him,

will not condemn his follower in the same walk.

May we be pardoned if—fresh from the survey of a rural parish, for thirty-two years that corner of the vineyard which was allotted to one of our worthiest parish priests, afterwards to become one of our most painstaking bishops—we cannot forbear dwelling on the combination of important services which may be rendered to any place by an individual mind open to receive from the fresh-flowing fountains of nature, and ever ready to communicate what has been so received. When we name the parish of Alderley in Cheshire as that to which we have alluded, our readers will be at no loss about the name of him who was a long time its rector, always its clinging and devoted friend. The scene seemed already familiar to us through his own description. The lawn on which he had looked from the rectory windows,—the ivied tower of the church, with its tall flag-staff, where the starlings held their colloquies,—the Mere whereon he had often rowed his more diligent scholars in his own boat,—the scattered farms and cottages where he was known as a kindly, sympathising friend and Christian adviser;—all these we had strongly before us, as in former times he had described them, *con amore*, while sitting in the episcopal palace of his East of England diocese. The immediate surroundings of the Cheshire rectory are quiet and primitive. There are pleasant rural sights and sounds; fair, rich pastures; fine cattle; a healthy rustic population: for, though there is indeed a new Alderley, smart, redolent of Manchester and of its merchants, it clusters over different ground, and comes not near the older church, rectory, and park.

In the matter of taste, we could have wished the interior of that church had been spared some poor attempts at cornices and imitative marble. Still the building is neat and cared for; there is no symptom of neglect anywhere. To us, however, it derived its principal charm from association. Whatever had been formerly the fate of that village church and of the living souls who joined in the prayers and listened to the preacher,—whatever was now, or was to be, its ministry in character and in success,—of one thing

we were sure, that the thirty-two years' ministry of Edward Stanley could not have been a lifeless and unproductive one. That sweet afternoon sun! how hopefully and pleasantly it must have lighted up the fabric when its good rector saw from week to week increasing numbers gather round him. Before he came, we are told, "the clerk used to go to the churchyard stile to see whether there were any more coming to church, for there were seldom enough to make a congregation," though the parish, even then, consisted of about 1,300 souls. But soon after other proceedings and fairer results ensued. The church was filled; the communicants were many; the elders of the parish hailed the rector as "their father and leader in everything that was good," the eager, aspiring scholars pressed to his examinations, anxious to bear away a book with its attendant lithograph of the church or the school, or with their own names written by his hand. Now all this was achievement to rejoice in. The spring of the whole was the rector's hearty and indomitable zeal in his Master's service. We are sure we only do him justice when we say that herein lay his principal strength: the cause of Christian truth was ever at his heart.

And he, too, was a naturalist; not, indeed, like his venerable friend in Suffolk, devoting himself to one branch of inquiry only, but setting down, day after day, the chronicle of his observations on the birds, the animals, the statistics, and the antiquities of his beloved Alderley. "He took so much trouble," his parishioners said, "in whatever he did, never sparing himself for whatever he took in hand." When he exhibited a "hortus siccus" of the plants found in the parish and dried by one of the girls in his school,—when strangers visiting that school saw something more than the usual apparatus, saw maps, and prints, and books designed to combine to a considerable extent useful secular knowledge with the religious instruction,—it was at first a matter of wonder, almost of disapprobation: nothing like it had ever been seen in the neighbourhood, scarcely in England, till then.

In a day sad to himself, and most mournful for Alderley, but to the great gain of the diocese to which he was

transplanted, this good rector was made a bishop; and there stand his church, his rectory, and his schools, uninformed by his living presence, and not outwardly rich in memorials of him, but we would fain hope not likely to forget him. Whether, either there or anywhere else, the Church can do better for her sons than encourage them (bating mortal infirmities) to walk as he walked, is a question we would fearlessly leave to the best men within the reach of her influence.

And now come we to the aged clergyman whose life has led us involuntarily beyond itself. It is interesting, in connexion with what we have said above of the rector of Alderley, to know that when that rector became the diocesan of the entomologist, one of his first acts was to offer him what small honorary advancement it was in his own power to bestow. He was, indeed, unable to fulfil his kind intentions at the time; and, when the obstacle appeared to be overcome, the bishop's memory proved treacherous, and, to his great mortification, Mr. Kirby was disappointed in a just expectation. No one who knew the parties could doubt that the regret was likely to be stronger on the part of the one forgetting than the one who had been forgot; and, as the proposed appointment was merely honorary, it could scarcely be called a loss. Still it occasioned much self-reproach to the bishop, by whom the aged rector was held in high estimation. His own parochial ministry of thirty-two years was no match in point of time to that of Mr. Kirby, who was first curate, and then rector, of Barham for sixty-eight years, dying at the scene of his first labours at the advanced age of ninety, in July, 1850. That he obtained no high preferment is not wonderful, neither do we think it matter of reproach to any one. His talents were not shining, his clerical career quiet, and not remarkable in any way, and he was generally considered to be in possession of, at least, a "snug berth," from a very early period of life. Few clergymen have experienced so small an amount of care, or had so easy and happy a lot.

The Rev. John Freeman, to whom the work of arranging the present biography has been committed, was for a short time curate to the Rev. Mr.

Kirby, and, at his request, undertook to assist Mr. Kirby's executors in arranging papers, without proposing to himself the task which has finally fallen upon him. It is fair to say this, for the labour has not been of his own seeking, and it is conscientiously performed. That, in other hands, the whole work would have gained in spirit and interest, we cannot help believing. It sets forth the good old rector as being what no doubt he was—conscientious, simple, and reasonably attached to the church, with a strong dread of novelties; but, throughout his whole career of ninety years, we are treated only once or twice to anything like an anecdote which might help us to form an estimate of him in his daily walk; and then the anecdote, even if a joke, is told in so solemn a manner as to excite pity rather than mirth. We feel no desire to enter minutely into Mr. Kirby's family history, but it may be remarked that the tendency of his mother's ancestors being towards Puritanism, it is probable that the biographer has willingly ignored the existence of such personages as the Rev. John Meadows, father and son, the first an ejected minister of the Church of England, the last necessarily occupying the position of a Dissenter. Of them the English public cannot be expected to know much, although some sketches of these and other Suffolk Bartholomeans were drawn up some years ago by the late Edgar Taylor, Esq. a descendant of the Meadows family. Enough of the earnest personal piety and conscientious self-denial of these men, and also of the exemplary lives of many among their children, was there made manifest, to save them at least from participation in Mr. Freeman's insinuations of "prejudice," and "enthusiasm," too lightly ascribed to Independents in general.

Nothing indeed can be more simple and easy than this quiet way of settling the matter with respect to dissent. Of course the prejudice is all on one side; how should it be otherwise? For ourselves, we only do not pretend to know whether in the case of the parents of that excellent woman whom Mr. Kirby married early in life there was prejudice or no. We know nothing whatsoever of the family of the Kippers. They, perhaps, were de-

voutly following in "the steps of their forefathers," though those steps were not traceable along the churchyard path; or, like others, they might have been forcibly ejected from a church most dear to them. They might have deemed themselves not at all the persons to whom the charge of rending and tearing "the garment of Christ" applied; and as to the "sin" committed by meekly submitting to the loss of worldly estimation and honour, oftentimes to the stern prohibition to worship God according to their consciences (for what else was the seven-mile act?) we think it unlikely that the parents of Mrs. Kirby would have acknowledged it as requiring repentance,—still less that the venerable entomologist would have exacted such an acknowledgment from them.

We beg Mr. Freeman's pardon for making these observations. We believe he really intended to be tolerant, and to recommend that those who are not in the pale of his church should be tenderly treated in order that they may the sooner return to it; but we cannot help wishing he had let this matter alone. The good rector of Barham knew what he was about, and would never, we are sure, have wished that any one belonging to him should have been made the subject of this uncharitable charity. But we are anticipating.

The father and mother of Mr. Kirby resided at Witlesham Hall, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, on an estate belonging to Mrs. Kirby, as a Meadows; and, there being no other son, we should naturally conclude descending to the entomologist on his father's death; but we are only told, after the mention of that event, that Mr. Kirby received his "share in a small estate." Be that as it may, the naturalist's tastes appear to have sprung very early from his mother's example; she gave him shells, and taught him to classify them; she assisted him in drying plants, and the herbarium which he had prepared with his "dear and good mother," as he always called her, was preserved by him to a late period. Alas! he lost her at the age of fifteen, in 1776. One would have coveted some further memorials of her,—some letters to her children in their school-days,—some

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private papers of so good and cultivated a woman.

Young Kirby's parents do not appear to have left the church; on the contrary, he was early baptised therein, and was educated with a view to its ministry. The family living of Witlesham did not, however, fall to his share; and on his being ordained a deacon, which took place before the age of twenty-three, he was immediately instituted to the curacy of Barham, through the friendship of its rector, the Rev. Nicholas Bacon. Of this parish he had the sole charge from that hour to the time of his death—as curate for the first fourteen years, afterwards, on the death of his rector, in 1796, as his successor in the living. "I walked over," he says, "one evening from my father's house, carrying my own bundle, and here I have been ever since; and a nice snug berth it was for a young fellow to step into." A pleasant part of the country too; but not much could be said for the parsonage, which, when he obtained the living, he partly pulled down and rebuilt, as much to prevent its utter demolition through the ravages of the "ptinus pertinax" in the woodwork, as for other reasons. The floor of his parlour had till then been of brick, its door opened into the outer air, it was really a passage-room to the house, and there was no mantel-piece. All these disadvantages were remedied in the rebuilding, plain and unpretending as the structure even then was.

Mr. Kirby married early the Miss Kipper of whose parentage we have before spoken. She died, without issue, in the latter part of 1814; and in June, 1816, he married again,—Miss Charlotte Rodwell, a descendant also of the Meadows family. She too was called away from him by death, six years before his own departure, and from the shock and grief of her loss he never really recovered. The childless old man, left alone, had still however many of the old sources of interest about him, and he persevered to the last in his pursuits. We have met with few things more touching than the appearance of this aged disciple of natural science at the opening of the museum at Ipswich. No one expected him to take any part in the proceed-

ings. He was then eighty-seven, infirm, and easily excited; his friends had dreaded the fatigue of a public meeting. He was, however, bent on being present. He had been chosen president of the museum, as an honorary distinction strictly his due, and he sat on the right hand of Bishop Stanley, who was chairman. He looked delighted and happy, murmuring out his pleasure on the occasion; and when one of the resolutions was put into his hand, to the surprise of many, and the emotion of all, he rose and uttered these broken sentences: "These cases that you see before you are filled with the works of God. He made them all. He is great. He is wise. He is good."

The effort (says his biographer) proved too severe,—the mind had been strained to the highest pitch,—his whole conception had been embodied in these few short sentences, and no power remained to descend to any matter subordinate to the great truth to which he desired to give utterance. Mr. Kirby could proceed no further, and at the suggestion of a friend resumed his seat. After a momentary and affecting pause, the worthy bishop, with that promptness which was so peculiarly characteristic, rose and said,— "This resolution has been proposed, and seconded with more than words by the Reverend and excellent Mr. Kirby; his silence gives a double force to the seconding the resolution, and I trust the few words he did speak, pregnant with good feeling, pregnant with devotion, overflowing with religion, will never be forgotten by those who heard them."

At a later period of the proceedings, the Bishop of Norwich, in terms of eulogy, proposed a vote of thanks to their venerable President for his attendance; when he turned to Mr. Kirby, and addressed him personally. The latter, with unaffected grace, rose and stood in a posture of humility and respect, while he listened to the words of enthusiastic praise, and received the most hearty good wishes for his happiness in that eternal state to which in the course of nature he was approaching. Mr. Kirby resumed his seat, and after a short pause in a scene most affecting, he rose again to express his acknowledgment:—"I beg to return my sincere thanks for the kind notice your Lordship has been pleased to bestow upon me; I am a poor old man. I look forward with trust and hope. It cannot be long before I shall go, and I trust that I shall be happy. May God bless you all! May you all have

the same hope when you die, that I hope to have! God bless you all."

Our readers will not expect any detailed account of Mr. Kirby's scientific labours in our pages, where they are obviously not appropriate. Every one knows how zealous, earnest, and simple he was; how indefatigably persevering. He examined, described, and drew the objects of his inquiry with great pains and accuracy. Both in Botany and Entomology was he eminently well informed; but the latter study had gradually usurped the place of the former; and his friendship with Mr. Spence, and the works by which he was principally to be known, confirmed the pre-eminence. The sketch given of him by Mr. Spence, so long his coadjutor, is perhaps the most valuable portion of the volume.

The correspondence of these two men must have been most voluminous. Mr. Spence speaks of his own letters to Mr. Kirby as being between four and five hundred; and those from Mr. Kirby—

Which I have preserved with as much (says he) care as he had mine, are nearly as many. About half of the two series of letters refer almost wholly to entomology and our book, but a great part of the remainder, exchanged during my eight years' travels and residence on the Continent, and after my return to England, are more occupied with accounts of our tours, &c. and of domestic matters. Our entomological letters, in those days of dear postage, were mostly written on sheets of large folio paper, so closely, that each would equal a printed sheet of sixteen pages of ordinary type. These we called our "first-rates," or sometimes "seventy-fours," the few on ordinary-sized paper being "frigates;" but one I find from Mr. Kirby, which he calls the "Royal Harry," written on a sheet nearly the size of a *Times* Supplement, and closely filled on three pages, and which he begins and concludes thus:—"Barham, March 23, 1816. My dear Friend,—This doubtless will be the greatest rarity in the epistolary way that you ever received. I hope it will long be kept among your *κειμήλια* and be shown, not as a black, but as a black-and-white swan, which since the discovery of the former in N.S.W. must be held as the true *rara avis* And now, having manned this *Royal Harry* with as large a complement of men as I could muster, I shall launch her. I question whether ever one of

equal tonnage before crossed the Humber." With the love of order which Mr. Kirby's study of natural history had so deeply implanted in him, all my letters are folded across the sheet, so as to be of the same breadth of about two inches, and have an index on the back of each, referring to the various subjects (often 15 to 20) of the letter, which he marked in it by large figures in brackets, so as ready to catch the eye; and they were then docketed with red tape into a packet for each year.

From this friendship arose the idea first suggested by Mr. Spence, in 1808, of the joint production of the Introduction to Entomology, the first edition of the first volume of which did not appear till 1815. Two editions were called for by 1817, in which year also appeared volume two. In 1835 Mr. Kirby completed his *Bridgewater Treatise*, in two volumes, nor should we have omitted to mention his *first* distinct scientific publication, the *Monographia Apum Angliæ*—which was preceded by various papers in the Records of the Linnean Society.

Mr. Kirby made several tours of no great extent, chiefly through the north-eastern counties, for the purpose of enlarging his fields of observation, and the private journals kept on two of these occasions, and here given, amuse us by their quaint minuteness and the scattered notices they convey of the state of the country, its roads, towns, and population, some sixty or fifty-five years ago. Thus we find him entertaining some uneasy apprehensions respecting the narrow streets of Lynn, in Norfolk, but he was "agreeably disappointed, and finds them very tolerable, and with fewer carriages and obstructions than he had been led to expect." A pretty exact chronicle of dinners and suppers and other accommodations is kept on these occasions.

The ardour with which the Entomologists pursued their work is well portrayed by Mr. Spence in the following passages.—

We had no leisure time for excursions; but as a short one we made one day led to a ludicrous adventure, which Mr. Kirby used often to refer to, and relate with great zest to his entomological visitors, its history may be here given. Mr. (now Sir William J.) Hooker was at that time staying at Barham, and being desirous to have pointed out to him, and to gather

with his own hands, a rare species of *Marchantia* from its habitat, first discovered by Mr. Kirby, near Nayland, some miles distant, it was agreed we three should walk thither, entomologising by the way, and after dinner proceed to the hedge bank where it grew. Entering the head inn yard on foot, with dusty shoes, and without other baggage than our insect nets in our hands, we met with but a cool reception, which, however, visibly warmed as soon as we had desired to be shewn into the best dining room, and had ordered a good dinner and wine. We intended to walk back in the evening, but as the bank where the *Marchantia* grew was a mile or two out of the direct road, and it came on rain, we ordered out a post-chaise, merely saying we wanted to drive a short way on a road which Mr. Kirby indicated to the postilion.

When we arrived at the gate of the field where the bank was, the rain had become very heavy: so, calling to the postilion to stop and open the door, we scampered out of the chaise, all laughing, and hastily telling him to wait there, without other explanation we climbed over the gate, and, not to be long in the rain, set off running as fast as we could along the field-side of the hedge, to the bank we were looking for. We saw amazement in the face of our postilion at what possible motive could have made three guests of his master clamber pell-mell over a gate into a field that led nowhere, in the midst of a heavy shower of rain, and then run away as if pursued; and it was the expression in his countenance which caused our mirth, which was increased to peals of merriment when we saw that instead of waiting for us at the gate, as we had directed, he mounted his horses with all speed, and pushed on in a gallop along the road on the other side of the hedge, evidently to circumvent our nefarious plan (as he conceived) of bilking his master both of our dinners and the chaise-hire. When the cessation of our uncontrollable mirth had allowed us to gather specimens of our plant, perceiving through the hedge whereabouts we stopped, he also halted to watch our motions, and when he saw us run back, he obeyed our orders to return to the gate,—where we got into the chaise, still in a roar of laughter at the whole affair, and at his awkward attempt to explain away his not having waited for us there, as we had directed, and evident high satisfaction at bringing back in triumph to our inn the three cheats whose intended plans he had so cleverly frustrated, as he no doubt told his master, to whom, being too much amused with the adventure, we did not make any explana-

tion, but left it to form one of the traditions of the inn.

We will only add the concluding passages of the same writer's remarks on his friend :—

I will conclude this slight sketch of the history of our long friendship, which for forty-five years formed one of the great pleasures of our existence,—I know that I may truly say of his as of mine,—by pointing out to our brother entomologists, whom I have had chiefly in view in writing it, two circumstances in his study of insects by which I was always forcibly struck on my visits to him at Barham.

The first was the little parade of apparatus with which his extensive and valuable acquisitions were made. If going to any distance, he would put into his pocket a forceps-net and small water-net, with which to catch bees, flies, and aquatic insects ; but, in general, I do not remember to have seen him use a net of any other description. His numerous captures of rare and new Coleoptera were mostly made by carefully searching for them in their haunts, from which,—if trees, shrubs, or long grass, &c.—he would beat them with his walking-stick into a newspaper ; and, collected in this way, he would bring home in a few small phials in his waistcoat pockets, and in a moderate-sized collecting-box, after an afternoon's excursion, a booty often much richer than his companions had secured with their more elaborate apparatus.

The second circumstance in Mr. Kirby's study of insects to which I allude was the deliberate and careful way in which he investigated the nomenclature of his species. Every author likely to have described them was consulted, their descriptions duly estimated ; and it was only after thus coming to the decision that the insect before him had not been previously described that he placed it in his cabinet under a new name. It was owing to this cautious mode of proceeding—which young entomologists would do well to follow—that he fell into so few errors, and rendered such solid service to the science ; and a not less careful consideration was always exercised by him in the forming of new genera and in his published descriptions of new species ; as his admirable papers in the Linnæan Transactions amply testify.

It remains only for us to add that justice must be done to the exemplary pains taken by the biographer to exhibit Mr. Kirby in the character of a truly religious clergyman, desirous of performing his duties in the most

conscientious manner, according to his views of what those duties really were. Viewing him from the standing-point which it is fair to take, as one of those clergymen of the old school, of whom few are left, who eschew novelties, repudiate the smallest approach to Methodism, and keep strictly within the round of a certain class of sober Church of England divines, he was indeed an excellent specimen of his order. He would not have sacrificed the best interests of his flock to any earthly consideration. Yet his means of access to their hearts were limited even by this very moderation. It is plain that knowledge on any subject, if it does not unite a rector and his people, is very apt imperceptibly to divide them. His sermons, we infer, though carefully prepared, were often above rustic comprehension. Did he endeavour to bring the minds of rustics during week-days to the comprehending point ? We trow not. Mrs. Trimmer might strengthen him in his apprehensions of evil to the Church from the Bible Society ; but he would hardly catch much of light or warmth from that dull luminary. His own influence over the well-disposed we doubt not was permanent and beneficial ; but we do doubt whether it was powerful enough to penetrate the darkened heart or rouse the sleepy spirit, or restrain an ardent enthusiast.

It was not, as we have again and again said, the *pursuits* that stood in the way of religious efficiency,—but a want of that early vivacity of thought, that ready perceivance of their uses and power, not merely as objects of contemplation, but as enlarging the poor man's mental range and rousing his powers of observation. Mr. Kirby lived rather too soon to receive the impulse which has since been given in these directions. He fell into his "nice snug berth," as he says, "a young fellow," and did not see much beyond the bounds of his own associates in occupation and thought. A little more variety, a little infusion of the spirit of original enterprise, would have made him a still more valuable man. He seems at some moments to have felt this, and wished to escape out of his nest, but this was not to be ; and while his correspondence, his walks, his collections, and his writings,

co-operated with his own estimate of church duty to keep him for the most part happy and satisfied, it was in vain to look for a clearer appreciation of the career which might otherwise have been opened to him. Doubtless the excellent old man was at heart the friend of all the good; but many bound-

aries hedged him round, and he knew but little of the actual world. In his particular scientific department, we believe, he has left a name which the world will not suffer to die,—and to this will ever be appended the renown of a pure, loving, and conscientious spirit.

THE INTERNAL DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A VERY interesting discussion has been raised at the Royal Institute of British Architects with respect to the internal decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, a work which now appears likely to be prosecuted to some efficient conclusion, as it at length seriously occupies the attention and consideration of the constituted guardians of our great metropolitan Church.

The subject was introduced at the Institute in an able paper by Mr. Francis Cranmer Peto, which our space will not permit us to insert at length; nor will it even be necessary to give large extracts from it, as the more material points were repeated in the course of the opinions expressed by subsequent speakers. But in order to present our readers with the merits of the question, so far as they are hitherto developed, we shall first state that in 1849 Mr. Cockerell, the eminent architect, who has for more than thirty years been the surveyor of the Cathedral, made known his own views upon the subject in an Address submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London. In this appeal Mr. Cockerell remarked,—

"In the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, ranking third amongst the European Christian Temples, as respects magnitude and architectural magnificence, it was

clearly intended, but for the political troubles of the time, that 'beauty as well as strength should be found in the sanctuary of the Lord.' The shortcomings in this respect, arising from political and other causes, have ever been with foreigners, as well as our own people, a subject of national reproach and estrangement, as unworthy of a religious and wealthy people, and of an endowed clergy; and have been the fertile occasion of those almost daily attacks and scandal issued by the press, against the administration of the Cathedral Church and its pious ministers. Meanwhile, the Very Rev. the Dean and Chapter have annually expended money in adornments to the extent of their means, especially in 1821, when a very large sum was defrayed by them in the choir and communion end, as well as other parts of the church, under my superintendence; and I think it would not be difficult to show that more has been done in these respects within the last thirty years, by that venerable body, than had been previously accomplished since the completion of the fabric.

"The intentions of the Right Rev. and Hon. the Commissioners of the Fabric, and of their architect, Sir C. Wren, respecting the decorations of this noble pile, are recorded,* and portions, as of the communion end and the ornaments of the dome,

* "The twenty-four cupolas of St. Paul's are formed of brick with stone wreaths, the brick invested with cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone, and which, having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting if required." *Parentalia*, p. 291.—"The judgment of the surveyor was originally, instead of painting in the manner it is now performed, to have beautified the inside of the cupola with the more durable ornament of mosaic work, as is nobly executed in St. Peter's at Rome, which strikes the eye of the beholder with the most magnificent and splendid appearance, and which, without the least decay of colours, is as lasting as marble, or the building itself. For this purpose he had projected to have procured from Italy four of the most eminent artists in that profession; but as this art was a great novelty in England, and not generally apprehended, it did not receive the encouragement it deserved; it was imagined, also, the expense would prove too great and the time very long in the execution; but though these and all objections were fully answered, yet this excellent design was no further pursued." *Parentalia*, p. 292.—"The painting and gilding of the architecture of the east end of the church over the communion table was intended only to serve the present occasion, till such time as materials could have been procured for a magnificent altar-piece, consisting of four

are still before us; the latter, at present and for some years past, has been in a ruinous and discreditable state. It is also plain, from the very mean quality of the glazings, that it was the intention subsequently to have used painted or other glazings, suited to the dignity and style of the more substantial decorations of the building.

"It is very remarkable that recently, while the clergy of this country, by their pious efforts, have found the means of erecting and endowing the unprecedented number of 1400 new churches within the last thirty years, viz. up to A.D. 1849, and while the public has responded with promptness and liberality to extraordinary demands for the supply of the spiritual necessities of the people, that demands for the restoration of the old cathedral and other churches have been no less liberally met by the public, the diocesans, and the deans and chapters, under circumstances of diminished revenues from the Church, not only have those substantial repairs and completions (which will secure their endurance to future centuries) been effected during these thirty years, but also very extensive decorations in the style and spirit of the original design. Witness Canterbury, York, Westminster Abbey, Ely, Winchester, Wells, Temple Church (in which seven churches not less than 175,000*l.* must have been expended), and many others—to which almost alone the metropolitan Cathedral Church of St. Paul, situate in the greatest capital of the Christian world, and singularly blessed by Almighty God during a long series of years, with prosperity, commerce, power, wealth, and dominion, beyond any nation of the earth, forms a rare exception."

Mr. Cockerell then adverted to the manifestation of the like spirit in France and in Germany, particularly at Cologne; from which, and other propitious circumstances, he was led to "presume that a well-devised scheme for the proper and becoming decoration of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul would not only be respected, but hailed by the good wishes and subscriptions of a large portion of the public;" and he concluded by advancing the following propositions:—"First. To restore the painting and gilding of the dome, and parts adjacent thereto, as part and parcel of

that magnificence designed and directed by Sir C. Wren himself; as, however different in style from that at present approved, it is highly decorative and appropriate to the architecture, and is too far removed from the eye to challenge minute criticism. Secondly. To carry out the gilding and painting of the symbols and ornaments of the choir, as already commenced at the communion end, together with all the becoming ornaments to the gates, the pulpit, the stalls, the organ, the communion rail and table, &c. Thirdly. To re-glaze the whole of the twenty-three lower windows on the floor of the Cathedral with Scripture subjects in coloured glass."

We next give some extracts from Mr. Penrose's paper:—

The exterior of St. Paul's is tolerably well completed. There are some points which Sir C. Wren intended, and it would be well if they had been supplied; but it is not attention to the exterior that is so much wanted,—it is to the interior, which is in a lamentably deficient state, not only from the greater part of the decorations that were intended by him having been left undone, but because there has never been, since the building was concluded, a proper feeling of public spirit to maintain it in the state in which it should be kept. There has not, for the last 140 years, been so hopeful a time for bringing this subject forward as the present. The authorities, generally, of St. Paul's have hitherto discouraged any attempt at moving in the matter; but now they are very desirous that something should be done to put the building in a more satisfactory state as regards decoration: the Dean, especially, appears to have the well-being of the church more at heart than any of his predecessors since the time of Sancroft, who was Dean in Wren's time. The present Dean of St. Paul's has kindly encouraged this attempt to bring the present subject before your notice. The main object to consider is, what decorations are suitable to the building; and, in determining this, the views of Wren, so far as they are known, should be considered first, and should carry more weight than any others. (Mr. Penrose then read some extracts from the *Parentalia*, the most important of which are already extracted in the note to the preceding page.)

pillars, wreathed of *the richest Greek marbles*, &c. for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared. Information and particular descriptions of certain blocks of marble were once sent to the Right Rev. Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, from a Levantine merchant in Holland, and communicated to the surveyor, but unluckily the colours and scantlings did not answer his purpose. So it rested in expectance of a fitter opportunity, else probably this curious and stately design had been finished at the same time with the main fabric."

The first stone of the new cathedral was laid in the year 1675. The walls of the choir and side aisles were finished 1685. The church was carried on with every attempt to make it as rich and perfect as the funds would possibly allow, in the time of the Stuarts. At the accession of William III. both he and Queen Mary were well disposed to carry on the building; but they seemed to wish to get over it quickly; they did not, like the Stuarts, treat it as a work of love, but as a piece of business. Still they were great friends to Wren; and the queen, herself a Stuart, was his great patron after the deposition of James II. After her death, in 1695, his enemies began to get the better of him; and in 1696, in an act of the 9th William III. "for completing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London," a clause was inserted to suspend a moiety of the surveyor's salary till the church should be finished, "thereby the better to encourage him to finish it." When we consider that his salary was only 200*l*. a year, and that he received no other advantage besides that, we see that he was rather in bad case towards the end of William's reign. The king was not inimical to Wren, and seems to have been pleased with what he did at Hampton Court; but he was immersed in politics to an extent beyond that which other kings have been before or since. In Queen Anne's reign the church was still carried on, but more or less with the same wish to get it over, and to that fact we may ascribe what is said in the "*Parentalia*" as to the mosaics. These Wren certainly intended, and they were no doubt practicable. In this reign, however, Sir James Thornhill obtained the commission to decorate the church, and there can be little doubt, from some prints published at the time (and from the model), that Wren intended a coffered ceiling, and, generally, a thoroughly architectural design. There is such a good deal of architectural device in the present cupola, and we cannot much blame that. So that, for the first years of Sir James Thornhill's commission (till about the year 1712), they must have worked pretty well together; but afterwards—if any faith be placed in a print by Wale and Gwyn—the paintings were to be sprawled about over the architecture, much as they are in the late Borrominesque churches. Therefore, it must be supposed that, as Wren's hold relaxed, Thornhill's became firmer, and the painter got the start of the architect; so that it is in some degree fortunate that these lower parts of Thornhill's design were not executed. They would have interfered with the architectural character of the building;

but if we can eliminate from them the ideas of Wren, we may do much to form a consistent scheme of decoration. In a print engraved by Wren's permission and authority, figures are shown in the spandrels of the dome, somewhat as in the pendentives of St. Peter's, but much smaller; in the small cupolas of the nave there are coffers, with figures in the spandrels, in due subordination to the architecture. There is a passage in which Wren complains of the painting being taken out of his hands. He had applied for the moiety of his salary, but was told the building was not done. He replies—"Nothing can be said to be unperfected but the iron fence round the church, and painting the cupola, the directing of which has been taken out of my hands; and therefore I hope I am neither answerable for them, nor that the said suspending clause can, or ought to, affect me any further on that account." This was undoubtedly very different treatment from that which such a man deserved. Moreover, we have seen that the surveyor's salary was only 200*l*. per annum. By the accession of George I. all the old intention of carrying on the building as it should be was lost sight of.

After some further historical details, Mr. Penrose stated that the restoration of Sir James Thornhill's cupola had now become a practical question with the Dean and Chapter, and no pains would be spared on their part to get the whole of the cupola and the drum effectually restored. The restoration of the cupola in *chiaro-scuro*, with a large amount of gilding, must be taken as the starting point for other decorations of the cathedral. He thought that colours would be out of place, with the exception of the windows, which should be of stained glass. Where the walls of a building and the windows were alike highly coloured, there was a want of harmony. With respect to the choir he stated his views more fully. The apse was already ornamented with a sufficient or satisfactory amount of gilding; but a certain amount of *chiaro-scuro* decoration was wanted (as in the cupola) to bear out that gilding. He pointed out the architectural features of the vaulting, consisting of three small cupolas with their spandrels, separated by a magnificent guilloché. If the depths of the latter were increased by a little *chiaro-scuro*, and a great deal of gilding, that, he thought, would be sufficient for it. The spandrels were evidently intended by Wren for some coloured decorations, and they furnished admirable situations for the introduction of single figures, or small groups. In the small cupolas, however, figures would be objectionable, and therefore those surfaces

would be better ornamented architecturally with painted coffers, slightly differing in shape from the actual coffers to the eastward, but brought into harmony with them. The spandrels of the main arches of the choir were admirably adapted for painting in monochrome. It might be fitting to insert coloured porphyries or marbles into the panels beneath the windows, or even to paint them, as the pilasters in the apse were already most effectively painted in imitation of lapis lazuli. He had not yet considered the decoration of the aisles, his object being merely, by these observations, to elicit the opinions of members.

After the reading of Mr. Penrose's memoir, an extra meeting of the Institute was appointed for the discussion of the question. It was fixed for the 5th of July, when *Mr. Cockerell* was the first speaker. He said it had been his own peculiar happiness to have the care of St. Paul's Cathedral for very many years, and the contemplation of that building had been a constant source of delight and reflection to him. The whole scheme of the work, the structure, the beauty of proportion, and the admirable contrivance of every part, were perfect. It was like a work of nature; every exigency of the building, and everything belonging to climate and circumstances had been so carefully and skilfully considered, that it was the very exemplar of all that Vitruvius had said of the great elements of architecture—economy, structure, proportion, and beauty of detail. They must all admire that genius which seized, as Wren had done, the beauties of Sienna, and afterwards the admirable contrivance of Adam Walsingham at Ely, and the skill with which he had avoided that constant intersection of nave and transept which limited the perspective in so painful a manner, but which had been so eternally adopted, even from the Roman times. The plan of St. Paul's was unfortunately influenced by James II. who desired to restore the Roman Catholic worship, and, above all things, to retain the old cathedral fashion, and to preserve the aisles as well as the nave, to the injury of the novelty and beauty of the original or "coloss" plan of Sir C. Wren, which could never be sufficiently commended. That plan, as the model of it showed, was adapted to the Anglican form of worship, and for a large congregation. Its beautiful perspectives had been well described by Mr. Penrose, and he could not but consider it as the earliest and the most truly Protestant cathedral church that had ever been designed. He hoped the day would come when Wren, and the style he adopted, would be duly estimated. As architects, they were all more or less the

victims of fashion, ephemeral education, and early prejudices—their notions were cramped before they knew how to think or originate. At one time they were told that Greek was the only architecture to be practised; at another time Italian or Palladian; and at another time Gothic. It was deplorable that they should imbibe prejudices of this kind for particular styles; but it appeared to be a necessity of their birth, education, and position. Great things might be accomplished if they could lift themselves above such prejudices; and he looked to an institution like this for such fruits; and they could not be more effectually produced than by discussing, in connection with a subject like the present, the great principles of the art.

The principle of economy is admirably displayed in St. Paul's. Mighty as it is, it was executed in thirty years, and at a cost of only 750,000*l.* (A.D. 1710), whereas Waterloo Bridge cost 1,100,000*l.* (A.D. 1816). It was raised by a very small tax upon coals, which caused no inconvenience to the public; and he was quite sure a competent jury of Europe would pronounce it to be the most perfect of all the family of domes; and, in its general design, and all its parts, the most admirable building in Europe. Wren, following like others the model of his time, adopted the Gothic as the principle of his structure. St. Paul's is Gothic in plan, in section, and in construction; but he clothed the skeleton with a coat of the style which was most admired in his day. Bernini was then triumphant, and gave the fashion to Europe. Wren visited him at Paris, but his own works were much less exaggerated; he was in fact Bernini purified in the fire of reason and logical judgment. The western towers of St. Paul's were copies on a smaller scale of those designed by Bernini for St. Peter's at Rome; but the latter (inasmuch as the Italian architects were rather painters and sculptors) soon began to fail, and were taken down, and no attempt was made to rebuild them. Although, as stated in his report, 1,400—now 1,500, churches had been erected in England since the year 1818, the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral had been neglected; and whilst the most lavish expenditure was bestowed on Houses of Parliament, Museums, and upon all temporal objects, he regretted to say that what had been done to the honour of God had been niggardly and paltry beyond measure. This was derogatory to the honour of the country, and contrasted most unfavourably with the liberality displayed on such objects in France. At Westminster Abbey a great deal had been done, with the very best effect, in restoring and improving the

fabrie, and chiefly through the zeal and taste of the Rev. Mr. Milman, now Dean of St. Paul's, from whom similar results might be expected for the metropolitan cathedral.

After some other gentlemen had given their opinions, *Archdeacon Hale* said his own connection with St. Paul's Cathedral had existed nearly as long as that of *Professor Cockerell*, and they had each in that period risen in their respective professions. In no respect however had their course of life been more parallel than in the continual affection they had both shown towards the Cathedral Church of the metropolis. Confining himself to the internal decoration of the Church, he would commence with the dome, the restoration of which there was now every prospect of accomplishing. He believed, until that should be done, no person would be thoroughly able to judge what ought to be done to the rest of the building. Many years ago Mr. Cockerell had lent him an old book, in which that dome, now so dirty and dingy, was described as so splendid in appearance, from the quantity of gold that shone upon its walls, that it was compared with the aurora borealis in splendour and brilliancy. When, therefore, the restoration of the dome had taken place, those who undertook the remainder of the edifice, instead of having to contend

with a dark and gloomy recess, would find that part of the building come forward with the greatest brilliancy, and it would be necessary to decorate the rest of the edifice very highly to accord with it.

He was sorry to say he differed, *tofo cælo*, from Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Penrose on the question of painted glass. On that subject he had had some experience, having worked with Mr. Weston, and devoted much consideration to the effects produced by that branch of art, and to its present condition. One of his objections to that mode of decoration was, that he believed we had yet to see the art of staining glass fall into hands much higher in the scale of art than any that had yet exercised it. When the pigment which the ancients possessed should be discovered,* and when the artist could work his colours on glass with the same facility as oil and water colours now flowed from his pencil, so that the highest artists would not consider it beneath them to practice it,—then, and not till then, would be the time to introduce stained glass in the windows of such a Cathedral as St. Paul's. Moreover, he was of opinion that when stained glass was employed, it became the whole and absorbing point, and attracted people from picture to picture in the windows, to the disregard of the architectural beauties and the form and majesty of the building.

* In a communication to the Builder of August 14, on the practice of Glass Painting with reference to St. Paul's, Mr. C. Winston has remarked, "The lost pigment to which Archdeacon Hale alluded, is the *enamel brown*, used for painting the shadows and outlines upon glass executed like that in the windows of Brussels and Lichfield Cathedrals, in King's College Chapel, and St. George's Church. It is true, as stated by the Archdeacon, that the enamel brown now used is, in certain respects, inferior to that of the sixteenth century; but this inferiority is really so trivial that I was surprised at hearing it made a ground of objection to having windows for St. Paul's executed at present. The only real obstacles to the production of windows in all respects equal, and in point of drawing superior to the windows at Brussels, are—firstly, the difficulty of obtaining a material equal in tone and hornlike texture to that of the sixteenth century, a difficulty which, I may say, is now quite overcome in consequence of the experiments mentioned by me in the paper (printed in our last Magazine, p. 155); secondly, the difficulty of procuring artists to execute painted windows; and thirdly, the difficulty of procuring judges capable of appreciating artistical windows when painted, or of causing them to be painted. The second difficulty would vanish on the removal of the last; for there must be, amongst the eight hundred exhibitors at the Royal Academy, some, at least, ready to respond to a call for really good windows if such call were made." Mr. Winston afterwards adds, "If I might hazard a remark on so large a subject as the painting the windows of St. Paul's Cathedral, a subject which involves the consideration of the whole question of decorating that building, I should say that if there is to be any pictorial mural painting, the glass in the windows should display but little positive colour, an opinion which by no means would exclude picture glass paintings from the windows. On the other hand, if the walls were decorated with pattern work, which would admit of bright colouring, variegated marbles, and gilding the windows might be richly coloured. It should, however, be most carefully borne in mind that in painting either windows or walls, we are decorating St. Paul's as Wren designed it, and left it to us; and therefore, that no design should in either case be tolerated that would be more severe in character than the building itself, or than is prescribed by the conditions of the means of decoration adopted."

From a set of four designs by Sir James Thornhill, preserved in the Cathedral (representing the four Evangelists), it was evident that he had intended the building to be adorned with figures. The whole of the Church was panelled, and apparently expressly for paintings. He had no doubt it was Wren's intention that every part of the Church should be painted; some parts, at a distance, with pictures which might exercise the skill of a subordinate class of artists, and others, close to the eye, with beautiful cabinet pictures, the minute beauty and perfection of which might be contemplated at leisure. He had long desired, and expressed a desire to have that design carried out; and he had been laughed at for the notion. To the late Bishop of Llandaff and the Rev. Canon Tyler he had expressed the conviction that he should live to see St. Paul's painted from one end to the other; but they had laughed him to scorn. He had even sketched the general design of such an undertaking. He was thankful that the project of Sir Joshua Reynolds and his friends (in 1773) had not been accepted, for he believed it contemplated a series of paintings of more incidents in the life of St. Paul; and, much as he venerated that apostle, he did not desire to see more representations of his acts and labours than there were already on the inside and outside of the Cathedral. He had even gone so far as to define the principle on which the paintings he contemplated should be introduced. He would have in every panel a picture of the highest class of art which could be produced, and so treated as to give no offence to the feelings of those who feared lest superstition should creep into the Church by the mere use of pictures. He had thought that the Cathedral might, in fact, be made a great pictorial bible. Near the entrance should be delineated the early parts of Scripture history; at the transepts the middle portion; and in the choir and aisles subjects from the New Testament. Before the admission fee had been got rid of he had said, "Paint the Cathedral so, and Joseph Hume shall have his way, and people shall come in from morning till night, to read and study these beautiful pictures." He would fill the Church with pure historical Scripture subjects, with the texts they illustrated in letters of gold beneath them. The beautiful cupola at the west end of the nave was admirably adapted for a painting of the Deluge; typifying the Church itself as the ark in which God inclosed his flock, and the prophetic types of the events shown in pictures in the choir might be represented in corresponding pictures from the Old Testament in the

nave. With the effect of the Cathedral painted in this way, he thought the light transmitted through painted glass would seriously interfere.

The decoration of the architectural members and details of the building he must leave to the artist. Descending to the floor, he expressed what might be thought a heterodox opinion—namely, that the floor could never be rightly decorated till the monuments of sculpture now placed in the cathedral were removed. He admired them as works of art; but heroes and heathen subjects (with thanks to man for conquest, without in one instance any acknowledgment to God for victory) were unsuited to a Christian temple. They well suited the taste of the last century, but he hoped the day would come when they might be removed to a Walhalla, where the country might more appropriately do honour to its heroes. He was not very fond of the Rev. the Cardinal Wiseman; but there was one part of the writings of that individual—his criticism on the heathenism of the statues in St. Paul's—which ought to be written in letters of gold, as a lesson to us in the decoration of our Cathedral.

In the boldness of his views on this subject, he (Archdeacon Hale) had asserted that for 20,000*l.* down, the whole decoration of St. Paul's, in the manner he had proposed, might be accomplished. It would be remembered that there were eighteen compartments to decorate, which, to be done with due care and consideration, so as not to involve subsequent regret, would occupy something more than eighteen years. At the time he made that assertion, 20,000*l.* consols. would have produced 600*l.* a-year. For 600*l.* the scaffolding to enable an artist to paint one compartment could be made. Artists should be solicited to submit cartoons and suggestions for the decorations of the parts, and if 600*l.* were given to them in prizes, that 600*l.* might be received again, and remain in hand, from the exhibition of those cartoons. Having that 600*l.* he conceived there were many artists who would be willing to draw lots for the commission to paint the first compartment for that sum. The first successful effort would excite the public zeal; subscriptions would flow in; a duke, or a distinguished lady, or the Dean and Chapter, would defray the cost of other compartments, and they would soon be so much pressed with the means of carrying out the work, that the only care requisite would be not to go on with it too rapidly or carelessly.

Mr. G. Foggo rejoiced to hear the great difficulty overcome of illustrating our great Protestant Cathedral by pictorial repre-

sentations. The plan suggested by Archdeacon Hale was both rational, religious, and practical. He was glad that Mr. Parris had been consulted, and was likely to be considered in this great work, for which his profound knowledge of perspective especially fitted him. If the magnificent idea of Archdeacon Hale were carried out, it would be essential that the monuments in the Cathedral should be removed, but he feared it might take some time to reconcile the public mind to such a measure.

Mr. Garling, jun. thought the curved surface of the dome was not well adapted for historical paintings, especially at such a distance from the eye, where the figures must be of such a size (if they were to be visible at all) as very much to reduce the apparent size of the building. The human figure was the scale by which the size of other objects was most readily estimated, and nothing tended more to diminish them than any exaggeration in the proportions of the human form. Nothing could be more beautiful, more artistic, or more poetical, than the idea thrown out by the Archdeacon, but it was essential to consider the varied surfaces to which the paintings were to be applied.

In answer to inquiries from Mr. J. W. Papworth, Mr. Pearse stated that the general key of colour would be given by the cupola, and that key would be *chiaroscuro*. Mr. Papworth then gave his opinion that there was nothing to prevent the building being as gloomy and miserable as at present. No amount of gilding could possibly relieve the general brown tints so produced. In settling the general key of colour it was necessary to decide whether the idea of vastness, or grandeur, or majesty, should predominate, those being the only three sentiments to be considered in such a building; and, in following the question out, it should be considered whether historical pictures (not decorative painting) and stained glass would accord with those ideas. Many gentlemen would probably agree with him that a temple such as St. Paul's Cathedral should not be a mere exhibition gallery of pictures.

Mr. E. T. Parris agreed with Mr. Papworth that a monotonous tone of colour throughout would produce a very melancholy and dismal effect; but as in a piece of music, though set in a given key, a discord was occasionally allowed, so it might be in painting. He thought Wren's idea must have been white and gold; and that the general idea in his mind was that of form and line—outline combining form throughout—not internally alone, but externally. There was not a line in the building, internally or externally, which was not artistically beautiful. Every-

thing was strongly marked by a bold outline. Of course, there could be no idea of converting St. Paul's into a picture gallery, even if it were filled with pictures and stained glass. In considering the restoration of the dome, it was necessary to have regard to the views of Sir James Thornhill, and to his other works. The ceiling of Whitehall Chapel was executed about the year 1630, and was imitated by French artists at the Louvre, Versailles, &c. Le Brun and his pupils became immensely popular, and Verrio, Laguerre, and Delafosse executed many painted ceilings in England. Wren, who was familiar with these works, might possibly have been so far biassed by the prevailing fashion as to have even contemplated the small cupolas at St. Paul's being painted in that style. Thornhill imitated Delafosse and Verrio in all his other works, and in the dome of St. Paul's he was probably only restrained by the architect. The *chiaroscuro* there employed was not a mere imitation of bas-relief, but was far more effective. A great deal of it might be called architectural ornamentation, intended to assist the architecture by a cheap painted imitation. This part of the work was admirably executed. Because Thornhill was restricted from the use of colours in the dome, it did not follow that they were equally to be excluded in other parts. Many passages in the "*Parentalia*" showed that Wren intended to employ colour, but of course he would not use it in the dome, where it could not be seen to advantage. Thornhill's predilections would have led him to use colour in imitation of the domes abroad. With respect to stained glass, he (Mr. Parris) thought Sir C. Wren fully intended to have stained glass in the windows—not painted glass, but *pot-metal*—the effect of which in the dome would be exceedingly beautiful. Whilst it would not obstruct the light it would obscure it a little, and lower the cutting rays which now strike across the dome, and interfere with the effect of the paintings. In the lower part of the building colour was certainly contemplated originally. A mosaic pavement was proposed, and no architect would use such a pavement without stained glass in the windows. The art of painting on glass he thought would not succeed in this or any other country—not for want of talent, or of peculiar pigments (for our knowledge of the effects of juxtaposition of colours was most complete), but from the mistaken notion of producing a picture as on canvas. The works of West and Jarvis were total failures; but in the ancient stained glass the effect was produced by figures in the most brilliant and

positive colours, cut out with a hard outline in lead, on the same principle as the paintings on the Etruscan vases. He thought an excellent effect might be produced by the use of pot-metals. Alluding to the offer by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other artists to decorate St. Paul's gratuitously, Mr. Parris explained that that was not (as was often supposed) an offer to paint out the work of Sir James Thornhill—which had only been executed about thirty-five years—but to introduce pictures in other parts of the building. Considering, however, that Cipriani and Angelica Kauffman were among the artists proposing it, he agreed with Archdeacon Hale that it was fortunate the offer had been declined. The Dean of that day, however, rejected it because, as he said, "he would never give way to popery." Thus taken out of the hands of the painters, St. Paul's fell into those of the sculptors; and he (Mr. Parris) remembered the first statues—those of Howard and Dr. Johnson—being placed in the building. These were less open to the Archdeacon's objection; but the monuments of the heroes rapidly followed, and upwards of 100,000*l.* had been expended upon them. It was time now that the painters should have their turn. He thought the general key of colour should be that of the stone, with a quantity of gold; because gilding never interfered with colour. There was no fear now of paintings being injured by damp. Archdeacon Hale and Professor Cockerell had jointly effected an immense improvement in that respect. When he (Mr. Parris) first proposed to restore the dome, the only thing he feared was the cold and damp to which he should be exposed; but that danger was now entirely removed.

Mr. Parris went into some details of the state of art in the time of Wren and Thornhill, and the prices "per yard" paid to Rubens, Delafosse, Verrio, and Thornhill; and stated that an attempt was actually made by the Commissioners for St. Paul's to supersede Thornhill and employ Laguerre. He noticed in conclusion the existing prejudice against painting in churches, especially if assuming a mediæval character—a prejudice which it would take fifty years more to obliterate. His own ambition led him only to a comparatively insignificant portion of the decoration of St. Paul's—namely, the mere restoration of the dome; the remainder of the works he wished to see accomplished by the very best artists in the kingdom.

Mr. D. Mocatta (the Chairman) said, that, as the leading question in his mind was still as to the general tone of the building, he would venture to ask Mr. Parris whether, supposing he were left

free to carry out his own view of that general key being white and gold, he would allow *chiaro-scuro* to pervade the whole building as in the dome, or whether he would introduce colour?

Mr. Parris said he would carry out every part of the building at all remote from the eye structurally and architecturally, and only in form, and light and shade; but in the panels nearer the ground, and wherever the parts approached nearer the eye, he would have colour, because those parts could be looked at separately; and he would also have stained glass.

Mr. Mocatta further inquired whether, in Mr. Parris's opinion, it was desirable that the dome should remain in *chiaro-scuro*, or partake of colour?

Mr. Parris thought if colour were admitted in the dome it would entirely destroy its effect. St. Paul's was totally different from St. Peter's. The latter was prepared to be cut up into a number of splendid parts, which, notwithstanding their real magnitude, appeared actually small; and in that building there was a balance of colour and enrichment throughout. The large and ponderous masses of St. Paul's were not prepared for colour; and if it were to be employed in the dome, it would render it an isolated canopy, and the harmony of the whole building would be destroyed.

Mr. G. G. Scott observed that a question seemed to be raised as to whether coloured decorations and stained glass should be admitted in the same building; and he was strongly impressed with the fact that they did not militate against each other, even when richly painted glass was used. He had found in practice that richly decorated interiors, without stained glass windows, were crude and almost offensive to the eye; and as by degrees the light was toned down by filling the windows with stained glass, the decorations on the wall became first sufferable, then pleasing, and, when the last window was filled in, delightful. He was inclined to think the case would not be very different where the decorations consisted of pictures. The chapel of Giotto at Padua now appeared crude in its colouring, the windows being of plain glass; but it was evident on examining the cuspings at the top that there had been originally stained glass of a very rich description. In the church of Sta. Croce at Florence, every part of the wall was covered with the finest frescoes of the school of Giotto's followers; all the windows were filled with stained glass, of the richest and deepest colours; but he had not the slightest recollection of any one of the subjects of the frescoes being obscured in any degree, from their being so lighted. The

great artists of those works could not therefore have supposed that coloured glass would spoil the effect of them. The greater intensity of light in Italy would be met by larger and more numerous windows in this country. In objecting to painted glass, he presumed Mr. Parris and Archdeacon Hale to mean enamelled painted glass. He did not think glass was at all a material on which an artist should desire to paint as freely or in the same manner as he could on canvas. Enamel glass painting, therefore, however adapted to a drawing-room, would be quite out of place in a church or other large building, where it would probably injure the effect of frescoes or pictures; but the ordinary system of glass painting, as practised from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries (pot-metal glass with a moderate amount of black shading), would not be at all open to that objection. In Mr. Winston's recent paper on coloured glass* the windows of the church of St. Gudule at Brussels had been mentioned. They were certainly wonderfully beautiful, but the windows of St. Paul's should be founded upon the earlier specimens of the art. He should not think of introducing a direct imitation of mediæval glass into a Palladian building, but it was not necessary to resort to an inferior principle because it happened to be coincident with the period of the structure. What he should like to see would be stained glass of the best principle (that of the earlier or middle period of the range he had referred to), with the very finest art, and the best drawing in the figures, and with such ornaments as should coincide with the general character of the building. In saying that the finest art should be displayed in the windows of St. Paul's, he did not mean that our best painters should execute them as if they were working on an easel picture, because the first principle in such works was that of outline with very little shading. Conceding that the restoration of the dome was the point from which to work, it did not follow that all the decorations should be monochrome, as that was. The result in that case would be dull and heavy. On the other hand, the rich colours of the late Italian works would neither suit the feelings nor

the climate of this country; but a considerable amount of colour might be fairly introduced. He thought the practice of representing by colour forms which might have been produced in masonry was highly objectionable, and therefore differed from Mr. Penrose as to the propriety of painting the small domes in coffers. If Wren had wished them coffered he would have coffered them; and to paint them so now would be an attempt to supply a deficiency in his architecture. In painting the different surfaces the modes adopted should vary according to the duties each part had to perform constructively; as the lower panels, the vaulted ceilings, and the pendentives. In the cupolas any representation of figures should be almost entirely in line, so as not to disturb the natural form of the dome, as was the case in St. Mark's at Venice. If the money could be obtained for it, mosaic was certainly the proper material both for the domes and pendentives. [Mr. Penrose.—Certainly. No question of it.] Wren meant to have mosaics; and it should be done now if possible. The conception of Archdeacon Hale was the finest that could be imagined, and ought to be the key-note of everything that was done; but it did not militate against the use of stained glass, with which, on the contrary, it might be brought into perfect unison.

The Chairman (*Mr. Mocatta*), in conclusion, said it was not surprising that they might not be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion at once. Probably Mr. Cockerell would kindly bring the Cathedral under their notice on a future occasion, when, after further consideration, they would be better prepared to do so. For himself, he had merely wished, by his questions to Mr. Parris, to elicit his views on what Mr. Papworth had happily called the general key of colour, as the most important point; and he entirely concurred in the opinion of Mr. Parris as to the dome, that no injury would be done by following in the steps of Sir James Thornhill, and that, at so great a distance from the eye, the dulness of the monochrome painting there would be sufficiently relieved by the gilding.

* See our last number, p. 155.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Exhibitions to the Universities from the Ironmongers' Company—The Genealogical Descent of Sir Isaac Newton—Rush Candles and Rush Sticks—Corn Street, Bristol—The Meaning of "Purchaser" and "Parvis" in Chaucer—The Foot of St. Paul's—The King's Iron Elne.

EXHIBITIONS TO THE UNIVERSITIES FROM THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

MR. URBAN,—I was surprised to observe, in the article on the Ironmongers of London, published in your Magazine for July, an assertion (p. 28) that no Exhibitioners were sent to the Universities by that Company: having an impression on my mind that the Ironmongers, as well as others of the more important fraternities of London, had their Exhibitioners, both at Oxford and Cambridge. Such you will find to be the case: though the particulars may not be generally known nor very easily accessible. I turned to the Cambridge Calendar to consult the account which I remembered to have there seen of Exhibitions in the gift of the Companies in London; but could not immediately find it as I expected. I have now traced back, and found that such list has not been inserted in the Cambridge Calendar since the year 1846—one may imagine because it had often proved inaccurate and deceptive, and the Editor could not ascertain the actual state of such Exhibitions. This omission is, however, in my humble judgment, to be regretted.*

In the Calendar for 1846, at p. 161, I read as follows:

"IRONMONGERS, four or five, £5 per annum, tenable till A. B. There is also one in the gift of this Company, tenable as the preceding, and confined to Corpus Christi college."

The same statement, exactly, appears in the Cambridge Calendar for 1808, and probably for some years before (except that Corpus Christi college is there called by its other name of Bene't), and it evidently remained unaltered at least from 1808 to 1846 inclusive.

Under this uncertainty, it occurred to

me to inquire of Mr. Nicholl himself, the historian of the Company, and he has very kindly replied by communicating the following particulars, which you may probably consider deserving of publication.

Mr. Nicholl states that some of the Exhibitions mentioned in the Cambridge Calendar, down to 1846, are extinct, and became so probably as long before as 1808: having originated in an annuity for 99 years given by the will of Sir Charles Thorold, who died in 1709. He was the founder of eight exhibitions of 5*l.* each, four to Oxford, and four to Cambridge, one of the latter being to Corpus Christi or Bene't college (as related at p. 538 of Mr. Nicholl's work).

There are, however, ten Exhibitions still in the gift of the Company, or liable to be paid by them, viz. of the foundation of

Thomas Lewen, Two.

Margaret Dane, Two.

William Chapman, Two.

Thomas Hallwood, Four.

THOMAS LEWEN, by his will dated the 20 April, 1555, directed the Company to pay "yearly to two poor scholars, the one of Oxford and the other of Cambridge, for their sustentation and maintenance 5*l.* that is to each of them 50 shillings." (Nicholl's Account of the Ironmongers Company, p. 493.) These exhibitioners are elected by the Company.

MARGARET DANE, by her will dated 16 May, 1570, bequeathed "To the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to each 5*l.* for the relief and bringing up in learning two poor scholars: the houses in which they should be brought up to be named at the discretion of her executors; the money to come amongst all the poor

* When the information was first given in the Cambridge Calendar it was introduced by the following preface, which I transcribe from the Calendar for 1808: "It being considered as the interest of the Clerks to the various Companies (by whom alone, and that on paying 2*s.* 6*d.* any intelligence of these benefactions can be obtained) to give inaccurate statements, either to magnify the trouble of application, or to secure to the Companies or themselves the several perquisites, the impossibility of procuring any satisfactory intelligence (after exerting our utmost endeavours) will apologise for this imperfect detail. [We wish to refer our readers to Maitland's History of London]." Such a libel as this on the Clerks of the City Companies was scarcely likely to conciliate correspondence: nor is one willing to believe that it could have been deserved. However, if the Editor of the Calendar had kept this object in view, it cannot be doubted that by degrees he would have completed a more accurate account of the City Exhibitions.

scholars of the said houses, that he that had it the one year should not have it again the next year" (*Ibid.* pp. 499 and 501.) This charity has been reduced in amount by the expenses of the suit in chancery, noticed *ibid.* p. 500.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, by will dated 8 Aug. 1579, bequeathed 200*l.* to the master, wardens, and commonsalty of Ironmongers, to find and maintain in Oriel college, Oxford, yearly two poor scholars to study divinity there until they should be of the age of thirty years, when they should be displaced, and two other poor scholars appointed in their room, and so on from time to time, and that they and their successors should yearly pay out of the said stock or employment of the said 200*l.* to the finding of either of the said scholars 5*l.* a piece. The students under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the 18th of James the First, are nominated and chosen by the college. (*Ibid.* p. 502.)

THOMAS HALLWOOD, by his will dated 20 April, 1622, gave 400*l.* upon trust to pay 4*l.* each to four poor scholars, students in divinity, two at Magdalen college, Oxford, and two at Christ college, Cambridge, or such other colleges as the wardens, and his executors, should allow and appoint. The Company select the scholars, and the payment is continued to each scholar for three years, unless before that time he takes a degree, or ceases to reside in the University. (*Ibid.* p. 505.)

It is surely to be regretted that, from the change in the value of money, these exhibitions should be now so little worth accepting, and it would be satisfactory to learn that the Company, out of its abundance, had allotted some small addition for their improvement—a measure which would be so gracefully in accordance with the other honourable services of the Ironmongers to the great cause of education.

Yours, &c. CIVIS.

THE GENEALOGICAL DESCENT OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Lincoln, August 18.

MR. URBAN,—When you gave last month a kind acceptance and publicity to the letter and brief notice which I offered you of Sir Isaac Newton, you were so good as to say that what further matter I might have respecting his origin and connections would be welcome. I proceed at once to a curious question that was raised at a very late period of his life, on which much has been recently said, and on which such as may have felt an interest in his genealogy may be still in doubt: it is whether, although of Lincolnshire by birth, he was or was not of Scotch descent. The subject was considered worthy of being treated at considerable length in an appendix to Sir David Brewster's biography, and it there appears that Sir Isaac Newton, who had with scrupulous care drawn out his pedigree in 1705, on being knighted by Queen Anne, had afterwards, for some reason not distinctly known, doubted the soundness of his own statements. The pedigree, as printed in Turner's *History of the Town and Soke of Grantham*, and also in Nichols's *Illustrations of Literary History*, shews five descents from John Newton of Westby, in Lincolnshire—John—Richard—Robert—Isaac—Isaac, but it is said in the appendix above named, that in the family there were two traditions,—the one of a descent from this John of Westby, and the other from a gentleman of East Lothian, who accompanied King James the Sixth of Scotland on his way to the throne of England—that in the first of these traditions Sir Isaac seemed to have placed most confidence in 1705, but that twenty

years afterwards, between 1725 and 1727, he had discovered the incorrectness of his first opinion, or thought the Scotch more important than his Lincolnshire descent.

There is an air of authority in the Scotch version, imparted by the numerous and highly respectable names that are brought to bear upon it; and much correspondence, long after his decease, took place, the substance of which is this: Professor Robison makes inquiry of Dr. Reid on behalf of Mr. Barron (Barton), a relative of Sir Isaac, who cannot trace the descent of that great man further with any certainty than his grandfather. Dr. Reid says in answer, that he was informed by Mr. Douglas of Feckell that, being in company with Mr. Hepburn of Keith, Mr. Hepburn told him that he had heard Mr. James Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, relate that, being in conversation with Sir Isaac at London, Sir Isaac had said, "Gregory, I believe you don't know that I am a Scotchman," and that he had then informed him about the gentleman above alluded to, Sir John Newton of Newton, in East Lothian. Some years afterwards Dr. Reid mentioned to Mr. Cross what he had heard from Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Cross knew Mr. Hepburn, and knew him to be intimate with Mr. Gregory: he would write to him that night, and also to an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Gregory Mr. Keith the Ambassador. These gentlemen both answered that Mr. Gregory had told them that Sir Isaac spoke as above, but they had dropped the inquiry, which appeared very strange to Dr. Reid and Mr. Cross. Mr. Cross died soon after, and Dr. Reid

only learned that the children of Sir John Newton, then alive, reported that their father had had a letter from Sir Isaac, which he never answered. Mr. Patrick Wilson, Professor of Astronomy, then told Dr. Reid that he had met Mr. Hutton of Pimlico, a relative of Sir Isaac, who, on the 25th December, 1787, said, in answer to an inquiry of him, that he should be glad if he could find any old notes of his mother that would fix the certainty of Sir Isaac's descent, and that he would take care that they should reach him. Nothing came.

I think it will be admitted that, notwithstanding all this trouble, the case for Scotland is not very strong; but we ought to be pleased that Scotland was so desirous of the honour, if not of having given birth to the great philosopher, of shewing that he had Scotch blood in his veins. That he was genuine English I have no doubt, and shall endeavour to prove it to you.

The value of ancient wills is now generally known. In the Prerogative Office, at Doctors' Commons, is the will of Christopher Wimberley of Bitchfield, in Lincolnshire, dated December 3rd, 1569, and proved February 15 following. This was thirty-three years before the accession of King James I. The supervisors of this will are Thomas Coney and Richard Coney of Basingthorpe. It has various bequests: to the church, the bridge-mending, the mending of the ways, the poor men's box of Bitchfield, and the poor of the parishes of Basingthorpe, Westby, and South Witham; to Richard, son of John Newton, his predecessor (that is, previously deceased); to the children of William Berry, his predecessor, and to the children of his brother Thomas Wimberley; also forty shillings in old gold to Mr. Thomas Conye. He makes provision for his son Thomas Wymberley, then under 14 years of age, if taken in ward or otherwise; and then follows this clause, "And if it please God to call the said Thomas Wymberlie my son to his mercy before he come at lawful age, then I will that the said lands, leases, and goods be sold to the uttermost value by my trusty friends, with the advice of my overseers; and I will that twenty pounds be distributed among the poor, that is to say, among the poor folks of Beechfield $vj^{\text{li}}. xij^{\text{s}}. iij^{\text{d}}.$, among the poor folk of Basingthorpe and Westby $vj^{\text{li}}. xij^{\text{s}}. iij^{\text{d}}.$, and amongst the poor folks of South Witham $vj^{\text{li}}. xij^{\text{s}}. iij^{\text{d}}.$, and the rest to be divided amongst John Newton's children, my predecessor, and William Beryes children, my predecessor, and my brother Wymberlies children, by even portions."

You will perceive by this testament that Richard Newton was the son of the second John of Westby; this John, as is shewn

in the pedigree before cited, had purchased land in Woolsthorp, and Richard's son Robert purchased the manor of Woolsthorp which Sir Isaac afterwards inherited: so closely intimate at that period were Richard Newton, Sir Isaac's undoubted ancestor, and Christopher Wimberley, that he makes him equally with his own brother and half-brother a sharer, in default of heir, of all his lands.

The will of Elizabeth his widow, June 3, 1582, leaves numerous bequests which indicate their stretch of property or family connections: to the poor of Bitchfield, Whissondine (Rutlandshire), Basingthorpe, Westby, Boothby, Burton (Coggles), Corby, Colsterworth *alias* Woolsthorpe, Easton, South Stoke, North Stoke, and Great Ponton.

Nothing more appears in my documents connected with the Newtons in that quarter or at that period. Thomas Wimberley lived: he married a daughter (Frances) of the very ancient family of the Bevills of Chesterton, and so became, as did also Sir Matthew Gamlyn of Spalding, brother-in-law of Sir Robert Bevill, K.B. knighted at the coronation of King James; he purchased the hall and manor of Ayscough Fee at Spalding, and died there in 1616. His sons, Bevill, John, and Gilbert, married at distant periods three daughters of Sir William Welby of Gedney, a family as ancient as the Bevills, and now, like them, long extinct—the Bevills and Welbys now living, equally honourable, are cadets of those houses—William, the son of John on whom his brother Bevill entailed the estates, being childless, married the daughter of William Weld of Cheshire, as appears on a marble monument in the chancel of Pinchbeck Church near Spalding to her memory—"she died young."

Thomas Wimberley, named in the will cited, the elder brother of Christopher, is the person who appears in that remarkable petition of Thomas Troughton, "To the Kinge and Quenes maiesties moste honorable councill," (published in the *Archæologia* by Sir Frederic Madden,) as "mine adversary," and against whom a countercharge is made of, among other treasons, crying "God save Lady Jane!" (Lady Jane Grey.) The last of this Thomas Wimberley's male descendants was with King Charles at Naseby, where he was severely wounded, and reached his home to die; and so the old estates fell to the junior branch. William Wimberley was soon after the Restoration appointed postmaster of the district between Stamford and Grantham; he removed to Witham. It was called Post Witham while he and his sons held that trust, but not before

nor since; and it was then that the old neighbourhood between the two families was renewed.

The nephew of Sir Isaac alluded to in my former notice was Newton Smith. He was, as is there shewn, under age in 1712. He afterwards married Catherine the daughter of William Wimberley, son of the last named above; this is shewn in the pedigree of the Smiths in Nichols's *Illustrations of Literary History*, vol. iv. p. 36. On July 20, 1716, was baptized at Witham Catherine, the daughter of Newton Smith and Mrs. Catherine; on April 7th, 1718, Isaac Newton Smith, son of the same, and on Feb. 25, 1719, Sarah, daughter of the same. These baptisms are taken from the South Witham Register. They afterwards lived at Barrowby near Grantham. A hood and scarf worn at Sir Isaac's funeral in Westminster Abbey were long preserved at our house at Witham.

A portrait has been removed to Belvoir. Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Mr. Roger Gale, dated on the 14th March, 1727, O.S. (which was shortly before Sir Isaac's death,) writes, "We have got the finest original picture of Sir Isaac by Kneller at Mr. Newton Smith's, his nephew, at Barrowby, a mile from us." (*Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, 4to. 1784, where a note is added, that the same was purchased in 1780 by the Duke of Rutland.)

The signature of Benjamin Smith, with

date 1723, is on the cover of the Witham parish register, which commences in 1686. Two tablets are in the chancel of Witham Church. William Wimberley, who died July 23, 1751, and his wife and son; and Sherard, who died October 17th, 1751, within three months, and his wife, Frances, in 1754. In a search at the King's Silver Office some years ago I found the record of a fine, 1761, Trinity Term, William Manners, plaintiff, and Benjamin Smith, clerk, and Benjamin Brown and Sarah, deforciant, of messuages, cottages, and lands in South Witham. In Nichols's *Illustrations*, vol. iv. p. 42, is a note, "Mrs. Sarah Brown, widow of Mr. Benjamin Brown, of Owston, in Leicestershire, who was some way related to the Smiths, had about the year 1786 a fine original portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, which was purchased by the late Duke of Rutland, and placed in Belvoir Castle," (the same, of course, as before mentioned,* though too late a date is here given.) You will perceive the relationship clearly. she was Sarah, the daughter of Newton Smith and Mrs. Catherine before named, sister of Isaac Newton Smith, and granddaughter of William Wimberley; she being then the representative of that branch of the Smiths, it is implied that her brother and sister were both dead.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM CLARK WIMBERLEY.

RUSH CANDLES AND RUSH STICKS.

Northampton, Aug. 5.

MR. URBAN,—The accompanying cut is the representation of a very primitive article of domestic economy still lingering in use in the nooks and corners of Hampshire. Its purpose is to hold the rushes which even in some of the farm-houses in that county supply the place of candles. The rush is the *juncus conglomeratus*, or common soft rush, which is the foundation of the ordinary rushlight. It differs, however, in the mode of preparation. The rushlight has a couple of ribs of the outer rind left in order to check the progress of the flame. The rush candle has but one by way of support to the pith. Neither is the rush candle coated like the rushlight in tallow. It is simply saturated with the grease which the housewife saves during her culinary operations. A pound of dry rushes will include something like fifteen hundred individuals, and six pounds of grease are sufficient for the preparation of the whole. A rush is about two feet long, and will burn nearly an hour, giving a clear steady light. A farmer's dame told



* The portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, by Kneller, was in the Long Gallery at Belvoir in 1792. Nichols's *Hist. of Leicestershire*, ii. 73.—*Edit.*

us that she always burnt rush candles to work by, in preference to the ordinary candle, on account of the superiority of the light. The rush is held between the nippers of the rush-stick, and the progress of its burning, and the consequent degree of light, may be regulated by elevating or depressing at pleasure the burning extremity.

Gilbert White, the author of the charming History of Selborne, has devoted an entire letter to an account of rush candles, though, oddly enough, he says nothing about the contrivance, *a sine qua non*, for burning them. He complains that, although the little farmers use the rushes both in the dairy and kitchen, the very poor, always the worst economists, buy a halfpenny candle, which does not last more than two hours, while rushes at the same cost would last eleven. It will be observed that our rush-stick has also a

socket for an ordinary candle. It is an odd fact, illustrative of Gilbert White's complaint, that we found the original in a very humble though very picturesque cottage in a deep and lovely dell, in the angle of two lofty "hangers," in the secluded and beautiful parish of Steep, near Petersfield. In a farm-house, picturesque too, but large, rambling and gabled, we found another rush-stick, but in place of the socket was a weight simply to close with sufficient firmness the nippers. The careful housewifery of the farm-house repudiated the extravagance of the candle, and the socket which suggested it. The unthrifty cottage had possessed itself of the thriftless convenience. In both cases the implement was at least as old as the days of the historian. The stem, nippers, and socket of the rush-stick are of iron: the stand is a lump of heavy wood.

Yours, &c. G. J. DE WILDE.

CORN STREET, BRISTOL.

MR. URBAN,—In the city of Bristol are two streets, nearly contiguous, named Corn-street and Wine-street. The latter is a corruption of Wyneh-street, under which name it appears in William de Wycestre's remarks on Bristol written in the fifteenth century.* I have now to suggest (as I am not aware that it has been remarked before) that Corn-street appears to have derived its appellation from the proper name of one of its chief inhabitants or proprietors †. The family of Corne had been settled at Wenlock, com. Salop, and temp. Edw. II. and Edw. III. possessed property at Drayton, in that county, the title deeds whereof and of that date I have seen. The following deed of the year 1462, in which John Corne styles himself of Bristol, is now in private hands:—

"Sciatis presentes et futuros q'd ego Johannes Corne de Bristol dedi concessi et

hac presenti carta confirmavi Thomæ Norton seniori, burgensi ejusdem villæ, duo messuagia cum suis pertinentibus situat' in villa Bristol' juxta cimiterium ecclesiæ Sancti Petri inter tenementum procuratorum ecclesiæ predictæ ex parte orientali et tenementum quod Johannes Hey de nova edificari fecit super solum nuper communis villæ predictæ ex parte occidentali, et extendunt se a predicto cimiterio antierius usque ad aquam Avonæ posterius. . . . Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum officii majoratus ville Bristol' specialiter et personaliter apponi procuravi. Hijs testibus, Johanne Barstaple tunc majore villæ Bristol', Ric'o Panes et Simone Algede tunc dictæ villæ ballivis, Rob'to Dudbrooke, Johanne Sutton, Johanne Leyces r' et alijs. Dat' Bristol' ultimo die Dec'ris. [3 Hen. IV.]

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

"PURCHASER," "PARVIS."

MR. URBAN,—Chaucer, in his description of the Serjeant of the Lawe in the Canterbury Tales, says

Of fees and robes had he many one
So grete a *purchasour* was nowher none.
All was for simple to him to effect,
His *purchasing* might not been in suspect.

This has been explained as if it referred to the acquisition by the "Man of Law" of large estates as the consequence of his successful practice. I am persuaded that

it is a description of a part of his practice, namely, that of advising on the title and mode of aliening land. In modern times, the principal act in the transfer of real property is the execution of a deed, which is called a "conveyance." In the middle ages it is well known that this, if done at all, was of minor importance. Transfer was made either on the spot by "livery of seisin," or in the law courts by fine or recovery. Every mode of acquisition of

* See Dallaway's "Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries," 1834, 8vo. pp. 30, 52, 76, 86, 142.

† Another street, named after an old Bristol family Hore-street, was at first corrupted into Horse-street, and then, by a pretended correction, written and called Host-street, because it was said that the Host was carried in procession through it. Dallaway, p. 55.

land, except by descent, was a *purchase* (*perquisitio*); and Shakspeare uses this word in its most accurate legal sense, when he makes Lepidus say of Antony's faults that they are

hereditary,

Rather than purchased.

Hence the word purchaser, as used by Chaucer, is exactly equivalent to our "conveyancer." The rest of the description supports this meaning. Every title, upon the purchase of which he advised, turned out "in effect" fee simple: no one could cast a suspicion upon his conveyancing; and, some lines further, another part of the same branch of his practice is described:

Therto he coude endite and make a thing
Ther coude no wight pinche at his writing

Were it not for the respect which the poet evidently intends to create for the serjeant's character, we might perhaps suspect that the word purchase was used with a covert *double entendre*. Spenser speaks of "purchas criminel," and we know that Burdolph and Pym "would steal anything and call it purchase;" and even in Chaucer's time the word seems to have gained the second meaning of unscrupulous or dishonest acquisition: "robbery was held purchase."

There is another use of the word purchase still common in the expression, "twenty years' purchase," and the like. Bacon, in his Essay on Usury, furnishes an early example of this; and there is an obscure passage in Twelfth Night, in which the same expression occurs. "These wise men that give fools money get themselves a good report after fourteen years' purchase." For the explanation of this the commentators make two suggestions. Warburton refers to the monopolies which were granted for fourteen years upon the favourable report of a committee. Others shew that fourteen years' purchase was a good price for land in Shakspeare's time. The sense would seem to be, that by giving money to fools praise is purchased at an exorbitant rate. The only difficulty in the way of this interpretation is, that it appears that Lord Bacon, writing about the same time as Shakspeare, thought sixteen years' purchase the price which land ought fairly to procure, so that fourteen years' purchase would scarcely be a manifestly extravagant rate.

There is another part of the description of Chaucer's Serjeant which I have never seen satisfactorily explained.

That often hadde yben at the Parvis.

It is well known that a Parvis was a sort of court or space round the entrance of a church, or other building. The open

place to the west of the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, is called "le Parvis de Notre Dame," and Dugdale mentions a "Pervyse of Pawles." This naturally leads the mind to the custom of lawyers meeting their clients at their pillars in St. Paul's. Fortescue, writing nearly a century after Chaucer, says (*de laud. leg. Ang. c. 51*) that after the courts at Westminster broke up (at eleven in the morning) "the suitors then betake them to the Parvise and elsewhere, to advise with the serjeants at law and others their counsel;" and Selden, annotating on Fortescue, tells us that the Parvis was "an afternoon exercise or moot to the instruction of young students." It would seem from either of these explanations that it was no greater credit to our serjeant to have been often at the Parvis than to have been often in Westminster Hall, or in his own chambers. I have sometimes suspected that the judges may have met the serjeants for advice in the place referred to, or perhaps if the Parvise, wherever it was, was as Selden tells us (like the "Parvise" at Oxford) a sort of school for students, lectures or "readings" may have been given there by the older and more learned of the profession.

If the Parvis was merely, as Fortescue, our best authority, describes it, a rendezvous for the serjeants and their clients, it would seem that the line contains only an *epitheton ornans*, from which no conclusion is intended to be drawn, and that the poet is merely picturing, in his simple manner, the professional habits of his fellow-pilgrim.

Yours, &c. F. M. N.

Note.—With respect to the etymology of the word *parvise*, it is stated by Mr. Way, in a note to his edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, to be a term of Greek extraction, derived from *paradiseus*, and probably originating with the gardens of trees which sheltered the entrances of the Greek churches. Palgrave explains it as a "Place nere a church to walke in, *parvis*," Cotgrave, "*Parvis*, the porch of a church; also (or more properly) the utter court of a palace or great house;" Ugnitio as "*hortatorium monachorum*, locus ubi hortamina fiunt." In the Towneley Mysteries, p. 200, it is used strictly in the last sense, where Froward is threatened

Thou shalbe cald to pervyce.

Halliwell, in his *Archæic Dictionary*, quotes a passage in which the Parvise of St. Paul's is mentioned in an old interlude called, "Mind, Will, and Understanding," p. 8.—

At the parvyse I wyll be
A Powlys between ij. and iij.

Edit.

THE FOOT OF SAINT PAUL'S.—THE KING'S IRON ELL.

MR. URBAN,—I am happy to have it in my power to answer, to a certain extent, the inquiries of your correspondent Mr. C. H. Cooper (July, p. 57), relative to the "*pes Sancti Pauli*,"—which it will be more correct to translate, "the foot of Saint Paul's (church)," rather than "the foot of Saint Paul."

In the *Liber A. sive Pilosus*, belonging to the church of St. Paul (at fo. xvij b.), is a charter of Theobald of Lyleston (now the manor of Lisson in Marylebone), by which he conveys a message, of which it is stated:—

"*Terra quidem masagii habet in latitudine xxxij pedes et dimidium; in longitudine lvij pedes, per pedem Algeri qui inculpitur super basim columpnæ in ecclesia Sancti Pauli.*"

It has been kindly suggested to me by your correspondent Mr. Tomlins of Islington that this Algar may very probably have been Algar the son of Dereman, who was the first prebendary of Isledon, or Islington, about the time of King Henry the First, and whose father was doubtless the Dereman of London, who at the time of the Domesday survey held half a hide of the King in Iseldone of the yearly value of ten shillings. "*Hanc terram (it is added) tenuit Algar homo regis Edwardi, et vendere et dare potuit.*" It appears therefore probable that he was the son as well as the father of an Algar, which former Algar had been an attendant of the Confessor.*

I presume this ancient standard was forgotten in the time of Stowe, or that curious observer would have noticed it. I do not find any mention of it either in his *Survey of London*, or in Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's*; but we cannot be surprised that the walks of this church became the grand arena for legal contracts when the standard measure of land was placed upon one of its columns. It must, however, be remembered in extenuation that this was some centuries before the existence of a Royal Exchange; and it is obvious that the engraving of the Standard Foot within the principal church of the city would be done to give it a religious sanction and authority.

The same measure of length occurs in a cartulary of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell—"lx et xij pedes Sancti Pauli." (*Registrum de Clerkenwell*, MS. Cotton. Faustina B. ii. fol. 85.)

It is observable that at the same period land, as well as cloth, was often measured by ells; and if the citizens of London were sometimes content to be regulated by Algar's foot, they also as frequently appealed to the iron *ellæ*, of which the reigning monarch was pleased to afford the standard by the length of his own arm. This is distinctly stated by the chroniclers when speaking of Henry the First:—

"*Mercatorum falsam ulnam castigavit, adhibitâ brachii sui mensurâ.*" (*Henr. de Knyghton*, in Twysden's *Decem Script.* 2375, 5; also, in nearly the same words, *Will. de Malmesbury*, *Rer. Anglic. Script. post Bedam.*)

King Richard the First fixed a standard iron ell, we may presume in a similar way—"fecit etiam fieri ulnas ferreas quas diminuerè de facili nemo poterat." (*John Bromton*, ap. Twysden, 1258, 35.)

An instance of its use occurs in the same *Liber Pilosus S. Pauli Londin.* at fo. xiii.:—

—"quæ terra continet in longitudine ab oriente versus occidentem secus regium vicum undecim ulnas et dimidium pedem *de ulnis ferreis Ricardi regis Angliæ*. Et in latitudine ab austro versus aquilonem septem ulnas, plena palma minus, de eisdem ulnis. Hiis testibus, Alardo decano Londin' et aliis."

Also in the register of Clerkenwell:—

—"de ulnis ferreis domini regis mensuratis sine pollice." (*MS. Cotton. Faustina B. ii. fo. 75 b.*)

"xvj ulnas et duos pedes *de ulnis ferreis regis Ricardi*." (*Ibid.* fo. 86.)

Again, in a London lease of land in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, granted by Peter prior of Christchurch in London:—

—"continet in latitudine per totum xxij ulnas *de ulnis ferreis Ricardi regis*, et in longitudine &c. xxvij ulnas et dimidium de eisdem ulnis." (*Collectanea Topograph. et Genealogica*, vol. iv. p. 314.)

Stowe also mentions the iron ell in connection with the same religious house, which was otherwise styled "of the Holy Trinity, without Aldgate."

It appears, again, that there were "iron ells of King John," for which it may be presumed the measure was taken afresh from the royal person—

"decem ulnas et dimidiam, j palma minus, *de ulnis ferreis regis Johannis Angliæ*." (*Liber A. sive Pilosus*, fo. xxij a.)

* The manor at Wodtone (Watton) and Walchra (Walkern) and other lands in Hertfordshire were held by Derman, one of the King's thanes. (*Domesday*, fo. 142.) It does not appear whether this was the same person, but probably not, as Alwin Horne, a thane of King Edward, had been his predecessor.

— "viginti et unam ulnas *ulnarum domini regis, ulnas sine pollicibus.*" (Ibid. f. xxi b.)

In the foundation charter of Walter Broun citizen of London and Roisia his wife for the hospital of the blessed Mary in the suburb of London, afterwards called Bethlehem hospital, the site on which it was to be built is described as containing — "in fronte secus vicum regium occidentalem in latitudine xliij ulnas de *ulnis ferreis regis Johannis Angliæ*, et in capite orientali versus campum qui vocatur Lollesworth cxviij ulnas de eisdem *ulnis.*" (Monasticon Anglicanum, old edit. ii. 383 a.)

Also in a London charter of land in St. Mary's Newchurch —

"Decem et octo ulnas et unum quarterium unius *ulne de ulnis ferreis regis Johannis Angliæ*, et in latitudine secus vicum regium undecim ulnas et unum quarterium unius *ulne* et duo polices de eisdem *ulnis.*" (Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iv. p. 311.)

The latest instance that has occurred to me, in point of time, is that afforded by the foundation charter of the hospital of Saint Katharine near the Tower. This is dated on the 5th July, 1273, that is, in the first year of the widowhood of queen Ahanor the foundress, and consequently in the first year of the reign of King Edward the First. She thereby conveyed to the hospital a certain piece of land in East Smithfield, formerly the property of Hamund son and heir of John the Tiler, "que continet in latitudine versus aquilonem xiiij ulnas et tria quarteria unius *ulne ferree domini regis*, et in latitudine versus austrum decem et octo ulnas et dimidium quarterium unius *ulne*, et in

longitudine ab aquilone versus austrum lxiiij ulnas et quarterium unius *ulne.*" (Monast. Angl. 1661, ii. 460.) This was evidently the land which became the site of the hospital.

It is remarkable how these several measures arose from the *Andy* appliance of the various parts of the human limbs, —

Pes,—the Foot.

Ulna,—the Arm.

Palma,—the Hand.

Pollex,—the Thumb.

The ancient Romans had used the same contrivances, though not entirely with the same names. The terms *pes*, *cubitus*, and *digitus*, (the Foot, Arm, and Finger,) occur in classic authors. The mediæval *ulna* became the English *elne*, and our modern *ell*. The *digit* is still employed in scientific measurements. The *palma*, as is well known, is the ordinary measure in modern Italy, as the *foot* is here. The mediæval *pollex*, or Thumb, was supposed to be equivalent to an inch. We find in Spelman's Glossary, "*Pollex* in omni mensura debet mensurari ad radicem unguis, et debet stare ex longitudine trium granorum hordei boni sine caudis." The three *barleycorns* here mentioned, "without their tails" or beards, may still be found in the tables of our school-books as "making one Inch."

Dr. Johnson defines the *Nail*, "a measure in length," as two inches and a quarter; and Ainsworth as *digiti duo cum quadranti*. It would seem then, that this measure was not, like the former, derived from the human nail or *unguis*, but perhaps from the customary length of the nails used in the frame-work of houses.

Yours, &c. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Archæological Meetings.—The Custom of Borough English.—Excavations at Pavensey.—Remains of Roman Buildings at Tower Hill.—The Royal Exchange.—Statue of Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth.—Statue of Gustavus Adolphus at Heligoland.—Proposed Gallery of English Historical Portraits.—The "Liber Hibernicus."—New Edition of Burnet's History of James II.—The Barney Prize at Cambridge.—Professors, &c. dismissed in France.—German and Egyptian Antiquities.

Before the appearance of our present number considerable progress will have been made with the annual meeting of THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which now promises to take place at a propitious period, both in respect to weather, and in regard to the leisure of its noble Patron the Duke of Northumberland who, having returned from escorting his Royal Mis-

trous, as the head

and representative of the English Navy, may now be expected to enjoy some respite from his official duties.

The Congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION has already taken place at Newark and its neighbourhood, and has been kindly and hospitably noticed by the Duke of Newcastle and others of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Its acting staff appears to be reduced, by further desertions, to a very

small company, in comparison with former years. As, however, in all these matters, we look mainly to the scientific results, we only wait to complete as accurate a report as we can obtain, in order to describe the several papers brought forward at this meeting; as well as at those of *The Cambrian Archaeological Association* at Ludlow, which commenced on the 23rd August. In our present Magazine we have reported the recent meetings of the Sussex, Caerleon, and Bury Societies; and respecting the first—that at Battle, we may here add that the last paper which was introduced, but not read, viz. *On the Custom of Borough English in the County of Sussex*, by George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. will be read at the next meeting of the Society, at Lewes, on the 5th October. We are informed that the custom in question was so general in Sussex that it might be considered the common law of the county in respect of copyholds. Mr. Corner has collected a list of more than seventy manors in which the customary descent was to the youngest son. It is remarkable that the counties in which this usage is found to have prevailed most are the ancient Suthfolk, Suthrey, and Suthsax.

Another subject of great interest for which the same meeting will be looked forward to, is the result of the excavations in the Roman castrum of *Pevensey*, or city of Anderida, to which we have alluded at an earlier page of our present Magazine (p. 234). We may here add the necessary announcement that subscriptions for the prosecution of this interesting investigation are received in London by Mr. Roach Smith and at Lewes by Mr. Lower.

We regret to find that in the metropolis itself the public are not yet sufficiently awakened to the value of their few remaining *indiciæ* of early antiquity. During the last few weeks a large portion of the ROMAN LONDON WALL, which had been concealed perhaps for centuries, was laid open near Tower Hill, and its facing was found to be in better preservation than any one had supposed. It is now being incased in new houses, which again conceal it from view. During these works many interesting fragments have been seen, including fragments of sculpture, cornices, columns, and hewn stones; which had served for the foundations of buildings; but the whole of these we are informed have been again worked up, with one exception which was thought worthy of preservation by the City authorities. We trust that some architectural antiquary may at least have exercised his pencil in taking memoranda of these *rudera antiquitatis*, as old Leland would have called them.

We are glad that the architect of THE ROYAL EXCHANGE has come forward to vindicate his original design from the injuries inflicted upon it by its guardians, the Gresham Committee, who have yielded to the wish of the tenants to advance the fronts of their shops. Such fancies are natural enough in shopkeepers, but it does not follow that they ought to be indulged. The trustees of a great public building are constituted not merely to let it to the best advantage, but to preserve it in its integrity and beauty. It is remarkable that tenants in such situations manifest more skill in such encroachments than those on private property. Mr. Tite reminds the committee that in the old Exchange, in consequence of repeated concessions to the tenants, the shops had advanced so much into the streets, and so encumbered the architecture, that at the last great repair in 1820 they were pulled down again and set back at an enormous expense. The holders of private property are unable to work their will so readily with the commissioners of pavements or the district surveyor. In Exchange-buildings, the houses opposite the east end of the Exchange, the shops are recessed within the architecture, and so of course they must continue. Mr. Tite plainly told the committee that the proper mode of meeting the complaints of the tenants would have been by an abatement of rent, not by the utter destruction of the proportions of his architecture; but yet, on his return (we rejoice to say with improved health) from some months' sojourn on the continent, he finds the innovation has been perpetrated in direct contradiction to his advice.

A STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, the work of Mr. Noble, has been erected at Tamworth, on a site which the foot of the great statesman had often trod, and by a people to whom the original was a familiar figure. Its inauguration took place on the 23rd of July. To the selection of a site, said Sir Charles Clarke, in handing over the monument to the keeping of the town, the committee had "devoted a great deal of careful attention, and their final decision had been in favour of that spot from which the great statesman had been in the habit of addressing his constituents. The statue was placed with its back to London and the world, with its face directed towards the place of Sir Robert's birth. On the right was the church in which he worshipped, and on the left was the palace which he erected, but which, unfortunately, he did not live long to inhabit." The principal members of the Peel family were present; and Mr. Noble, who has now had three commissions for this subject, had the satisfaction

of hearing Mr. Frederick Peel's attestation—that "whether in the general outline, in the correctness of the proportions, in the resemblance of the features, or in the ease and gracefulness of the posture," the sculptor had produced a faithful and expressive copy of his original.

A large statue in bronze of the great GUSTAVUS ADOLFUS, which had been modelled by Vogelberg at Rome, and cast in the royal foundry at Munich, fell last year into the sea near Heligoland, as it was being conveyed to Gothenburg in Sweden. Having been recovered by the islanders, so large a sum was claimed by them for salvage, that the municipality of Gothenburg refused to pay the demand, and left the statue to the finders. It was lately put up to sale, when it was purchased by the municipality of Heligoland for 2000 marcs, about 290*l*. The moulds have been preserved, but the sum paid by the Heligolanders is said to have been only about a fourth of the value of the metal used. However, our compatriots of Heligoland (for they are British subjects) may be congratulated on their public spirit, and we rejoice to hear of the great Gustavus emerging to light on British ground at one of the entrances of that Germany he so valiantly struggled to liberate.

Not long before the dissolution of Parliament, on a vote of 2,495*l*. being taken for the expenses of the National Gallery, Lord Mahon made an excellent suggestion respecting the due preservation and assembling of ENGLISH HISTORICAL PORTRAITS. He remarked that no one who had visited Versailles could have failed to admire one gallery in which were deposited original portraits of many of the most illustrious men whom France had produced. He thought they might easily provide for the gradual formation of a similar gallery in this country. It would only be necessary to vote a very moderate sum—say 1,500*l*. or 2,000*l*. a-year—and to give power to certain commissioners to make purchases when original portraits were offered for sale.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked in reply that "he considered the suggestion a very valuable one. He thought, however, that the whole question of the establishment of public galleries of art in this country was one which must come, without much delay, under the consideration of Parliament. Fortunately the subject had engaged the attention of that illustrious Prince who had done so much towards elevating public taste for art in this country, and he entertained the hope that, with the sympathy and assistance of the House of Commons and of the country generally, they might ultimately be able

to erect a building for the reception of works of art which would remove what he might almost call a stain upon the national credit." It was a very proper measure, adopted some years ago, to assemble and arrange the portraits which were scattered about the rooms of the British Museum; but really they are very much out of sight in their present position above the glass-cases of natural history. A more choice collection, and one, as Lord Mahon suggests, confined to original pictures, is what we should wish to see as a department of the National Gallery. Our best historical portrait-gallery is at the Bodleian in Oxford: but it includes too many very inferior copies.

We observe that Messrs Butterworth, the Publishers to the Public Record Department, have received instructions to add to their catalogue the "*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, 1152 ad 1827*." This is a compilation formed by the late Mr. Rowley Lascelles, barrister-at-law, of the succession to the official establishments in Ireland in Church and State during a period of 675 years, from the 19th of Stephen to the 7th George IV. It was a costly work to the public—far beyond its literary or historical merit; and though useful, as such books of reference must be, was rendered inconvenient by its absurdly ponderous size. Mr. Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*" has recently supplied the same information to a great extent in octavo. Still we are glad that this pompos "*Liber Hiberniæ*" is now issued in *publico usus*, as it was at first confined, very unnecessarily, to the government offices.

The Oxford University press has printed a new edition of Bishop Burnet's *History of the Reign of James II.* with Notes by the Earl of Dartmouth, Speaker Onslow, and Dean Swift, and additional observations now enlarged: on which we may have more to say hereafter.

In reporting the prizes at the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, we have omitted to state that on the 3d of July the Burney Prize for the best essay by a Bachelor of Arts "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature, and attributes of God, or on the truth and evidence of the Christian religion," was awarded to Dr. G. M. Gorham, of Trinity college: subject—"To compare the doctrine of the love of God, and of our neighbour, as deducible from our natural reason, and as revealed in the Scriptures."

A provincial French paper has given a list of the PROFESSORS who have been dismissed, or who have resigned, since the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, in consequence of having refused to take the

oath of allegiance. Those belonging to the Colleges de France are MM. Michélet, Guinet, Michéwicz, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, of the Sorbonne, MM. Jules Simon, Comen, and Villenave have been placed on the retired list at their own request to avoid taking the oath; MM. Fauriel and Courcy: of the Ecole Normale, MM. J. Simon, Vacherot, and May; of the School of Medicine, Doctor Chomel; of the different Colleges of Paris, MM. Bouteville, Clementet, Serraval, Catalan, Jacques, Deschanel had been removed previous to the coup d'état, and M. Despuis resigned after that event. In the provincial colleges MM. Bernal and Alexander Thomas, of Versailles; Bérui, Rouen; Leroy, Courgeon; de Serbet, Bourdeaux; Libert, of Tours; Morin, of Bourges; Rogeard, of

Paris: Lacour, Limoges, and Sémami. M. Roussin, keeper of MSS. at the National Library, and M. Michélet, head of the section of history in the department of the Archives, are assigned rather than take the oath.

A society has been formed at Decaden, under the presidency of H.R.H. Prince John, for striking out German antiquities, and preserving historical monuments.

Chat Bey, a French physician of Cairo, converted to the Muhammadan religion, has resolved to present his valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities, consisting of bones, sculptured wood, figures of divinites, mummies, &c. to the Louvre at Paris. Some of these things date from the oldest Egyptian dynasties.

HISTORICAL REVIEWS.

Reliquiæ Isuriæ: the Remains of the Roman Isurium (now Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire,) Illustrated. By Henry Ecroyd Smith. 4to.—The village of Aldborough, distant about a mile from Boroughbridge, occupies the site of Isurium, one of the principal towns of Roman Britain. It was walled, and, as may be seen by the ground-plan, the modern houses are evidently built upon the foundations of those of two of the chief streets of the ancient town; the church occupies a place in the very centre of it. The northern portion is mostly occupied by fields. For many years Aldborough has attracted the attention of the antiquary, from Stukeley and Drake to Britton. In more recent times, and especially during the period in which Mr. Lawson, the present lord of the manor, has resided there, the remains of ancient art have been preserved, and from time to time excavations have been made which have laid open some very excellent examples of tessellated pavements, the foundations of houses, and portions of the town walls. During the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at York, in 1846, the antiquities of Aldborough formed a prominent part of the proposed business of the congress, and a day was set apart for investigating them; excavations were made for this occasion, and Mr. Lawson's interesting museum of the local antiquities was inspected under the most favourable circumstances. But up to the present day it does not appear that any account of the Aldborough remains, exclusive of that afforded by a small guide-book, has been published. This task remained for the zeal and enthusiasm of Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, a native, we believe, of

the county, and of limited pecuniary means, to accomplish; that he has creditably performed his somewhat arduous undertaking this handsome volume will be an enduring testimony. The plates, nearly forty in number, are generally well executed, especially those of the coloured tessellated pavements, which leave nothing to be desired.

In surveying these beautiful and varied pavements, we cannot but be struck with the refined taste with which the buildings of Isurium were decorated; and this is apparent also in the wall paintings, which closely resemble some continental specimens from Roman villas of a superior class. The pavements also are very numerous, and some, from their extent, seem to have belonged to public edifices. A considerable number of fragments of columns have also been found, which, from their variety in form and style, indicate the site to have been well covered with buildings.

The inscriptions are few. One is that of an altar dedicated to Jupiter and the *Deæ Matres*; two are sepulchral, and one, found at Duel Cross, three miles from Aldborough, is on a mile-stone recording the name and titles of Trajanus Decius. It appears to have been erected at a spot distant twenty miles from a station the name of which began with a C, supposed by Mr. Smith, *Calcaria*, now Tadcaster.

In the plates of miscellaneous objects the archæologist will find numerous implements, utensils, and ornaments, more or less useful for comparison. Among the coins are the rare types of Carausius, *Expectate Veni*, and *Leg. IIII. Flavia P. F.*

We trust the sale of the work will re-

munerate the author for the outlay, and we should have been pleased in seeing a longer list of subscribers.

Report on Excavations made on the Site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne in Kent, in 1850. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. With Notes on the original Plan of the Castrum, and on the ancient State of the Romney Marshes. By James Elliott, Jun. (Printed for the Subscribers to the Excavations). Small 4to.—In our Magazine for October 1850 we reviewed Mr. Roach Smith's volume on "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," to which this may be regarded as a supplement. More recently, in our Magazines for April and June of the present year, Mr. Wright, in his "Wanderings of an Antiquary," has described the most interesting features of the Roman remains at Lymne. Whilst engaged in his researches on this spot, Mr. Roach Smith obtained the efficient assistance and co-operation of Mr. James Elliott, the resident engineer of the neighbouring "Dymchurch Wall," and was induced to solicit the contribution of funds to prosecute the excavations. Though he was disappointed of aid from government or the archaeological societies, the sum of 138*l.* was subscribed by 109 individuals, and the South Eastern Railway Company liberally gave him a free pass-ticket during the progress of the works. The result has been in great measure related in Mr. Wright's paper in our June number.

The now dislocated masses of masonry were ascertained to have been thrown out of their places by a series of landslips; and the lines of wall, now so irregular and broken, were proved to have once stood in the usual rectangular figure of a Roman castrum, even if their original position could not be traced with absolute certainty. The ground-plans which are given in the work before us will be examined with interest, as will the very spirited etchings which represent the most striking portions of the Roman walls. There was but one entrance for carriages, and Mr. Roach Smith remarks that "Richborough, Burgh, Pevensey, and probably the other similar fortified stations upon the coast, were in like manner each limited to a single grand gateway; the other entrances were narrow, and evidently built with a view to render the castra as difficult as possible of access to an enemy." The excavations made within the town were less productive than was expected. The foundations of one Roman house were carefully explored (see the view in our June Mag. p. 563), and its hypocausts and the few relics that occurred about its foundations

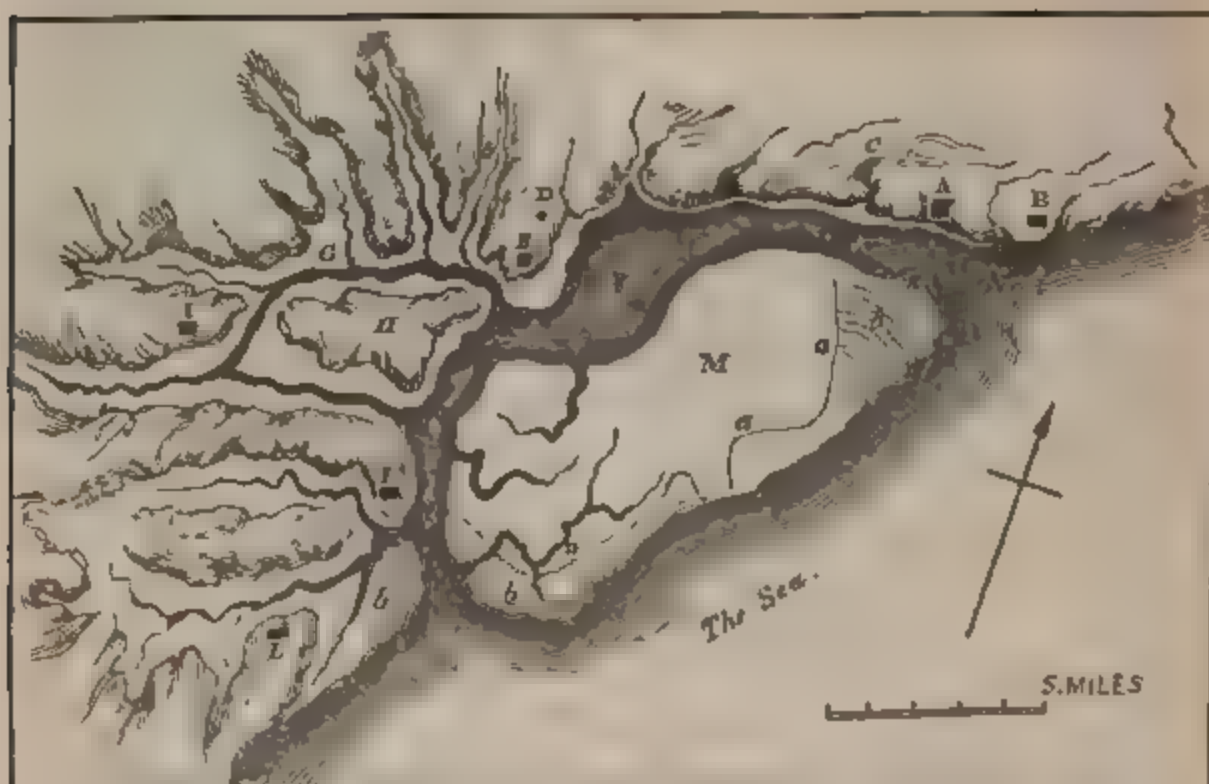
are faithfully reported and represented. Upon several stamped tiles the formula *CL. BR.* occurred (impressed from a variety of stamps), which Mr. Roach Smith interprets as *Classarii Britannici*, an explanation not merely consistent with the character of the locality, but confirmed by the only other inscription which was found. This was upon an altar dedicated possibly to Neptune, for the *IV*, which are now the first remaining letters, it is conjectured may have been part of the word *Neptuno*.

• • •
• • IV • •
ARAM
• AVFIDIV
PANTERA
PRAEFECT
CLAS BRIT
• • •

Mr. Roach Smith cites some continental inscriptions, in which the *Classia Britannica* is mentioned, particularly one now at Rome, to an officer who had been Prefect of the British, the Moesian, and the Pannonian fleets. The *classarii* or *classici Britannici*, whose title is stamped on the tiles at Lymne, were the soldiers of the fleet, corresponding to our present marines.

About 260 coins were found, mostly of small brass. Only one of them is prior in date to the middle of the third century, and there are comparatively only a few earlier than the epoch of Carausius and Allectus (A.D. 287 to A.D. 296), when they become numerous, and by far the greater number belong to the period extending from towards the close of the third to the middle of the fourth century. This evidence is of importance in relation to the time at which the castrum was built and occupied. "There is no record (Mr. Smith adds) of the period when the great landslip took place," which has been handed down by tradition as an earthquake, "but it was probably before the Conquest, since Lanfranc used the facing-stones of the castrum for building the castle and church which stand upon the brow of the cliff. Had not the landslip occurred before this period, the walls would have been entirely stripped; but the remains of the walls and towers which had been buried by the landslip, or which had been covered over by the gradual accumulation of soil, have preserved their facing-stones untouched."

Mr. Elliott's notes which are appended to this publication not only convey his opinion of the original plan of the castrum at Lymne, but also his views on the more important question of the state of the extensive district now called the Romney Marshes, during the Roman era. Au-



PLAN OF ROMNEY MARSH AS IT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN AT THE EARLY PART OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION.

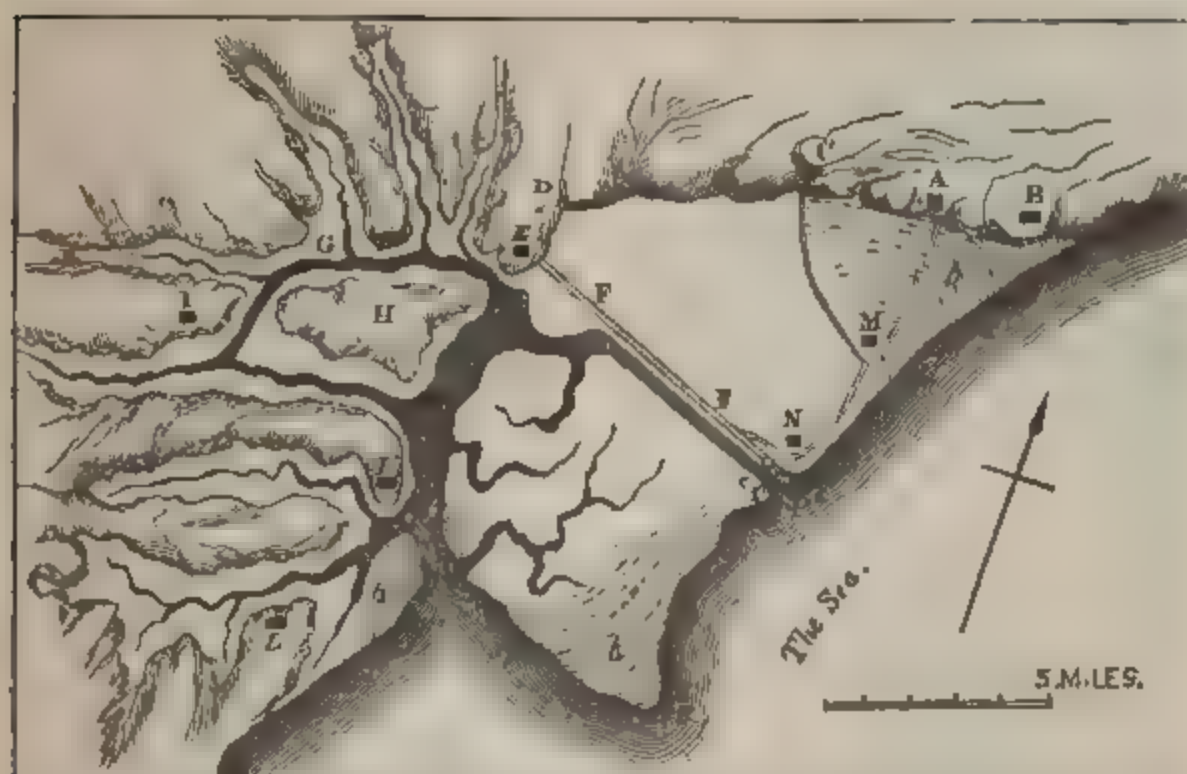
A. The Castrum at Lympne. B. Hythe C. Aldington Knoll. D. Kenardington E. Appledore.
F. Now Appledore Dowles. G. River Limene H. Isle of Oxney I. Newenden. L. Winchelsea.
M. Land overflowed at spring tides. N. Portus Lemania. O. Bank above high water-mark. b b b. Shingle banks.

tiquaries have been at a loss to find the river Limene, from which the Roman station took its name—though, from the result of Mr. Elliott's inquiry, it now appears that old Leland looked in the right direction for it when he said, "but where the river Lemine should be I cannot tell, except it be that that cometh above Appledore." Mr. Elliott has, we think, proved his point very successfully in the remarks which we now extract:

"It will be seen from the first plan that all the outlets from the eastern parts of the wealds of Kent and Sussex discharged into the bay which now forms Romney Marsh. These various channels, in time of floods from heavy rains, would come down loaded with the *debris* of the country through which they passed, but which would be deposited, as soon as the waters had expanded, in the open bay; and we now find the whole country, about the mouth of the river Limene, at Appledore, in a circuit of about a mile (and at no other part), at a few feet under the present surface, covered with trees of the oak, alder, and birch, some of great size, and evidently, from their position, having been drifted from a distance, and deposited where now found. It is probable that, at a very early period, a spit, or shingle bank was thrown off from Fairlight

Head, near Hastings, which kept the course of the tidal current, in a line S.W. by N.E. across the bay, towards Hythe and Dover, instead of tending inwards, by the foot of the hills.

"The natural result of such a protection from the open sea would be, that all matter brought down from the hills would rest nearly where it was first deposited, and, in process of time, dry land, at certain states of the tide, would appear, where heretofore it had been all sea. This was the state of things, most probably, at or about the time of the landing of the Romans, when a large portion of the bay had become dry at low water, particularly that portion seaward adjoining the shingle bank, where it seems the deposit of earthy matter was carried on most rapidly, as at the present day the inclination of the surface of the land is towards the hills, that is to say, the land, relatively to high-water mark, is lower towards the hills than it is next the sea. From this it will be readily seen, that on the ebb of every tide, all the water in the bay gradually receded towards the hills; and keeping this course, made its exit at the eastern end of the shingle bank, before referred to as existing in a line from Hastings to Hythe and Dover. It was the receding of the waters into comparatively a small chan-



PLAN OF ROMNEY MARSH AS IT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN AT THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS, CIRCA A.D. 430.

a The Castrum at Lymne. b Hythe. c Allington Knoll. d Kenardington. e Appledore. f The Wall. g River Limene. h Isle of Oxney. i Newenden. k Rye. l Winchelsea. m Dymchurch. n Romney. o Portus Novus. p Denge Ness. b b b Shingle banks.

nel next the hills, having its exit near Hythe, that gave rise to the mystery as to the mouth of the river Limene, many taking that to be the river which in truth was only an estuary from the sea, and which would only assume something of the character of a river at low water.

"Into this estuary the river discharged near Appledore. The course of the river may be clearly traced at this day between Appledore and the Isle of Oxney, and thence into the estuary, about half a mile south of Appledore. At this point, all traces of the more ancient river, eastward, disappear. At the junction of the river with the estuary, a very considerable pool or lake was formed. This tract, in extent some six or seven hundred acres, is at this time only seven feet above low-water mark. At spring-tides there would be, if open to the sea, not less than sixteen feet water. From data recently ascertained, there appears to be about forty feet deposit at this part; this would give a depth of water at some period of not less than fifty-six feet. It may very readily be supposed that this deposit of soil has been the work of ages; but it is by no means improbable that at the time of the landing of the Romans some fifteen or twenty feet of water was to be found all along the foot of the hill, from Hythe to Appledore. At spring-tides, if open to

the sea, there would now be eight feet. Although the river above Appledore is shown as occupying only a small portion of the valley, it must not be forgotten that at spring-tides it would extend from hill to hill, and at such times would form a most powerful stream. For many years, ages probably, the main inlet and exit of this tidal current would be by the end of the "full" then forming towards Lymne, —the shingle on this coast always drifting eastward; in the course of time the opening would become much contracted, and the effect of this contraction of the inlet is very apparent between Dymchurch and Hythe, on the present line of coast; and it is probable that, however rapid the formations might have been from Dymchurch and Hastings, it must have been the work of ages to have thrown up the shingle "full" between Dymchurch and Hythe, where, in many instances, the fulls are carried inland at right angles with the main full not less than half a mile; and at last, when the inlet was contracted towards Hythe to less than a quarter of a mile, its progression eastward was very gradual indeed. It was round the eastern end of these fulls that the sea entered at spring-tides, to cover the almost entire area of what is now Romney Marsh, as well as the channel of the river Limene into the weald towards Newenden; it was

this inlet that was made use of by the Romans for the landing at Lymne.

"This was most probably the state of things at the time of the invasion of this country by the Romans; but during the long period they remained here a great change had taken place. What was sea when they landed, had, in the course of time, become, to a great extent, *dry land*, and with small assistance could be rendered so entirely. I suppose at this time the "shingle full" had progressed eastward a mile beyond Lymne at the least, and approached very near the hills; thus rendering the *Portus Lemani* difficult of access. In reclaiming this tract of land, all that was necessary was the erection of a wall as far westward as was prudent and practicable; the eastward would stop naturally so soon as the great influx of tidal water was checked. This wall was erected in a line from Romney to Appledore, and is now called Rhee Wall. It shut in 24,000 acres at one sweep. In erecting this wall, it became necessary to provide some exit for the waters from the bill, as well as the drainage of the land inclosed. This was done by cutting a channel parallel with the wall, from the pool or lake before referred to as existing at the *embouchure* of the river Limene, at Appledore, to the sea at Romney. This was done, and thence arose the *Portus Novus* at Romney. This channel was, it seems, one hundred feet wide; and that it was fortified at its seaward end is very apparent from the earth mounds cast up in pairs, and now existing. Cutting the channel was not necessary further than from the south border of the lake to the sea; but the wall was necessary to be continued across this lake until it met the high land at Appledore, not less than a mile beyond the traces of the artificial river. This last length must have been a formidable work; on an average, the wall, as now existing, is not less than fifteen feet above the general level of the land, right and left, and of a proportionate base, and must have been originally something like the erection now going on in Norfolk at the new inclosure of what is to be the Victoria county.

"It must not be forgotten that these views are not entirely speculative, but are based on data now existing, clearly and unmistakably confirmed, as if the river had only ceased flowing yesterday."

The History and Antiquities of All Saints Church, Sudbury, and of the Parish generally, derived from the Harleian MSS. and other sources. By the Rev. Charles Hadham, M.A. Vicar. Royal 8vo.—Sudbury is a market and borough town

in Suffolk, which has three churches, those of All Saints, St. Gregory, and St. Peter, the two latter being united, and All Saints having also a chapelry annexed named Barningdon. The present book, therefore, is not a history of the whole town, but of a moiety of it; and, in fact, it is principally a history of the church of All Saints, enlarged with other historical and biographical notices. It is obviously to be regretted that the author should not have extended his work so as to have formed a complete history of the town; but it appears that he had a motive for immediate publication in consequence of some newly erected schools, and that he is pursuing his researches with respect to the parish of St. Gregory, with the view to a second volume, which will include, we presume, the municipal and parliamentary history of Sudbury. Whatever he is pleased to communicate is gain; for, as there is as yet no History of Sudbury, nor of that portion of Suffolk in which it is situated, all the notices of the place that have hitherto been published are of the most summary kind.

Of the general style and execution of the present book we can speak with warm praise. It is one of the most readable and agreeable dissertations on ecclesiastical antiquities that we have ever met with; with sufficient generalization to make it attractive to ordinary readers, interspersed with many apposite quotations and much profitable reflection. We find in its pages the fullness and perspicuity which naturally result when an intelligent and sensible man devotes himself earnestly to the illustration of a favoured subject, examining its minute features and amplifying its details more microscopically than those who have been longer familiar with similar matters; and, if occasionally falling into errors, or making false estimates, yet forming on the whole a more attractive compilation than could result from such dry and sparing observations as would alone suggest themselves to the professed *savant* or antiquary.

The history of the church of All Saints, Sudbury, is connected with the abbey of St. Alban's, to which it was appropriate, and in relation to which many documents are still extant. The edifice is a large and handsome structure of the perpendicular style; and we are informed (p. 78) that "an architect of the present day, who has built several churches, estimated its probable cost [in our present money] at 35,000l." It has, however, many fellows in the same district, with a tower and a clerestory, magnificent interior roofs, and handsome screens. Here is also a remarkably fine oak pulpit, which has been

engraved in Mr. Dolman's recent work on that subject. Mr. Badham tells us that this was "discovered" only two years ago, having previously been quite hidden from view by deal boards and paint. It is assigned to the date 1490; and only four older pulpits of the same material have been noticed, viz. at St. Michael's Coventry, 1409; at Fotheringay, co. Northampton, 1435; at Wendon in Essex, 1440; and at St. Mary de Lode in Gloucester, 1480.

After some biographical notices of worthy divines of past ages, Mr. Badham introduces a memoir of Mason Good, M.D. who was not a native of Sudbury, but married two wives there, and pursued his profession in the place for some years. Other notices are given of the families of Waldegrave, Eden, Fenn, Burkitt, Gibbon, Pelton, and Gainsborough. The painter Gainsborough was born at Sudbury in 1727, but in the parish of St. Gregory.

A priory of Dominican friars which existed at Sudbury enters into the field of Mr. Badham's book. It has little history attached to it; but its church, of which not a vestige now remains, was the place of sepulture of a large number of persons of rank, and a list of their names having been preserved, Mr. Badham has bestowed considerable pains on their identification. "The aqueduct" of the priory he has made a matter of more importance than it deserves. It seems that the friars wanted water, and, in order to avail themselves of a spring at Ballingdon, they required a licence of alienation in mortmain, which they received by letters patent under the great seal in 4 Ric. II. The piece of land conveyed to them was only twenty feet square, but it contained the spring, and thence they received further licence to form "*quendam aqueductum subterraneum usque ad domum ipsorum prioris et fratrum de Sudbury, ad aquam de fonte illo usque eandem domum per regiam stratum et communem pecuniam de Sudbury ducendam.*" By some accident the word "*pecuniam*," meaning the common pasture, appears in Mr. Badham's translation as a "river." *Aqueductus* was used in monkish Latin for an ordinary leaden pipe, and from the adjunct *subterraneus* that here mentioned was evidently nothing else. The only other faults we have to find in the book are frequent misprints in the Latin documents, and much obscurity in the heraldic blazonry. Several proper names are also misrepresented, as "Tol-jambe" for Foljambe, p. 45; "Tray" for Fray, p. 146; "Forsens" for Purseus, p. 76; "Marton" for Morton, p. 77; "Lombard" for Lambard, p. 139; "Berrington" for Berington, p. 5; and "Digby

Carley Wrangham, esq." (p. 168) for Digby Cayley Wrangham.

Life and Times of Franciaco Sforza, Duke of Milan; with a Preliminary Sketch of the History of Italy. By W. Pollard Urquhart, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.—The preliminary sketch that precedes this history reminds us of one of Beethoven's overtures to a modern glittering melodrama. The sketch is executed in masterly style; and yet, with the outlay of a little more care, we feel that it was in the author's power to have produced an historical analysis even more worthy than this of challenging the public admiration. This occasional lack of care has allowed the writer to fall into errors of detail which might have easily been avoided. In proof of this we may cite Mr. Urquhart's description of the feud which divided the Guelphs into *Bianchi* and *Neri*; the former, *moderate*, the latter, *extreme* partizans.

"An altercation having arisen at Pistoia in the year 1296 between two members of the family of Cancellieri, the most powerful of the city, one of the contending parties lost his temper, and inflicted a blow on his adversary. The offender went on the following day to tender an apology, but the other was so incensed that he ordered his attendants to seize him, and to amputate his hand. This was the cause of a feud in which all the members of the family of Cancellieri ranged themselves on either one side or the other. One of the ancestors of that family had had two wives, one of whom was named Bianca, which circumstance gave the names of *Bianchi* and *Neri* to the parties into which his descendants were split."

The story is interesting enough to be worth telling correctly; it does not require much space to do so, and it moreover admirably illustrates those times and the men thereof of which Mr. Urquhart professes to describe to us the spirit. Count Balbo, in his *Life of Dante*, has done this with his well-known simplicity and lucidity, as will be seen by those interested enough in the subject to peruse the passage below, extracted from the first volume of the count's well-known biography.

"There was in Pistoia a family which amounted to more than a hundred men capable of bearing arms. It was not of great antiquity, but was powerful, wealthy, and numerous. It was descended from one Cancellieri Notaio, and from him they had preserved Cancellieri as their family name. From the children of the two wives of this man were descended the hundred and seven men of arms that have been enumerated; one of the wives having been named Madonna Bianca, her descendants

were called Cancellieri Bianchi (White Cancellieri); and the descendants of the other wife, in opposition, were called Cancellieri Neri (Black Cancellieri.) It came to pass, through the agency of the enemy of the human race, that one day in their sports a son of Guglielmo Cancellieri Neri, named Lorr, wounded a son of Bertarra Cancellieri Bianchi. When Guglielmo returned home he did not consider it of great importance, and merely reproved his son, saying to him, 'Go to Master Bertarra and ask him to pardon thee, and may he also ask his son to pardon thee.' . . . The son obeyed his father; he went to the house of Bertarra, whom he found afflicted on account of his wounded son. When he had heard Lorr, he said, 'Thou hast shewn little wisdom in coming here, and thy father in sending thee.' And being in a room on the ground-floor, beside one of his stables, where there was a manger, he had him seized, and his hand chopped off on the edge of it, and then said to him, 'Carry thy hand to thy father who sent thee here.' The youth thus mutilated departed, and returned to his father. When the father saw him, as may be reasonably expected from such a thing, he and his took up arms. Many conflicts ensued from this; and some died on one side, and some on the other; and it divided the city of Pistoia."

But we must now turn to the biography of Sforza. It is almost exclusively made up of contests in the field and intrigues at the hearth. The endless succession of these weary the reader, however well they may be narrated. The great mercenary leaders of the men at arms of the period of Sforza very much resemble one another. They would fight for any party and in any quarrel, for any sum, provided it were liberal. The leaders of the adverse hosts, salaried to settle the disputes of princes, frequently, after bloodless but sufficiently noisy contest, made common cause, betrayed their employers, and divided among themselves the possessions which they were commissioned to gain as mailed attorneys for their principals. Hence arose new struggles and a fresh sending to the field of hired commanders and men, with some pay and great hopes of plunder. These, caring little for any cause but their own profit, perhaps defeated the force against which they were sent, but the rightful lord suzerain might deem himself exceedingly lucky if his grim lieutenant did not seize on half at least of the rescued possessions, adding to his titles half a dozen countships and minor dignities, with the more substantial soil of which they were the symbols of proprietary, by the score. It is with such matters that

these volumes are full, and though there is a continual shifting of the scene, the actors, and the incidents, yet is the mind nevertheless wearily impressed with what seems a "continual sameness." The book, however, has its peculiar attractions for those who delight in passages of arms, and cannot tire of them; and if it tells us nothing new, to those who know not much of the clever and unscrupulous and hard-fisted Sforza, it presents a story of the times, and a portraiture of one of its foremost men, well worth the reading. In this respect, Mr. Urquhart has executed his task with ability. In our opinion, however, the hero of the family was not the Sforza who fought, wooed, and intrigued his way to the ducal coronet of Milan, but his hardy old father the woodman; who in the forest was an honest fellow, in the field a good soldier, at table a boon companion, and ready for every fate save that which drowned him, and to which he would have objected, had he possessed the leisure,—seeing that through life if he hated anything it was water.

History of the Council of Trent. from the French of L. F. Bungener. By David Scott. 1 vol.—The author of this very remarkable work says with much reason that the histories of this celebrated Council by Sarpi and Palavicini fail to satisfy the public of these later days. M. Bungener has accordingly addressed himself to the task. He has excellent qualifications for it, and he comes thereto with admirable spirit, patience, and impartiality. He narrates with much brilliancy the history of the events which at length compelled reluctant Rome to summon this Council, and he then recounts with equal brilliancy the daily details of the grave assembly. With sparkling relation we have also solemn and acute comment, combining, as it were, the testimony of witnesses with the judicial summing up of an eloquent and enlightened judge. The verdict delivered is fatal to Rome, and therefore we dare not say that the work will be a standard, or accepted, or even a tolerated work with Romanists. Of its popularity with all other classes, however, there cannot be a doubt. It abounds with solemn truths, profound speculations, graceful comment, and graphic portraiture. It is a book to win at once the philosopher, the theologian, the student, and the mere general reader. After such eulogy, we may be content with referring the curious to the volume itself; but we will cite one brief but pregnant paragraph for the benefit of all concerned.

"Even though we should accept as addressed to her all the promises of aid and inspiration made to the Church in general,

still she would be far from having received as many of them as the Jewish Church, of which God was so long the head, and almost the visible head, so direct was his intervention in the smallest details of that Church's destiny. Was the Jewish Church on that account exempt from errors? Did Jesus Christ find nothing to reproach her with? Did she open her eyes to that new light which had been announced to her for a thousand years? The Jews called themselves the 'chosen race,' and hence they concluded that the truth could never depart from among them. What less reason had they for this than Rome has at the present day? If they erred, nothing will demonstrate that Rome may not err."

This extract will afford but a faint idea of the excellence of this volume; but our citation is so suggestive, and so complete in itself, that we might look in vain for another that would be so well-fitted to our space.

The Parliamentary Companion: Twentieth Year. Second edition, New Parliament. By Charles R. Dod, esq. 12mo.—The roll of the new Parliament is scarcely complete before the indefatigable Mr. Dod presents us with a new edition of this closely packed little volume of voluminous information. The general election has introduced the number of two hundred and one new members into the House of Commons, of all of whom some biographical notice is contained in the pages before us. Of that number only twenty-one have sat in Parliament at periods prior to the late dissolution, and are now about to return to their senatorial career. The rest are entirely new men. Mr. Dod informs us that only at the previous election in 1847 had so large an amount of change taken place since the period of the Reform Act, the numbers having been at the several elections—

In December, 1832 . . .	280 persons.
In January, 1835 . . .	184 "
In August, 1837 . . .	191 "
In July, 1841 . . .	183 "
In July, 1847 . . .	213 "
On the present occasion . .	201 "

The change of ministry since Mr. Dod's former edition of 1852 has of course caused a large variety of alterations in all parts of the volume. He has exercised increased vigilance in ascertaining the politics of each member, and in all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his opinions, and considerable pains have been taken to record pledges upon Free Trade, Reform in Parliament, the Maynooth Grant, National Education, &c.

Series of Tracts on British Topography, History, Dialects, &c. Nos. I. to XIV. (Published by John Gray Bell.) Post 8vo.

—The name of Mr. John Gray Bell is probably known to most of our readers as that of an active dealer in literary curiosities, both printed and manuscript, and as connected in particular with Newcastle and the North-Country. There is an old series of Newcastle "Privately-printed" Tracts which is in considerable esteem with the curious, and another we believe is even now in progress at that town, under the able editorship of Mr. G. B. Richardson. These, if we guess right, have suggested the present undertaking. We are led to this conclusion by No. I. which consists of *The Howdy and the Upgetting*, two Northumbrian Tales, related by the late celebrated Wood-Engraver Thomas Bewick, in the Tyneside dialect; and by No. II. *Great Newses from Newcastle*, a news-letter of the year 1640, as we take it, though said to be "now first printed from the original manuscript," which are, we presume, the words of the original. As No. III. Mr. Bell has reprinted Churchyard's *Entertainment of the Queenes Majestie in Suffolk and Norfolk*, 1579, which may be acceptable to those who do not possess Mr. Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*. No. IV. is a *Commission directed to the Earl of Huntingdon for the Defence of the Borders against Scotland*, 1592. No. V. *The Taking of Gateshead Hill and Blocking of Newcastle*, and other military news, 1644. No. IX. *The Trial of Jennet Preston, at York Assizes, 1612, for Witchcraft*, a melancholy and humiliating story, but one not unknown. Then we find a series of *Provincial Glossaries*, No. VI. for Essex, No. VII. for Gloucestershire, No. VIII. for Dorsetshire, No. XIII. for Cumberland, and No. XV. for Berkshire. These can scarcely be said to add anything to our previous information, but they may be useful for reference in their respective localities.

Two of the tracts are poetical, viz. No. X. a ballad entitled *The Praise of St. David's Day, shewing the reason why the Welchmen honour the leeks on that day*, but which we do not find fulfilling the promise thus held out; and No. XI. a ballad on the *Installation of Algernon Earl of Northumberland into the Garter*, in 1635. This is more curious. After describing the feast made by the Earl at Salisbury Court in Fleet Street, where

Almost five hundred dishes
did on a table stand;
and sack like conduit water
was free e'en at command,

it proceeds to relate how

The famous Fleet-street Conduit,
renown'd so long agoe,
Did not neglect t' expresse what love
shee to my Lord doth owe,
For like aould prond woman
shee painted sayre did stand,
to blaze
the praise
Of great Northumberland.

A number of brave gallants,
some Knights and some Esquires,
Attended at this triumph great
clad in complete attyres.
The silver half-moon gloriously
upon their sleeves did stand,
to blaze
the praise
Of great Northumberland.

And so, after describing those who were glad to wear the Earl's livery and cognizance, and who were all mounted on stately horses, the rhymster proceeds to tell that the cavalcade was further swollen by Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; and lastly that the King, Queen, and their progeny, in order to see it pass, "all lovingly did tarry" at the Viscount Wimbledon's,

1'th' fairest part o'th' Strand,
to blaze
the praise
Of great Northumberland.

Lastly, Mr. Bell has printed two topographical essays, from the pens of our last century antiquaries, No. XII being a *Dissertation on the Ancient Port of Sandwich*, by the Rev. John Lewis, author of the *History of Thanet*, suggested by a passage in Batteley's *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, at p. 9; and No. XIV. *Topographical notes on Bath, Glastonbury, &c.* by Dean Milles, Pres. S.A. Of the whole series the fitting motto would be *Hæ sunt Nugæ* nevertheless, such trifles will be acceptable in some quarters, and occasionally for a better reason than that only sixty copies are printed.

Money, and its Influence. A Tale translated from the German by a Lady, for the benefit of a Fund for rebuilding a London Hospital.—This little book, which is a translation of one of Hoffmann's Tales for the Young, has been published with the praiseworthy design of aiding those engaged in raising funds for the benefit of a charitable institution—the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. We wish the institution the success it so well deserves, and with pleasure introduce this work to our readers, the more so, as the story possesses considerable interest, and the trans-

lation does much credit to the benevolent lady who has undertaken the task.

The Anticleptic Gradus, founded on Quicherat's Thesaurus Poeticus Linguae Latinae. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Kirchever Arnold, M.A. Bro.—This book is intended to supplant the old *Gradus ad Parnassum* in training the tyro to the composition of Latin verse. Its extraordinary title, the application of which will for the moment puzzle even the learned, is derived from the popular idea with school-boys that the *Gradus* is "a capital crib." Mr. Arnold's *Gradus* is an anti-crib: he intends that it should afford all the information and suggestive assistance that is legitimate, without giving the opportunity of pilfering whole passages. The authors quoted in proof of quantity or usage are, for the most part, of course, those of what is called the Classical age; but, as modern Latin poetry has frequently, if not usually, to be written on modern subjects, some information is judiciously added from writers of the Post-Classical and Christian eras. We shall not be expected to enter into the criticism of a work of this kind; we can only make its existence known to preceptors; its success must depend more upon their energy to make the desirable change than on our criticism.

Cyclopædia Bibliographica: a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature, and Guide for Authors, Preachers, Students, and Literary Men. Analytical, Biographical, and Bibliographical. (Jas. Darling) Part I. super-royal 8vo.—We have already noticed the design of this book, as it was announced under the title of *Bibliotheca Clericalis*, in our Magazine for Nov. 1849, at page 373. It is, in fact, a Catalogue of the Books provided for the subscribers to Mr. Darling's public library and reading room, maintained chiefly for the use of the clergy, but which possesses such an admixture of other valuable works, that he has now altered its designation (in like manner as the title of this work), to that of the Metropolitan Library. We should be glad to say a good deal more, partly to justify ourselves for taking that notice which we should not do of a mere Catalogue, but still further from the great merit of the compilation itself. It must, however, be examined to be duly appreciated. A good example of its utility happens to lie open before us. It is the article headed by the name of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. First are given some concise biographical notes. Then his *History of Rome* (and the period embraced by each of the three volumes), and his

other historical works, are described; then his volumes of Sermons, and the texts and subjects of each sermon, and lastly his volume of Miscellaneous Works, and all the subjects it embraces. This article occupies four columns. That on the works of St. Augustine takes ten. Authors comprised in collections are duly referred to, which supplies a great defect in most library catalogues. The first volume of the work will comprise the arrangement of authors in alphabet: the second a recasting of the same information under heads or common places. It is obvious how useful such a work will be in all other extensive libraries besides that from which it is formed, and that the new but well-conceived title of a bibliographical cyclopaedia will be truly borne out.

Falconry in the Valley of the Indus. By Richard F. Burton, Lieut. Bombay army. Author of "*Gua and the Blue Mountains*." 12mo.—A small but amusing book, and prettily embellished. It is arranged as describing a visit paid to one Meer Ibrahim Khan, a scion of the royal house of Scinde, and a falconer of distinguished fame. "On our way home

the Ameer put countless questions about falconry in England, and many were his *wah wahs* of astonishment to hear that the noble craft was all but extinct amongst us. Unwilling, however, that he should think our slackness the result of ignorance, I borrowed as much as I could remember from black-letter authority, described in rude Scindee a few of the hawking scenes that used to be, and by no means neglected to dwell upon the various refinements of our Western falconers, such as the block, the cage, and the practice of hawking with well trained dogs. About this latter point Ibrahim Khan was particularly curious, and great was his delight to hear my description of a day's work with good pointers; the hawk waiting on the falconer high in the air, and the dogs standing motionless, looking alternately in front and above them. Then the flushing of the game, the pursuit of it by its feathered and four-footed foes; the exciting run, the swoop, and the pleasant sight of the pointers, marking where the quarry fell." This is sketched with spirit, but the story which follows respecting the translation of Butler's Analogy of Religion is mal-a-propos, and in bad taste.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CARLEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society held its annual meeting on the 1st of July, Sir D.ghy Mackworth, Bart. in the chair. The Secretary, John Edw. Lee, esq. of Carleon read the Report, which stated that no objects of any great interest have been discovered during the past year. Some additions, however, have been made to the museum, amongst which is a large half-length figure of Augustus, which Mr. Logan has kindly restored to the place of its discovery. The report further stated that the coins were now in course of arrangement; that the museum was visited, at Easter, by more than five hundred persons, without sustaining any injury; but that it is still encumbered with a debt of 60*l*. The total income of the society is considerably under 20*l*.; the subscription having been apparently fixed somewhat too low. The number of subscribing members is 58, and of life members 21.

At this meeting four papers were read:—

1. On the early Communion Plate used in the Church of England. by Octavius Morgan, esq. M.P. For the substance of this we may refer to our June number, p. 606, where we reported Mr. Morgan's discourse on the same subject before the Archaeological Institute.

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2. On various Earth-works on the mountains west of Glamorgan: by Mr. M. Moggridge, of the Willows, Swansea. In an area extending six miles by five the writer had detected forty-two ancient works. One of the most remarkable is called Pen-ll-e-r-patryal, or "the chief place of the quadrangle." Mr. Moggridge also described some of the ancient customs of the district.

3. "Who was King Tewdric, who was buried at Matheru?" By Thomas Wakeman, esq. F.R.S. of Graig House, near Monmouth. The tomb, which tradition assigned as that of King Tewdric, was opened about the year 1610 by Godwin Bishop of Landaff, and his remains discovered. An inscription which the bishop caused to be set up in the church states that this chieftain fell in battle in the year 600 at Tintern. Mr. Wakeman undertook to show that he flourished a century earlier, that the field of battle was in the south part of Gloucestershire early in the sixth century, and is recorded both in the Saxon and Welsh chronicles under different names; and that there are evident traces remaining of a sanguinary battle having been fought there in the existence of numerous tumuli and memorial stones set up as trophies, although commonly taken to

be druidical, and he identified this locality as the one in which Tewdric fell by the names given in his legend compared with those still retained in the vicinity with the simple difference that the legend gives them in Welsh, of which the present appellations are literal translations into English, by the dates in the chronicles, and by the consequences which followed this important affair as stated in the legend corresponding most completely with what appears to have been the result according to the chronicles. In conclusion, Mr. Wakeman suggested the identity of Tewdric and one of the heroes of Geoffrey of Monmouth's romance, by whom, or some of his transcribers, the name has been disfigured, which is, however, rationally accounted for.

4. Notice of the discoveries in excavating for the foundations of the new church at Risca by the Rev Daniel Jones, M.A. Vicar of Caerleon. The old chancel had been built within the remains of a Roman building of a circular form, the floor, bricks, and roof-tiles having the stamp of the Second Augustan legion so long stationed at Caerleon. It was also found that the old church had been erected with the materials of the Roman building, stones already dressed, tiles, and lumps of the Roman floor forming the walls promiscuously. In the tower, at its juncture with the west gable wall, were discovered at three feet from the floor two cists, made in the original work, one on the north side containing numerous bones, the other to the south containing two entire skeletons, a male and a female, with about thirty heads of coal. The inferences drawn were that the Roman building had been used by the Romans and Britons when they became Christians, as a place of worship, whatever had been its original use, that sepultures had been made within it; that the old church had been built with Roman materials after the reconciliation of the Welsh Church with Canterbury, and that the skeletons disturbed in building the chancel had been placed in the tower entrance as the place of humility, because the Welsh had been heretics in the estimation of the Romish Church. Risca church is situated on the banks of the river Ebwyth, parallel to it is another river, the Rumney, in the next valley, and between them is a mountain, whence the Romans and earlier nations dug lead ore. A bridge over the Ebwyth is called Pontymeistr (Pons-magistri) on the road from Caerleon to Ruddy, where the Roman iron works may now be seen, thence to Caerphilly. In the Rumney valley is Fwrwm-meistr (Forum-magistri), and the name of the parish is Machen (Machina). A road may be traced from the diggings, which are

very curious in extent and depth, down to Machen church, where evidently the ore was weighed. Risca is the river Isca with the British prefix Yr, the present name Ebwyth being a corruption of some Latin participle which served to distinguish this lesser Usk from the greater river of that name at their principal station.

SUSSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 23. The sixth annual meeting of this society was held, by the invitation of Lady Webster, within the walls of Battle Abbey. Nearly five hundred persons were present, and the Earl of Waldegrave acted as president. The company first assembled in the great hall of the mansion, where several papers were read —

1. On the Battle of Hastings, by Mr. M. A. Lower. In a paper already published in the second volume of the Society's Transactions, the same gentleman had traced the course of events from the period of William's landing at Pevensey on the 28th September to the day of the battle on the 14th of the following month. He now detailed the events recorded of that memorable day, and afterwards made some remarks on the various localities which history or tradition has identified with the battle. There can be little doubt that the Hetheland of the Battle Abbey Chronicle was the modern Telham Hill. It is probable that no town or even village had existed on the spot in Saxon times. The Saxon Chronicle had no better mode of indicating the locality of the hostile meeting but by saying that it occurred "at the hoary apple tree." A portion of the town of Battle, which lies eastward of the church, is called the Lake, and has been sometimes termed *sanguelac*, i. e., "the lake of blood." The chalybeate springs of the neighbourhood were formerly believed to have received their dye from the blood of the slaughtered Saxons. Unfortunately, however, for tradition and poetry, the true name was not *Sanguelac*, but *Santlache*, as it is spelt in all the abbey documents. One of the boroughs or sub-divisions of the town is called Mountjoy, and Mr. Lower considers that name may have originated from "a heap of stones made by an army as a monument of victory," which was formerly so called. In the immediate vicinity is *Call-back-hill*, which the local gossips relate to have been the place where William called back his troops; but Mr. Lower pointed out that its true etymology is from the *Cald bec*, a "cold spring" still found there. The last name he noticed was *Standard Hill*, in the adjacent parish of Ninfield, at which the standard of one or the other party is said to have been set

up. But there is nothing to support such a notion: for Harold's standard was stationed on the identical spot on which the high altar of the abbey church was afterwards fixed.

2. A disquisition on what is commonly called the Battle Abbey Roll was read by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. In his introductory observations Mr. Hunter remarked that the Battle Abbey Roll is constantly appealed to as a record or quasi-record, without any exact notion of what it really is. It seems to be generally considered as a list of the companions of the Conqueror, or a catalogue of the families who became seated in England in consequence of the Norman conquest. The foundation charter of the abbey (which is still extant in the Harleian collection) declared that it was founded by William to provide religious suffrages for those by whose labour and aid he had obtained the kingdom, and especially for such as had fallen in the battle; and therefore it is highly probable that the monks preserved a list of such names on their public tablets or in their martyrology; still it is certain that no such list is now extant in any existing register or cartulary of the monastery. Of the lists of names which go by the name of the Battle Abbey Roll the earliest is that of Holmshed. Stowe gives a similar list, but it is not identical. That in Foxe's Ecclesiastical History is avowedly a compilation. There is another such list of surnames in the first volume of Leland's Collectanea, in which they are arranged in rhyming couplets; but many more lists of the kind exist in manuscript; and, though they are curious and valuable as early lists of surnames, they have no authority as historical documents, or as authentic catalogues of the actual companions of the Conqueror. Such compilations were probably a frequent amusement of the monastic genealogists, and of the monks of Battle as likely as any. Still it is easy to tell that they are not of "Norman" date; and certainly the most authentic testimony for such evidence as "The Battle Abbey Roll" has been usually appealed to for, as it is the earliest, is the Chronicle of Maister Wace, whose genealogical statements found so able a commentator in the late Mr. Edgar Taylor.

3. Mr. Blasuw, Honorary Secretary, read a paper descriptive of a visit made by King Edward II. in 1324 to Battle and other places in Sussex compiled from the accounts of his expenses.

Mr. W. S. Ellis also presented a paper on baronial arms and those of families derived from them; Mr. Derrant Cooper, F.S.A. one on the ancient rights and privileges of the lords of the Rape of Has-

tings, and the Peculiar Jurisdiction, civil and ecclesiastical, of Battle; the Rev. E. Turner one on Sir Anthony Browne, and Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A. one on the custom of Borough English in the county of Sussex: but these there was not time to read at the meeting.

The company afterwards dined within the walls of the ancient Refectory, which was entirely filled with the tables. An awning of sail-cloth was spread over in lieu of the long-departed roof, and the weather-stained walls were softly lighted up by the scattered rays of a bright sunshine which stole through the crevices. Many excellent speeches were made, and the best wishes expressed for the continued prosperity of this very successful society; which has just published the fifth volume of its valuable Transactions.

BURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 22. The Eighteenth Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held at West Stow. The company assembled in the fine brick gate-house of the Hall, where were arranged a number of objects of the Anglo-Saxon period found on the neighbouring heath, and of which we have already given some account in our May number, at p. 506. The Rev. Henry Creed having been called to the chair, Mr. Samuel Tymms, the honorary secretary, read a paper on the Hall, the Church, and the antiquities discovered in the parish; after which the company proceeded to an old chamber within the gate-house, where are still the remains, in very perfect order, of some rude distemper paintings of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Over the fireplace are four figures or groups, representing four periods in the life of man. One, a youth hawking, has this inscription: "Thus doe I all the day." Another, a young man making love to a maiden, is inscribed "Thus doe I while I may." The third is a middle-aged man, looking at the young couple, with this inscription: "Thus did I when I might;" and the fourth is an aged man hobbling onwards, and bitterly exclaiming, "Good Lord! will this world last ever?" A large room on the north side of the house, with massive beams and panelling, is nearly all that now remains of the old house; and if cleared of the whitewash which incumbers it, would still be a very fine apartment.

The company, having partaken of the liberal hospitality of Mr. Steel, then proceeded to the church, which has recently been re-edified at the cost of the Rev. E. R. Benyon, the patron, and the Rev. Mr. Pridden, the rector, and is a gratifying instance of church restoration.

Having paid a passing visit to the site

of the old Saxon burial ground, the members proceeded to Hengrave Hall, erected between 1525 and 1538 by Sir Thomas Kytson, one of the merchant princes of London, which by the kind permission of Sir Thomas Rokewood Gage, Bart. had been opened to the visitors. On their arrival the company passed through the unique Gate-house into the inclosed cloister of the original Inner Court, and were then ushered into the dining-room, a small but elegant room, which it is understood was fitted up agreeably to the correct taste of the late Mr. Gage Rokewood. Here a variety of objects of great variety, beauty, and value had been arranged on the centre table by Sir Thomas Gage. Among them was a fine silver gilt hassap, that belonged to Elizabeth Countess Rivers; and a reliquary of rock crystal, with silver gilt enamelled stem, of the 15th century. This beautiful relic belonged to the family of the Marquess Capot, of Florence, and was purchased there in 1835. A christening plate of pewter, with medallions of the twelve Apostles. An ivory pax of the 14th century, with the adoration of the Magi curiously carved thereon. An exquisite enamelled triptych, of the 15th century, with the leading incidents in the life, death, and ascension of Christ. A very curious specimen of embroidery, being a fine lawn shirt that belonged to Arthur Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VII. and which was given to the late Mr. Gage Rokewood by the Countess de Frent, one of whose ancestors, a Bostock, was Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. Of the Bostocks of Cheshire there were two pedigrees on rolls of vellum, one of them by Randle Holme, "deputy of the office of armes, 1634." A small mazer or grace-cup, with silver band, on which is engraved this quaintly expressed good counsel

Hold youre tunge and sey y^e lest
And let youre neyghbore sitte in rest.
Hoe so mayye god to plesse
Let hya neyghbore lyue in esse.

An ebony and silver breakfast toasting-fork that belonged to Lady Penelope Gage, temp. Charles the First. A volume of Household Books of Hengrave, which supplied many curious items to the historian of Hengrave, and a fine Register of the Abbey of Bury, which was rescued from destruction by the care of Mr. Page, the author of the Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller, and the liberality of Mr. Gage Rokewood.

The company then walked through the various rooms, in which are numerous original portraits and much curious painted glass. Among the former the portraits of

Sir Thomas Kytson, the builder of the Hall, by Holbein; of the haughty Mary Countess Rivers, with right arm a-kimbo, and in her left hand a paper (perhaps the deed of separation from her husband) inscribed with the words "If not I care not," of Lady Penelope, her daughter, who brought the estate to the Gage family; and of Sir John Gage, who was a personal friend of Henry the Eighth, and Lieutenant of the Camp jointly with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the siege of Boulogne. The painted glass is of an early date, that in the dining room, formerly in Old and New Buckenham churches, is a most appropriate addition to the heraldry of the house; and the arms of France and England on a quatrefoil of oak-leaves in the small front chamber is a rare specimen of blazonry of the thirteenth century. In the chapel is a valuable painted window of twenty-one lights, representing the creation, the fall of man, the deluge, and fourteen incidents of the life and death of Christ.

The company having assembled in the inner court, the Secretary read a paper to show how interesting and varied are the historical associations of the spot, and to direct attention to those parts of the edifice which have most completely preserved their original character; and to the church, with its round tower, and fine memorials of the Kytsons and Gages. The church, though unused, except on the occasion of interments, since the year 1589, has been kept in an excellent state of repair by the successive owners of the Hall.

SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON.

Mr. Charles Newton, late of the British Museum, and now Consul at Mitylene, has recently visited Athens, and has addressed to Mr. W. R. Hamilton a letter describing the fragments of ancient sculpture which he found still remaining there, the following interesting extracts from which were read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature held on the 7th of July:—

Mr. Newton remarked that it would be difficult, without actually visiting the Acropolis, to form any idea of the interest and value of these fragments as a further illustration of the sculptures in the Elgin Room in the British Museum, to which they are as essential as leaves torn out of a MS. are to the book itself. The places in which the sculptures are preserved are:—1. The *cella* of the Parthenon itself, in which the most important objects are the torso of a male figure kneeling on both knees, and a reclining female figure, which Mr. Newton and Mr. Lloyd both agree to be those of the Ilyssus and Kalirrhoe, believing the figure in the British Museum

commonly called the Ilyssus to be the Cephissus. This male torso is of the greatest beauty, the thighs are very finely preserved, and the same great style which we find in the Theseus is at once recognisable. 2. A long cellar or cistern running north and south in front of the west end of the temple. The whole cellar is full of fragments perfectly unarranged, but some of them of inestimable value. Among them are two horses' heads, quite worthy of those in the Elgin room; a hoof with holes all round inside, showing where a metallic shoe had been fastened to it. All these fragments exhibit a remarkable grandeur of style sustained throughout. They are what we might expect from Pheidias as a conception of the horses of Pallas. In the same cistern, or in one near it, is a large wing which Mr. Pittakys (the curator) considers to belong to the figure of Nike or Iris in the east pediment (now in the British Museum), which has square holes in the back behind for the insertion of wings. Mr. Newton, however, states that he should rather have supposed this to be the wing of one of the horses in the car of Neptune in the west pediment, for it is more consonant with the art of Pheidias that his car should have been drawn by winged horses than by hippocamps as Welcher has supposed. 3. At the east end of the Acropolis, a temporary museum, in which several fragments of the frieze are preserved. 4. At the entrance of the Acropolis, near the lodge of the *custode*, a fragment of the frieze representing a figure with a bull. 5. In the building on the left in ascending the Propylæa, which is described by Pausanias as an edifice containing pictures, are a number of fragments of all styles, among which is part of a chariot wheel, and a fragment of a horse's head. "These (writes Mr. Newton) are the principal torsos and fragments of which I took note; but indeed everything is of interest which relates to the smallest fragment of the great design of Pheidias. If the scholars of Europe have thought it worth while to edit every relic, however insignificant, of the lost plays of Sophocles, why are we so indifferent to the remains of the art of Pheidias? It seems of great importance that good casts should before long be made of all the remains still existing at Athens—and this for several reasons. 1. The sculptures in question are for the most part not at present accessible. No archaeologist or artist can see them without a journey to Athens, and when on the spot would not know of their existence unless from his previous study. Even then he can only see them by making a special appointment with the curator, and his visit must therefore be a hurried one.

2. They are not only difficult of access, but they are also in great danger from mutilation and depredation. Already has the beautiful group of the six seated deities, lately discovered, sustained irreparable injury, the hand and the foot of one of the male figures having been broken off. The cast now in the Elgin Room at the British Museum, is the only record of this hand and foot. 3. In the present unsettled state of Greece the sculptures are necessarily insecure; and in the event of another revolution, what is there to prevent the Acropolis from being again a fortress, and again a mark for the cannon of the besieging party? The shells which in 1813 destroyed the roof of the Erechtheum, would not be wanting to complete the destruction of the sculptures of Pheidias. 4. To the artist and the archaeologist—to all who make the design of Pheidias, viewed as a whole, the object of their study, and do not regard the sculptures in the Elgin Room as isolated fragments, but rather as parts of one great poetic composition, the addition of these casts would be of infinite service. Neither Carrey's drawings, nor the remains of the temple *in situ*, nor the sculptures in the Elgin Room, are singly sufficient for the interpretation of the great compositions of Pheidias, but when brought in immediate juxtaposition they give unity and significance to that which appeared isolated and hopelessly mutilated."

Besides the sculptures above mentioned which belong to the Parthenon, there are also at Athens several other collections of great value. 1. Numerous fragments from the Temple of Victory, which, viewed as parts of one composition in *alto relievo*, are of great interest, and present the same rich variety of attitude which we find in the coins of Zeuna. 2. Portions of the frieze of the Erechtheum recently discovered—many of the pieces very well preserved, and interesting examples of art of which we know the precise date. Most of the slabs of this frieze are engraved in "Rangabe's Antiquités Helléniques," Athens, 4to. 1849. 3. In the building on the left of the Propylæa, opposite the Temple of Victory, are a number of bas-reliefs and fragments provisionally built into frames. Some of them are very beautiful compositions, with much of the manner of Pheidias about them. 4. On the right of the entrance to the Propylæa are other frames with bas-reliefs. One of these is very curious, as bearing great resemblance to the earliest coins of Syracuse. It is a figure of archaic character in a car. The wheel has four spokes imitating a rose. The figure is seated. The horses are two in number,

moving slowly. 5. At the entrance to the Acropolis, near the lodge of the *eustode*, is an archaic seated figure of Athene, which Müller supposed to represent the Minerva Polias. The *egis* falls like a tippet over the breast to the waist, and has in its centre a Gorgon's head. All round the edge are holes, to which metallic ornaments have been attached. Lastly, in the temporary museum of the Temple of Theseus are collected all the most remarkable sculptures found in and about Athens, excepting those found on the Acropolis itself. A large number of these are sepulchral bas-reliefs, the inscriptions on which generally determine their date. The bas-reliefs often present very beautiful designs, exhibiting the same kind of relation to the higher art of Pheidias which the vase paintings of the best period must have had to the paintings of Polygnotus, or the *terra-cotta* figures to the great works in bronze or marble.

A letter from Athens, of the 4th of August, states that on the previous day the king of Greece visited the Acropolis to examine the antiquities recently discovered there by M. Beule, a Frenchman. Some of the excavations made under his directions have brought to light the last steps of the staircase which led to the principal entrance, and the surrounding wall of the citadel. The steps are in Pentellic marble, and not a joint of them has been displaced. The door is twelve feet high, and of the Doric order. The lintel and the casing of the door are in a single block of marble. The wall is twenty-one feet in height, and is composed of different kinds of marble. At its base are pedestals and fragments of the Roman epoch. The upper part, on the contrary, is arranged with an earlier taste, and comprises the entablature of several Doric temples anterior to Pericles. Above the architrave is placed the frieze, with its triglyphs in stone and its metopes in marble, in the same style as the first Parthenon. The cornice does not crown the wall, but is in its turn surmounted by an elegant attic formed of fresh architraves and cornices which belonged to the interior of the temple. M. Beule has commenced another excavation in the south-west angle of the great bastion, to discover the construction of the western wall. He has found two other arches in perfect preservation, but they do not date further back than the middle ages or the Byzantine epoch. Several fragments of architecture and sculpture, and twenty-three inscriptions, have been discovered. A bas-relief, well executed, represents eight young Athenians dancing.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AT NINEVEH.

The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations which are being carried on by M. Place, Consul of France at Mossul, in the ruins of Nineveh. In addition to large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to examine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a large gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been filled with wine, and at the bottom of which jars there remained a deposit of a violet colour. M. Place has moreover discovered storehouses of pottery, containing various articles. In addition, he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachicheba, Keramtoss, Teu Leuben, Mattai, Karakock, Digan, &c. on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and stone. At Dgigiran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock, they consist of a number of colossal figures, and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson has authorised him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

ROMAN AQUEDUCT IN FRANCE

The Abbé Cochet has recently been continuing his researches in the neighbourhood of Etretat (Seine Inférieure), so fertile in Roman and Merovingian antiquities. Among other discoveries, he has ascertained that a Roman aqueduct, hitherto only known to be 300 *mètres* in length, is at least 1,200, and probably of much greater extent. The portions which are preserved are composed of two walls of flints well cemented with a reddish-coloured mortar, and a flooring of hard mortar over layers of large flints and flagstones. This aqueduct supplied water to a large Roman villa which occupied the site of the gardens of the parsonage at

Etretat, and also the baths discovered by the Abbé Cochet in 1842; and, if circumstances permit, this active antiquary is resolved to trace it to its source.

MONUMENTS OF MEMPHIS.

At a recent meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society Mr. Sharpe read a letter from Mr. Harris, of Alexandria, with an account of the French excavations in the neighbourhood of Memphis. There had been opened a gallery, tunnelled into the hills, 2,000 feet long, with cells on each side, each cell containing a huge granite sarcophagus of one of the sacred bulls. There were thirty of these great sarcophagi. Mr. Sharpe also gave an account of Mr. Harris's new work on the Standards of the Egyptian Towns, containing the curious discovery of the list of towns contributing to the cost of each temple. Some of the standards Mr. Harris has been able to identify with the names of the towns. They are all arranged in geographical order from Nubia to Memphis, and Sais in the Delta.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER COINS.

In March last, some labourers making a ditch in a field at Weston, near Attlebridge, Norfolk, discovered an urn containing about three hundred silver coins. They are of ancient British mintage, smaller than the Roman denarius, and weigh on an average sixteen grains. There are two or three types, some having a rude human head,—reverse, a horse galloping; others, a horse galloping,—reverse, two crescents placed back to back, within a compartment. A third variety has the figure of a hog. Some have the letters *ECX*, which, as similar coins have been found in the same district of England, our numismatists suppose to indicate the Iceni. Two consular coins of the family Antonia were found in the urn, which was unfortunately shivered to pieces by the labourers who discovered it.—*Literary Gazette*.

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

At Weston Camp, near Weston-super-Mare, an extensive earthwork on the coast of Somerset, some recent excavations have disclosed a large amount of sepulchral remains. A portion of the area of the camp is covered with pits from six to ten feet deep, some circular, and one surrounded by rude masonry; about fifty have been opened, and about ninety remain unexamined. They contain occasionally skeletons, fragments of pottery, and charred wheat, in one was a spear head. Dr. Pring and Dr. Thompson infer that "the skulls found present two distinct types,

the one coinciding with that of the degenerate British of the period of the Roman occupation; the other offering more resemblance to the Teutonic type. They likewise furnish an illustration of the value of the classification of Professor Retzius, presenting as they do examples of each class and order of his general arrangement of crania;—those, however, of the first class and second order, or those with the lengthened oval or dolichocephalic form of the head, and prognathic jaws, being by far the most characteristically developed."

More sepulchral Romano-British remains have been dug up near Billericay, in Essex. The urns or vases discovered present in themselves nothing very remarkable, but the fact of their extending over so much ground has been overlooked by topographers, and may be recorded to show that a Roman population of some extent inhabited the site of Billericay.

At Romford also, during the formation of a sewer for a new street on "Stewards," now the property of the Freehold Land Society, the workmen have discovered bones, doubtless human, accompanied by spear or lance heads, and remains of arrows and tomahawks. They appear to be made of copper with an enamel or glass coating, which, in some instances, retains its original polish.

Several ancient mural paintings have been lately discovered on the north wall of the ancient church of St. John, Winchester. The subject represented in the portion at present discovered appears to be the Crucifixion. Christ is represented as being fastened to a cross, not of the Roman shape, but of the same shape as that of St. Andrew. The two thieves are represented on his right and left hand. An apostle or saint appears to be looking towards heaven, and also a woman in an attitude of adoration at the foot of the crucified thief on the right hand. The Saviour and the apostles have their heads surrounded by the nimbus.

The old well from which Holywell-street takes its name has lately been examined, and cleared of the rubbish with which it has long been filled. It is on the premises of a public house in Holywell-street. The well is of great depth, and the walls are in good condition. The springs have not been reached, but they are in action in the neighbourhood, as the old Roman baths and the well in Strand-lane are still supplied from them.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Burmese, still undismayed by their former reverses, made on the 26th of May a second attempt to recover Martaban. Their force consisted of 1,000 or 1,200 men, who were gallantly beaten back by the 40th Madras N I. in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall. Our loss was 1 man killed, and 13 wounded. An expedition of 230 troops, viz 100 men of H.M. 80th regiment under the command of Capt. Ormsby, 100 men of the 67th Native Infantry, under the command of Capt. Hicks, and 30 Sappers and Miners, Madras Army, under Lieut. Mackintosh, with Lieut. Mayne, field engineer, left Rangoon on the 3d of June to attack the city of Pegu, where they stormed the pagoda on the 4th, with a loss of 1 man killed, and 5 wounded. After destroying the fortifications, they returned to Rangoon on the next day. Everything was quiet round the British quarters at Bassein. The enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in numbers to seek protection under our rule. The Burmese policy is supposed to be to avoid meeting us on the ground we have chosen for ourselves, and to carry the war into our own districts by invading the Assam frontier and the territories of our ally the Rajah of Manipoor.

The intelligence from *The Cape* is still of a very desperate character. On the 12th of June five waggons, in charge of Captain Windie and 34 sappers and miners, proceeding from Graham's Town to headquarters, were captured by Caffres and rebel Hottentots. Nine sappers and two drivers were killed, and seven wounded. The South African Advertiser says, "Disorder and danger, as well as actual war, have become general for 50 miles or more on both sides of a border line some 150 miles in length."

During the past month considerable alarm has prevailed in both countries of a possible rupture between the United States and ourselves, in consequence of the steps we have recently taken, at the instance of our North American colonists, to protect the fisheries on their coasts. Notwithstanding the treaty of 1818 excluded the Americans from fishing in the bays of the

British coasts, it appears that the New Englanders have always presumed to do so, maintaining the doctrine that if a bay or inlet were so spacious as to admit of a vessel's entering without coming within a league of either shore, such bay should be considered as open sea. At Boston, a memorial has been recently addressed to President Fillmore, representing that 2,100 vessels and 30,000 seamen are engaged in the fisheries, representing property valued at 12,000,000 dollars; and a very decided demonstration was made in all quarters that the advantages gradually assumed would not be yielded without a struggle. A good understanding has now, however, been restored by the British government conceding in perpetuity that access of the American fishermen which they have hitherto permitted on sufferance.

A very destructive fire has occurred at *Montreal*, which, breaking out on the morning of the 8th of July, continued during that day and part of the next, destroying 1,100 houses, and property to the amount of 201,000*l*. The greater proportion of the city was of wood, and in such a conflagration the few stone houses offered no effectual resistance to the flames. Among the buildings consumed were the Bishop's church and palace, the markets, barracks, officers' quarters, the Hayes-house, Donegan's Hotel, the theatre, and Dalhousie-square.

On the 27th of July the *Moniteur* published a decree of the President of the French Republic appointing M. Drouyn de Lhuys (late Ambassador in this country) to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Magne Minister of Public Works. M. Baroche was nominated to take part in the Council of Ministers.

On Sunday the 15th of August a sumptuous fête was celebrated at Paris, in commemoration at once of the Assumption of the Virgin and the genius of the Emperor Napoleon whose birthday it was. Every device was contrived to recall the glories and souvenirs of the imperial sway, but much was marred by the inclemency of the weather.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On the evening of Monday, August 9, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice Maude, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Miss Byng, Lord Colville, Colonel Phipps, Sir G. Clark, and Mr. Gibbs (tutor to the Prince of Wales), embarked at Osborne in the Royal barge, which put them on board the Victoria and Albert steam-yacht at 6.20 p.m. when the royal standard was hoisted and the armed steamers in attendance manœuvred yards and fired a general royal salute. The Duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty, embarked on board the Black Eagle; the steam-frigates Retribution, Sampson, Odin, Magicienne, and Barracouta, formed an outer guard to the Victoria Albert and Fairy, and the Black Eagle, Vivid, and Elfin form an inner guard. Owing to the roughness of the weather, the squadron was on Tuesday compelled to lay-to in the Downs; but on Wednesday morning, shortly after 6 a.m. the ships weighed anchor, and steered across the Channel. At 7 p.m. they anchored off the city of Antwerp; where, shortly before 8, King Leopold arrived from Laeken, and went on board the royal yacht, where he remained to dine. Her Majesty landed the next morning at 9 a.m. and was received at the landing-place by King Leopold, attended by his three children. They immediately proceeded to the palace of Laeken, where the Queen remained during that day. On Friday she visited Brussels, where the Corps Diplomatique and chief officers of state were presented to her at the palace, and she afterwards visited the museum and cathedral. On Saturday she returned to Antwerp, where she also visited the cathedral and the exposition of pictures, and having been entertained in the palace at the Place de Meir re-embarked at $\frac{1}{2}$ past two, and was accompanied by King Leopold down the Scheldt. Having been delayed by foggy weather, her Majesty did not arrive at Osborne until half-past twelve on Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Two acts were passed on the 30th July by virtue of which some extensive alterations are made in the *Common Law Courts*, in accordance with the recommendations of the Common Law Commissioners. The first act (cap. 73) relates to the *Nisi Prius* officers, and to the payment of judges' clerks by salaries. Several offices are abolished, and fees reduced. The Treasury, with the sanction of the chiefs of the three

courts, will fix the salaries to be paid, and a new table of fees for the superior courts and the judges' chambers is to be framed. Among the fees abolished is one of 6s. 8d. paid on circuit "for the use of the judge." The other act is called the *Common Law Procedure Act* (cap. 76). This act contains as many as 236 clauses, and its object is to render more simple and speedy the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the common law courts. A great many technicalities are got rid of by this act, and actions will be less expensive and more expeditious than they have been in the superior courts. Both acts take effect from the 24th of October. The signature of counsel will not be required to any pleading.

During a severe storm on the 17th July, which did considerable injury to windmills and other property in Essex and Suffolk, the spire of *Woolpit* church in the latter county was entirely thrown to the ground. It appears that there was no conductor, scientifically so called; but that various iron bands had been inserted from time to time, to bind the weak parts of the tower together, and they were so acted upon by the electric fluid as to drive out the western wall, when the spire was thrown down, and the bells were hurled, two in one direction and four in another. The lofty spire was covered entirely with lead, and at the moment of the accident presented an appearance like the boiling of spirits. It fell towards the west. Below the clock the tower does not appear to have felt the electric influence, and the west window, fitted with painted glass by Mrs. Marriott, in 1849, was left uninjured.

On the 5th Aug. the first column was raised at *Sydenham* of the New Crystal Palace. Beneath it was placed the following inscription —

"This column, the first support of the Crystal Palace, a building of purely English architecture, destined to the recreation and instruction of the million, was erected on the 5th day of August, 1852, in the sixteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Samuel Laing, Esq. M.P. Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. The original structure of which this column forms a part was built after the design of Sir Joseph Paxton, by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. and stood in Hyde Park, where it received the contributions of all nations, at the World's Exhibition, in the year of our Lord 1851."

"I, your glass.

Will modestly discover to yourself

That of yourself which yet you know not of."

After the conclusion of the ceremony, about five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a *déjeuner*, to which they had been invited by Messrs. Fox and Henderson. The Chairman, Mr. Laing, presided, supported by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord F. Hallyburton, Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., Sir Charles Lyell, Professors Ansted, Forbes, Solly, and Wheatstone, Drs. Faraday, Latham, Lindley, and Marshall Hall, and a large number of gentlemen distinguished in literature, science, and art. The building will be a great improvement on that which was in Hyde Park, presenting three transepts instead of one, and an arched nave. The fall of the ground has led to a clever arrangement of the building on the lower side, with deep recesses in the ends of the transepts, and an open corridor, the whole length of the intermediate parts, to contain sculpture.

A new church has been erected for the district of *Westcott*, in the parish of Dorking, and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 26th July. The land was given by Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P. For the erection of the church the district is indebted to the late Lady Mary Leslie, Mr. C. Barclay, and Mr. Arthur Kett Barclay. Lady Mary Leslie left by her will the sum of 1000*l.* towards endowing the church, and a further sum of 100*l.* towards the building. The Messrs. Barclay (the eminent brewers), added a further sum of 1000*l.* towards the endowment, and contributed very liberally towards the erection of the building. The church is in the Early Decorated style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and being situate on a hill, is a conspicuous object to the surrounding district. The tower and spire are of wood, and the latter covered with oak shingles. The patronage is vested in Mr. Charles Barclay.

On the next day the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church, which has been built at *Croydon* at his own charge. The parish of Croydon, it appears, has now a population of 20,000, and there has hitherto been church accommodation for only 5,000. The new church (Christ Church), of which Mr. Teulon has been the architect, will accommodate 700 persons. It is built of flint, with dressings of freestone, in the Middle Pointed or Early Decorated style. It consists of a nave having an apsidal termination eastwards, and transepts north and south, forming a cross. It is extremely simple

in all its details. The communication with the apse is by a double arch, over which rises a single storied bellcote. The roof is an open timbered one, the seats are all open, and there are no galleries except in the transepts. The windows are glazed with very simply floreated painted glass. The decalogue is placed in the nave. At the entertainment after the consecration the Archbishop, after alluding to the benefactions of many of his predecessors to Croydon (where they formerly had a palace), remarked that it was natural he should feel some degree of emulation, and desire to leave there some other memorial of himself than a mere inscription on a tomb. The nucleus of the cost he had received before he left the see of Chester, from some unknown benefactor, who had placed in his hands the sum of 5,000*l.* of which 4,200*l.* were expended in the erection of a church at Bolton, and 800*l.* remained.

On the 27th of July also, the Archbishop of York consecrated two churches at *Fenwick*, near Doncaster, and *Askerne*, in the parish of Campsall. Both are in the Early English style; the former to hold 150 adults, and the latter 200, besides children. The architect is Mr. W. T. Moffatt, of Doncaster.

The same day the Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of St. James, at *Boroughbridge*. This replaces (on a new site) an edifice constructed at various periods ranging from the Conquest to the Reformation. The only features of any interest which it possessed have been built up within the vestry, and a reminiscence of the design of the old tower has been preserved in embattled pinnacles. The new church is built in the style which prevailed during the latter half of the fourteenth century, from the designs of Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, of Bradford, architects. The east window of four lights is filled with stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle.

Another new church was consecrated on the same day, by the Bishop of Hereford, at *Abberley*, in Worcestershire. This has been erected at the sole expense of the Moilliet family, and Mr. J. J. Cole, of London, is the architect. Its style is of the Geometrical period, and the edifice is composed of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with a chapel at the east end of south aisle; a tower with broach spire; a sacristy, and porch; the whole being built of hewn stone from Abberley, Elmley, and Ombersley. The tower is fixed at the south angle of the west front; it contains a peal of six bells, three of them brought from the old parish church, and the other three re-

cast by Messrs. Mears, of Gloucester. They bear the following inscriptions:—1. "Fides;" 2. "Spes;" 3. "Caritas;" 4. "Lux in Tenebris;" 5. "Vox Clamantis;" 6. "Laus Deo." The bells are not, as usual, swung, but by a mechanical contrivance one man may ring the whole peal by playing with the fingers on a table of keys. The aisles interiorly are separated from the nave by five arches on either side. The roof is open-timbered, the wall pieces being supported by carved corbels, bearing shields. The pews are of oak, and the floor of both nave and chancel is laid with encaustic tiles. The altar railings and the west window of the north aisle were presented by the architect; the west window of the nave was given by the builder. The tables of the law, painted in illuminated characters, were presented by Mr. Ingram, of Birmingham. The Mothet chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, contains a monument to Mr. John Lewis Mothet, who died in 1845, and which forms a part of the south wall of the chancel. There is also in the chapel a memorial window, executed by Wilmshurst, of London: it contains subjects illustrative of four of the Acts of Mercy, and was designed by Miss M. A. Cole, the accomplished sister of the architect. The sittings will accommodate nearly 400 persons, all of them free. The old church is not to be destroyed: the chancel will be devoted to the purposes of a mortuary chapel, as no burials will take place in the new ground. The total cost of the erection is said to have been between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*

On the 3rd of August the Bishop of Peterborough consecrated St. Edmund's Church, *Northampton*. It is a cruciform Early English structure, with central tower, and consists of nave, south aisle, transepts, and chancel, and provides accommodation (on the floor only) for 800 persons, 534 of which are free sittings. The entire cost of the building, including boundary-wall, &c. is about 4,000*l.* The architect is Mr. Charles Vickers.

The consecration of the new church of St. George, *Darlaston*, co. Stafford, took place the same day. It is built in the First Pointed style, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the north-west angle. There are two entrances—one at the west end, through the tower, the other by a south porch. The tower is incomplete for want of funds, and is only carried a little higher than the aisle roof. It is to accommodate 474 adults and 200 children. The architects are Messrs. Johnson and Son, of Lichfield, who gave the font; and Messrs. Higham, of Wolverhampton, the builders, gave the encaustic

tiles in front of the communion rails. The east window was the gift of Mr. Robert Drury, of Sheffield.

On the 4th Aug. the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated the parish of St. Luke, *Saen*, in the moorlands of Staffordshire, rebuilt at the cost of Mr. Beresford Hope, the patron, under the care of Mr. W. Butterfield, architect. The present nave is of nearly the same dimensions as the former church, and is of wide span. Its roof is open, with a band of coloured ornament round the cornice. All its windows are filled with stained glass, of the kind called *grisaille*, by Messrs. O'Connor, of London. The tower is open to the church, and has a west window of glowing colours, containing effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul. The east window contains three figures, under canopies, of St. Luke, the patron saint of the church, St. Chad, and St. Etheldreda; and above, in a sex foiled opening of the tracery, there is a half-figure of our Lord in the attitude of benediction. The south window of the chancel has figures of St. Stephen the protomartyr, and of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England. The chancel has a stone roof, of considerable height and span, having six bays divided by arched ribs. The three easternmost bays, which are over the sanctuary, are coloured with a slight pattern. There is a screen with gates under the chancel arch, and stalls with subseils on each side. The sanctuary is raised on several steps, and the altar, richly vested, stands beneath a reredos of polished alabaster, in which is inlaid a cross of red Derbyshire marble, with circles of black marble on each side. This and the font were wrought by Mr. Oldfield, of Ashford. An arched door opens from the north side of the chancel into a double vestry, which is of stone, the external roof being of very high pitch, while internally it is open to the ridge, with solid ribs. The organ, built by Walker, of London, has a Gothic case of open tracery, and stands on the ground in the nave, on the south side of the chancel-arch. A peal of six bells has been presented to the church by Mr. Beresford Hope, from the foundry of Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel. This is the only peal of more than three bells for many miles round. On the south side of the school a parsonage-house is now building. The old village-cross, the stump of which remained on a small green before the church, has been restored, and on the day of consecration was ornamented with flowers and shrubs.

Near East Dereham, in Norfolk, in what three years back was a turnip field, is a house nearly as large as Bridgewater-house, in the Green Park, and not unlike it in look, being built of stone from An-

stone, the same as the new Houses of Parliament. This wonder in the Norfolk maps is written *Bylaugh hall*, but pronounced Beade-hall, and the architects are Messrs. Banks and Barry. Mr. Barry being the son of Sir Charles. As yet there is no approach to the house, and the traveller is directed to it only by its sudden appearance among lanes traversed by carts and waggons. It erects, however, a stately front, and neither Holkham nor Houghton can compare with it for either appearance or comfort. It is large enough to have sheltered Queen Elizabeth and her court on one of her progresses, and is quite capable of accommodating Queen Victoria on her way to Norwich or King's Lynn. This noble building is erected by order of the Court of Chancery, out of the funds accumulated in pursuance of the will of Sir John Lombe, Bart. who died in 1817. Edward Lombe, esq. at whose instance the house was commenced, has recently died abroad, and the present possessor of this fine estate, said to be worth 15,000*l* a year, is Charles Lombe, esq. The style of the mansion is what is now generally understood as Anglo-Italian, a style which identifies itself, by its masses and outlines, with what is properly called English architecture, yet allows of the elegances and finish of the South. A view and ground plan have appeared in *The Builder* of August 14. Messrs. Piper of Bishopsgate-street have completed their contract for the sum of 29,389*l*. and have entered into a second

for the formation of the terraces, conservatories, &c. The park and pleasure-grounds have been planned by Mr. W. A. Nesfield.

Mr. B. Bond Cabbell has bought the whole of the town of *Cromer* with the exception of two houses, and about 12,000 acres of land. The purchase-money amounts to upwards of 60,000*l*. The property was lately possessed by the Misses Wynham, two old ladies, who were much averse to improvements and alterations. "Mr. Cabbell has now an opportunity to create a model town, and may, if he please, settle the sanitary question. What a thing it would be to add to the list of his good deeds, that he raised the character of a whole community, and lengthened the average of life in *Cromer*, say five years; and this he might do without much difficulty." *The Builder*

The Countess of Nesilly, ex-Queen of the French, has just purchased of the Earl of Kilmoray, for the sum of 23,000*l*. *Orleans House, Piccadilly*, formerly the residence of her late royal husband.

The parishioners of St. Peter's, *Colchester*, have received from the Hon. David Sears, of the United States, a silver chalice and paten for the communion service, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, at a cost of 100*l*. Around the foot of the chalice is this inscription: "The gift of David Sears, of Boston, Massachusetts, in the United States of North America, to St. Peter's Church, Colchester, where repose the ashes of his English ancestry."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

July 13 Samuel Randall, esq. to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Sackville West—Lieut.-Colonel Henry Sykes Stephens to be one of the Gentlemen of the Chamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Randall.

July 23 Royal Malta Feasible Regt. brevet Col. Simon Haynes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. H. Pocklington, Assist. Military Secretary at Malta, to be Major in the Army.

July 24 Herefordshire Militia, Philip James Yorke, esq. to be Colonel.

July 30 74th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. McDuff, from the St. Helena Regiment, to be Lieut.-Colonel—St. Helena Regiment, Lieut.-Col. H. N. Rogers, from half pay 13th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel—Brevet, Capt. H. G. Boldero, of 38th Foot to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, Capt. R. G. Taylor, 2d Bengal Cavalry, and Capt. C. T. Chamberlaine, 28th Bengal Inf. to have the rank of Major in the Army in the East Indies. Dorset Militia, R. H. Bingham, esq. to be Colonel, *vice* Sir J. J. Smith, Bart. res.—Yorkshire 2d West Riding Militia, J. G. Smyth, esq. to be Colonel—Worcestershire Militia, T. C. Brock to be Colonel, *vice* Bond, res.—Warwickshire Militia, F. Granville, esq. late Major 23d Foot, to be Major—West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. G. Palmer to be Major-Commandant—Huntingdonshire Militia, John William Earl of Sand-

wich to be Colonel; Viscount Mandeville to be Major—North York Militia, Major G. Henley to be Lieut.-Colonel—West Kent Militia, Major T. G. Morpenny to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. to be Major.

Aug. 2 William-David Earl of Mansfield, K.T. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Clackmannan.

Aug. 3 12th Foot, Lieut. Gen. R. G. H. Clarges, C.B., from 73d Foot, to be Colonel—73d Foot, Major-Gen. R. B. Macpherson, C.B. to be Colonel.

Aug. 5 Dunbar-James Earl of Selkirk to be Keeper of the Seal of Scotland, *vice* the Earl of Stair, resigned.

Aug. 11 Philip Allen, esq. to be Treasurer for the District of Natal, South Africa.

Aug. 16 George Kaper, esq. (now Consul for Denmark and the Oresound) to be Consul in the State of Maryland in the United States of America—Capt. the Hon. Edward Alfred Harris, R.N. to be Consul for Denmark and the Oresound.

Aug. 17 2d West India Regiment, Capt. T. H. Knox, from the 85th Foot, to be Major.

Aug. 18 The Marquis of Granby to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotariorum of the county of Lincoln, *vice* Earl Brownlow, resigned.

T. W. B. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, esq. to use his paternal surname of Beauchamp after Proctor.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

July 30. Vice-Admirals Matthew Buckle, John Allen, and Christopher J. W. Nesham, on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same List, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, G. C. B. K. C. H. to be Admiral of the Blue, Rear-Admiral C. S. J. Hawtayne to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. H. W. Bruce to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Aug 6. Commodore G. R. Lambert to be a Commodore of the First Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev C Adamson, Derry Lane Chapel, dio Kilmore.
 Rev. J. Alcock, Bethesda Chapel, Dublin.
 Rev. J. H. Hambidge, Rochester P.C. Staff.
 Rev. J. W. Banks, Brampton P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. L. A. Beck, St. Paul P.C. High Beech, Essex.
 Rev. G. R. Bell, Llantrissant V. w. Pertholey V. Monmouthshire.
 Rev. O. B. Byers, Christ Church P.C. Croydon, Surrey.
 Rev. C. S. Caffin, Milton next Sittingbourne V. Kent.
 Rev. S. Clark, St. Matthew P.C. Spring Gardens, London.
 Rev. C. F. Clutterbuck, Oxleworth (or Wozleworth) R. Gloucestershire.
 Hon. and Rev. G. Colborne, Dittisham R. Devon.
 Rev. W. Colburne, Aghish V. dio. Cork.
 Rev. R. Cooper, Rushall V. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Cottle, D.C.L. Holy Trinity P.C. Weymouth.
 Rev. W. M. Crosthwaite, Prebend of Dromdaleague, dio. Cork.
 Rev. G. W. Dalton, Kilbrine V. dio. Elphin.
 Rev. C. Donovan, Kilmacbea V. dio. Ross.
 Rev. T. V. Durel, Mongewell R. Oxfordshire.
 Rev. J. Farquhar, Llanthwy-skirrid R. Monm.
 Rev. A. W. D. Fellowes, Nether Wallop V. Hants.
 Rev. J. Freke, Darrus-Kilcrohane R. dio. Cork.
 Rev. J. Gairnath, Kantark P.C. dio. Cloyne.
 Rev. H. G. Hames, Chagford R. Devon.
 Rev. J. W. Hillyard, Castle Church P.C. Staff.
 Rev. W. G. Humphry, Northolt V. Middx and Canonry of Twyford in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Rev. W. L. Hussey, Kirkham V. Lancashire.
 Rev. J. H. Hutton, D.D. Stoke-Rivers R. Devon.
 Rev. W. James, Plymstock P.C. w. Turnchapel C. Devon.
 Rev. H. Jones, Osmotherley V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. Jones, Neveyn V. w. Kilgwyn C. Pemb.
 Rev. W. R. Lawrenson, Prebend of Howth, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.
 Rev. A. R. Lloyd, St. Barnabas P.C. Hengoed.
 Rev. F. E. Long, Tiverton (Prior's Portion) R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Lyons, Tidingham V. Essex.
 Rev. C. MacDonnell, LL.D. Kinneagh V. archdio. Dublin.
 Rev. J. C. Miller, (R. of St. Martin, Birmingham.) Honorary Canon of Worcester.
 Rev. W. H. Molinex, Elmsett R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Nalson, Halling V. Kent.
 Rev. H. Nanney, Saxby V. w. Firsby R. Linc.
 Rev. F. Neale, Wootton V. Beds.
 Rev. J. O'Regan, Finglas V. archdio. Dublin.
 Rev. J. C. Parr, Stanton-Wyville R. Leic.
 Rev. W. F. Radclyffe, Tarrant-Rushlon R. w. Tarrant-Hawston R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. M. R. Rawlins, Bardsley P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. Read, Worthing P.C. Sussex.
 Rev. T. Sedger, Claygate P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. E. Spring, Kilcoe w. Clear V. dio. Ross.
 Rev. S. T. Sprston, Holy Trinity P.C. Wellingfield, Shropshire.
 Rev. C. Sunderland, Middle P.C. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. A. Templeman, Puckington R. Somerset.
 Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, Northmoor Green P.C. Som.
 Rev. J. Thomas, All Hallows Barking V. London.

Rev. F. Thorp, Burton-Overy R. Leicestersh.
 Rev. J. Wakefield, Church-Freen P.C. Salop.
 Rev. J. Wardale, Orcheston St. Mary R. Wilts.
 Rev. T. M. Wetherell, Flaxley D.C. Glouc.
 Rev. J. White, Sloley V. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. N. White, Stalham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. P. Wood, Saddington R. Leicestersh.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. G. Gifford, to English Consul, Calais.
 Rev. R. Griffiths, Foundling Hospital, Cork.
 Rev. P. M. Harke, Union, Prestwich.
 Rev. J. M. Kilner (Assist.) Stafford Gaol.
 Rev. H. Parmenter, H. M. Vestal.
 Rev. T. F. Salmon, Aylesbury Union, Bucks.
 Rev. H. M. Turton, to Earl Poulett.
 Rev. G. Thompson, House of Correction, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.
 Rev. C. F. S. Weidemann, British Residents at Hamburg.
 Rev. T. Whitehouse, British Residents at Cochin, Malabar Coast, South India.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. F. B. Guy, Vice-Principal, Forest School, Walthamstow, Essex.
 Rev. H. Newport, Head Master, Exeter Grammar School.
 T. White, B.A. Head Master, Loughborough Grammar School.

Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, H. M. Assistant Inspector of Schools in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Pembrokeshire.
 Rev. T. Wilkinson (V. of Stanwix, Carlisle) H. M. Inspector of Episcopal Schools, Scotland.

Erratum.—P. 192, 2d col. for Rev. C. Fielding, read Rev. G. Fielding.

BIRTHS.

June 25. At Cottesmore rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, a son.

July 8. At Keyham, the wife of Roger Dutton Miles, esq. a dau.—12. At Rowden Hill, Wilts, the wife of West Awdry, esq. a son.—14. At Park lane, London, the Viscountess Seaham a son and heir.—17. At Lowesby hall, Leic. the wife of Frederick Thos. Fowke, esq. a dau.—At Knole park, Glouc. the seat of Col. Master, the wife of George W. Gunning, esq. a son.—19. In Eaton pl. the Countess of Mulgrave, a dau.—The wife of William Wake, esq. a son and heir.—21. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.—22. At Bolton hall, near Clitheroe, the wife of H. A. Littlehale, esq. a dau.—25. At Rathronan house, Clonmel, the wife of the Hon. George S. Gough, a son.—At the Moat, Britford, Wilts, the wife of F. J. Jervoise, esq. a dau.—30. At Ramsgate, the wife of Rupert H. Warre, esq. a dau.—31. At Grove house, Hants, the wife of Charles Morant, esq. a dau.

Aug 1. At Livermead cottage, Torquay, Lady Anna Maria Courtenay, a son.—In South st. the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe a son and heir.—2. At Arbour hill, Dublin, the wife of Captain Dixon, late 32d Regt. a son.—At Trelishick, near Truro, the Hon. Anne, wife of J. Davies Gilbert, esq. a son.—3. At Farbat house, the Marchioness of Stafford, a son.—At Wymondham rectory, Leic. the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a dau.—In Upper Brook st. the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a dau.—6. In Eaton sq. Lady Rosa Greville, a son.—At Brandsby lodge, the wife of Henry Cholmeley, esq. a dau.—7. At Wentworth house, Lady Milton, a son.—At the rectory, Great Stanmore, Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.—At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Francis Daniel Tyssen,

esq. a son.—9. Mrs. C. Wentworth Dilke, a dau.—At Hotham hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Maurice Johnson, esq. a dau.—12. At Peamore, Mrs. Kekewich, a dau.—At Lixmount house, Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a son and heir.—18. At Southill, Beds, the wife of Commander the Hon. Mark Kerr, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 5. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. William Henry Freese, Madras Army, to Marian-Walton, eldest dau. of T. Trader, esq. Maynardville.

10. At Cannanore, Lieut. P. D. Horne, Madras Horse Art. to Miss Bruce, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bruce, 39th Native Infantry.

June 9. At Madras, Richard Alexander Moore, esq. M.C.S. to Laura Catherine, second dau. of Major George Wright, 10th M.N.I.

24. At Chambly, Canada, Lieut. the Hon. J. J. Bury, Royal Eng. brother of the Earl of Charleville, to Charlotte-Teresa, only dau. of Thomas Austin, esq.

25. At St. Edmund's, Edward D. Back, esq. Paymaster, R.N. to Jane-Eliza, dau. of Major William Edwards, of the Bengal Army.

26. At Edgbaston, Frederick Russell, esq. B.A. of Trinity college, Camb. to Charlotte, third dau. of Francis Elkington, esq. M.D. of Birmingham.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard Godfrey Bosanquet, esq. of Ormesby, Norfolk, second son of the late Jacob Bosanquet, esq. of Broxbournebury, Herts, to Grace-Isabella, dau. of the late W. C. Browne, esq. of Browne's hill, Carlisle, and granddau. of John first Earl of Norbury.—At Monkstown, co. Dublin, Wm. Stuckey Wood, esq. late of 7th Dragoon Guards, and son of the Rev. Wm. Wood, of Gloucester pl. Portman sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Armit, esq. formerly of Scots Fusilier Guards.—At St. Pancras, Dr. William Henry Colborne, eldest son of William Colborne, esq. of Chippenham, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Mr. William Bailey, engineer, late of High Holborn.

28. At Cheltenham, William Roden, M.D. Fellow of Queen's college, Birmingham, and one of the Magistrates of Kidderminster, to Rosanna-Mary, only dau. of the late Mr. Samuel Palmer, of Kidderminster.

29. At Florence, Joseph Nash, esq. M.D. of Box, near Bath, son of Joseph Nash, esq. surgeon, London, and grandson of the late Rev. Samuel Nash, Rector of Great Tew and Enstone, Oxf. to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of H. T. Holworthy, esq.—At Charlton, Capt. Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Cav. to Catherine-Augusta-Western, dau. of the late Capt. Donald Macleod, C.B., R.N.—At Loddington, Leic. Capt. A. P. Ryder, R.N. son of the late Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry Dawson, esq. of Launde abbey.—At Bedford, the Rev. Edward Warter, late Fellow of Magdalene coll. Camb. to Charlotte-Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Francis Blithe Harries, esq. of Benthall hall, Salop.—At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, the Rev. C. T. Pizeu, of Nuncaton, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. John Horton, Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.—At Bath, David Henry, esq. of Enfield, to Georgina-Sarah, second dau. of John Miles, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. William Kissane Rogers, esq. of Lohmore, Cork, to Harriot, only dau. of the late Rev. S. Serrell, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Wells.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Gordon-Wyatt, third son of Matthew Clark, esq. of Hanover terrace, Regent's park, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of Henry Welch, esq. late of Pembury, Kent.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Richard Voysey, B.A.

second son of the late Annesley Voysey, esq. and Principal of Kingston college, near Hull, to Augusta, dau. of Capt. Henry Curtia, Royal Art.—At Clapham, John Murray Gartshore, esq. of Gartshore, Dumbartonshire, to Augusta-Louisa, widow of the Rev. William C. Purdon, and dau. of the late Rev. Geo. F. and Lady Augusta Tavel.—At Stoke Damerel, Edward Palmer, M.D. of the Lincolnshire County Asylum, to Fanny, second dau. of W. Welch, esq. Devonport.—At Wigston, Leic. the Rev. C. P. Tiley, of St. Mark's Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, to Julia, second dau. of the late Robert Davies, esq. Kingston, Jamaica.—At Newport, Monm. the Rev. George D. Sparks, Rector of Llanowen, to Bridget, third dau. of the late William J. Monkhouse, esq.—At Southwell, Chappell Batcheler, esq. to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, M.A. of Southwell.

30. At Paddington, the Rev. John Baron, M.A. Rector of Upton Scudamore, Wilts, to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau.; and at the same time, James Coster, esq. of Charlwood park, Surrey, late Capt. 16th Lancers, only son of James Coster, esq. of Streatham common, to Louisa, third dau. of the late Robert Wheeler, esq. of Porchester terrace.—At Paddington, Frederick-George, fourth son of Isaac Westmorland, esq. of Gloucester gardens, to Rosalabella-Josephine, second dau. of Charles Joyce, esq.—At Calais, Frederick James Rodney, son of the Hon. Mortimer Rodney, to Frances-Philippa-Catherine, second dau. of the Rev. John Vesey Hamilton, Rector of Little Chart, Kent.—At St. Michael's, Chester square, Col. James Craufurd, of the Grenadier Guards, to Elizabeth-G.-Harriet, widow of W. B. Harcourt, esq. of St. Leonard's hill, and eldest dau. of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry W. C. Cavendish.

July 1. At St. George's Hanover sq. Samuel Grimes, esq. of Baker st. to Lydia-Selina, dau. of the late William Dent, esq. of Brickendebury, Herts, and Grange court, Chigwell.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Francis James Williams, esq. to Lydia, eldest dau. of Herbert Jeffreys, esq. second son of the late Rev. Herbert Jeffreys, of Ilford.—At Shrewsbury, Stephen Charles Venour, esq. of Gray's inn, second surviving son of the late Rev. John Venour, Rector of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwicksh. to Helen-Eliza-Hamilton, only child of the late Capt. Stephen Briggs, R.N.—At Kingsbridge, Devon, the Rev. George Buckle, Vicar of Twerton, Somerset, to Mary-Hamlyn, only dau. of the late John Earle, esq.—At West Wickham, Bertie Matthew Roberts, esq. (Cameronians), youngest son of the late Col. Roberts, R. Art. to Frances-Jane-Lennard, youngest dau. of Col. Cator, R. Art.—At Bury, Andrew-Sherlock, eldest son of Andrew Larson, esq. of Aldborough manor, Boroughbridge, to Isabella, youngest dau. of John Grant, esq. of Nuttall hall, Lanc.—At Charlton, Kent, Hasell, youngest son of Wm. Rodwell, esq. of Woodlands, to Mira-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. M. Lindsay, late of the 91st Regt.—At Northampton, Augustus Erex, M.D. and F.R.C.S. of Cheltenham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Sheppard, esq. of Northampton.—At C. Itishall, Norfolk, the Rev. James Baldwin Pugh, Incumbent of St. Paul's, and Head Master of Queen Mary's school, Walsall, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hicks Deacle, Vicar of Ditham and Honing.—At Finchley, Edwin-Walker, youngest son of James Lermite, esq. of Finchley, to Jane, dau. of James Corrie, esq. M.D.—At St. Marylebone, S. Pollack, esq. to Maria-Louisa, third dau. of Professor Worsley, of King's college, London.—At Clutton, Som. Edward Money, esq. to

Harriot-Catherine, youngest dau. of Rev. T. B. Johnstone. — At Paignton, Capt. Baldock, of Dover castle, to Mary, eldest dau. of J. J. Goodridge, esq.

2. At St James's Piccadilly Henry Le Poer Trench, youngest son of the late Hon. and Ven. Archibald Le P. Trench, to Eleanor-Clara, youngest dau. of the late Christopher Nugent, esq.

3. At St Peter's Eaton square, Philip Francis, fourth son of the late Robert Hunt, esq. to Emily, only dau. of the late George Pringle, esq. — At Chelsea Robert Edward Crickell, esq. of Doctors' commons, to Emily Mary Wynken, relict of William Price, esq. youngest dau. of Gen. Sir John Halkett, G.C.B.

6. At St George's Hanover square, George Onslow Leane, esq. 221 Foot, eldest son of the Rev. George Deane Rector of Brighton Hants, to Georgiana Matilda, only dau. of Major-Gen. Drummond of the Boyce, G.C.B. — At St. Peter's Eaton sq. John Lewis Sheppard, Lieut. 4th Bombay Rifles second son of W. H. Sheppard, esq. Keyford house, Frome, to Sabine, youngest dau. of the late Major Charles Walton, 4th Light Dragoons. — At Padlington,

the Rev. John Cruger Murray, *Agnostes*, Rector of Watlington Gurdane, Somerset, to Harriet-Georgiana Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton, of Kildam, Notts. — At Enfield, William Henry second son of Mr. Alderman Challen, to Margaret second dau. of John Miller, esq. M.D. Enfield. — At Box, Wilts, Richard Morgan Hall, esq. Lieut. 48th Regt. to Louisa Maria, second dau. of Henry John Mant, esq. — At Dorchester, Oxfordshire the Rev. Edward N. Mann, M.A. Vicar of Horsey, Gloucester, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Fontaine, of Middleton St. George, Durham. — At Birmingham, John Pelle, esq. King's Dragoon Guards, to Eliza-

beth-Thondrow-Taylor, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Stricker Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham. — The Rev. Henry C. Adams, Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxford and son of Mr. Sergeant Adams to Esth—Pell, second dau. of the late Rev. Richd. Talmonds, Rector of Woodleigh, Devon. — At Coleridge, William Edwin Heygate, esq. barrister at law, second son of the late Sir W. Heygate, Bart. to Constance-Mary, only dau. of the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart. — At Harpole, Frederick Thompson, esq. late Capt. 6th Dragoons, to Charlotte-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Dundas, Rector of Harpole. — At Wareham, the Rev. Robert Wheeler Buck, M.A. Head Master of the Isington Proprietary School to Mary Anne-Stafford only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Clenden, F.N. — At Plymouth Watson Bagehot, esq. son of Charles Bagehot, esq. R.N. to Ann-Augusta, youngest dau. of Robert Godwin, esq. R.N. — At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Capt. Richard Clement Moody, R. Eng. to Mary Susanna eldest dau. of Joseph Hawks, esq. Jesmond house. — At Winterbourne-Monkton, Dorset the Rev. G. P. Graham Coarssat Rector of Wimfrith Newburgh, and of West Lolworth, Dorsetshire, to Charlotte-Augusta, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Foster, Rector of Winterbourne-Monkton, and Vicar of Abbotsbury. — At Brighton, Alexander de Montfleur, esq. of Glasgow, to Catherine, third dau. of the late Thomas Storax, esq. of East Dulwich. — At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Lyon, B.A. Jesus college, Cambridge to Mary, dau. of Dr. T. Sutton D.D. — At Greenwich,

the Rev. J. N. Luciani, Curate of Ilford, Essex, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Samworth, esq. of Brooklands, Hastings.

7. At Lyon, Henry Bacchus, esq. of Clifton, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Professor Cumming, Rector of Runcion. — At Chelsea,

ham, George Sweeney, esq. Lieut. 7th Bengal N.I. eldest son of Lieut. -Gen. Sweeney, Bengal Art. to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Major Brandon, late of Bengal Army. — At Han-

bury, Frederick Augustus, second son of Bolton Peel, esq. of Hoster Lodge, to Caroline-Elizabeth third dau. of Richard Greene esq. of St. Chad's, Lichfield. — At Stratton, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Gray, only son of the Rev. John Edward Gray of Wimbey park, Mildesex, to Sidney, dau. of the late Col. Edward Wilmot. — At St. Andrew's Holborn, W. King George, son of the Rev. Chas. George, Wicken rect. Essex, to Julia Elizabeth-Augusta, dau. of W. R. Hodges, esq. M.D. Med. Surrey.

8. At Boudre Hants, the Rev. Charles Menle Ramus, eldest son of Charles Louis Ramus Capt. 4th Foot, to Charlotte-Anne-Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Shrubbs, Vicar of Boudre. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Bryan, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Tyrone, to Frederica, youngest dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas M. Mahon Bart. — At Chisleham, Frederick H. Bond, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, second surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. Bond, to Mary-Isabella, dau. of the late Major H. Delafosse, C.B. Bengal Art. — At North Mundham, Surrey Charles Bowdler, esq. of Doctors' commons to Susanna Wood-

yer, fourth dau. of the late Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcion house, Chichester. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut. Col. Hopwood, Grenadier Guards, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Walter fourth son of Charles Drummond esq. to Isabella-Mary, third dau. of the late Lionel Charles Harvey, esq. — At Liverpool Robert Blake Foster, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Blake Foster, esq. of Bath, to Adelaide Caroline, third dau. of the late John Wells, esq. — At Brighton, George Kniskut esq. M.A. youngest son of the Rev. Ferdinand Fairfule, Rector of Headley, Surrey, to Laura-Mary, only child of the Rev. J. Harvey Harding, formerly of Dawlish. — At West Hackney, Francis I. Beaufort, esq. C.E. Harwich, second son of the late Rev. W. L. Beaufort, Pred. of Rathfroney, to Elizabeth Constance, only dau. of the late Lieut. John Marshall, R.N. — At Saltash, the Rev. Marshall Sprak, Curate of Dawlish, to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. E. Hawkins, R.N. Saltash. — At Hemingford Abbot's, Alfred Richard Cecil, youngest son of the Rev. Townsend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester, to Matilda Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbot's. — At Lough, near Market Harborough, Stockler Chinn, esq. of the Close, Lichfield to Emma Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lebbens Charles Humphrey, esq. Queen's Counsel. — At Illey, near Oxford the Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose coll. and Rector of Didcot, Berks, to Catharine, niece of Henry Walsh, esq. of Illey. — At Redr, Hants, John James Johnson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mary Judith Barton, of Romsey castle, Hants. — At Meggerie castle, Perthshire, Fletcher Norton Menzies, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Niel Menzies, Bart. of Menzies, to Maria Stuart, eldest dau. of the late Stewart Menzies, esq. of Culdres. — At Burnham, Scam. W. Cecil de Vere, esq. Lieut. R.N. fourth son of the late Sir Arthur de Vere, Bart. to Sophia, dau. of John Allen, esq. of Burnham. — At the Manse of Tyree, Argyle, Alex. Westworth Cameron, esq. to Isabella Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Neil Macrae, of Tyree.

10. At Padlington, Lewis J. Seargeant, esq. to Elizabeth Sedley, youngest dau. of Philip Barnes, esq. of Norwich.

ham, George Sweeney, esq. Lieut. 7th Bengal N.I. eldest son of Lieut. -Gen. Sweeney, Bengal Art. to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Major Brandon, late of Bengal Army. — At Han-

bury, Frederick Augustus, second son of Bolton Peel, esq. of Hoster Lodge, to Caroline-Elizabeth third dau. of Richard Greene esq. of St. Chad's, Lichfield. — At Stratton, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Gray, only son of the Rev. John Edward Gray of Wimbey park, Mildesex, to Sidney, dau. of the late Col. Edward Wilmot. — At St. Andrew's Holborn, W. King George, son of the Rev. Chas. George, Wicken rect. Essex, to Julia Elizabeth-Augusta, dau. of W. R. Hodges, esq. M.D. Med. Surrey.

8. At Boudre Hants, the Rev. Charles Menle Ramus, eldest son of Charles Louis Ramus Capt. 4th Foot, to Charlotte-Anne-Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Shrubbs, Vicar of Boudre. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Bryan, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Tyrone, to Frederica, youngest dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas M. Mahon Bart. — At Chisleham, Frederick H. Bond, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, second surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. Bond, to Mary-Isabella, dau. of the late Major H. Delafosse, C.B. Bengal Art. — At North Mundham, Surrey Charles Bowdler, esq. of Doctors' commons to Susanna Wood-

yer, fourth dau. of the late Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcion house, Chichester. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut. Col. Hopwood, Grenadier Guards, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Walter fourth son of Charles Drummond esq. to Isabella-Mary, third dau. of the late Lionel Charles Harvey, esq. — At Liverpool Robert Blake Foster, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Blake Foster, esq. of Bath, to Adelaide Caroline, third dau. of the late John Wells, esq. — At Brighton, George Kniskut esq. M.A. youngest son of the Rev. Ferdinand Fairfule, Rector of Headley, Surrey, to Laura-Mary, only child of the Rev. J. Harvey Harding, formerly of Dawlish. — At West Hackney, Francis I. Beaufort, esq. C.E. Harwich, second son of the late Rev. W. L. Beaufort, Pred. of Rathfroney, to Elizabeth Constance, only dau. of the late Lieut. John Marshall, R.N. — At Saltash, the Rev. Marshall Sprak, Curate of Dawlish, to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. E. Hawkins, R.N. Saltash. — At Hemingford Abbot's, Alfred Richard Cecil, youngest son of the Rev. Townsend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester, to Matilda Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbot's. — At Lough, near Market Harborough, Stockler Chinn, esq. of the Close, Lichfield to Emma Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lebbens Charles Humphrey, esq. Queen's Counsel. — At Illey, near Oxford the Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose coll. and Rector of Didcot, Berks, to Catharine, niece of Henry Walsh, esq. of Illey. — At Redr, Hants, John James Johnson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mary Judith Barton, of Romsey castle, Hants. — At Meggerie castle, Perthshire, Fletcher Norton Menzies, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Niel Menzies, Bart. of Menzies, to Maria Stuart, eldest dau. of the late Stewart Menzies, esq. of Culdres. — At Burnham, Scam. W. Cecil de Vere, esq. Lieut. R.N. fourth son of the late Sir Arthur de Vere, Bart. to Sophia, dau. of John Allen, esq. of Burnham. — At the Manse of Tyree, Argyle, Alex. Westworth Cameron, esq. to Isabella Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Neil Macrae, of Tyree.

10. At Padlington, Lewis J. Seargeant, esq. to Elizabeth Sedley, youngest dau. of Philip Barnes, esq. of Norwich.

ham, George Sweeney, esq. Lieut. 7th Bengal N.I. eldest son of Lieut. -Gen. Sweeney, Bengal Art. to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Major Brandon, late of Bengal Army. — At Han-

bury, Frederick Augustus, second son of Bolton Peel, esq. of Hoster Lodge, to Caroline-Elizabeth third dau. of Richard Greene esq. of St. Chad's, Lichfield. — At Stratton, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Gray, only son of the Rev. John Edward Gray of Wimbey park, Mildesex, to Sidney, dau. of the late Col. Edward Wilmot. — At St. Andrew's Holborn, W. King George, son of the Rev. Chas. George, Wicken rect. Essex, to Julia Elizabeth-Augusta, dau. of W. R. Hodges, esq. M.D. Med. Surrey.

8. At Boudre Hants, the Rev. Charles Menle Ramus, eldest son of Charles Louis Ramus Capt. 4th Foot, to Charlotte-Anne-Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Shrubbs, Vicar of Boudre. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Bryan, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Tyrone, to Frederica, youngest dau. of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas M. Mahon Bart. — At Chisleham, Frederick H. Bond, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, second surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. Bond, to Mary-Isabella, dau. of the late Major H. Delafosse, C.B. Bengal Art. — At North Mundham, Surrey Charles Bowdler, esq. of Doctors' commons to Susanna Wood-

yer, fourth dau. of the late Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcion house, Chichester. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Lieut. Col. Hopwood, Grenadier Guards, to Lucy, youngest dau. of Edmund Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, Norfolk. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Walter fourth son of Charles Drummond esq. to Isabella-Mary, third dau. of the late Lionel Charles Harvey, esq. — At Liverpool Robert Blake Foster, esq. eldest son of the late Robert Blake Foster, esq. of Bath, to Adelaide Caroline, third dau. of the late John Wells, esq. — At Brighton, George Kniskut esq. M.A. youngest son of the Rev. Ferdinand Fairfule, Rector of Headley, Surrey, to Laura-Mary, only child of the Rev. J. Harvey Harding, formerly of Dawlish. — At West Hackney, Francis I. Beaufort, esq. C.E. Harwich, second son of the late Rev. W. L. Beaufort, Pred. of Rathfroney, to Elizabeth Constance, only dau. of the late Lieut. John Marshall, R.N. — At Saltash, the Rev. Marshall Sprak, Curate of Dawlish, to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. E. Hawkins, R.N. Saltash. — At Hemingford Abbot's, Alfred Richard Cecil, youngest son of the Rev. Townsend Selwyn, Canon of Gloucester, to Matilda Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Selwyn, Rector of Hemingford Abbot's. — At Lough, near Market Harborough, Stockler Chinn, esq. of the Close, Lichfield to Emma Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lebbens Charles Humphrey, esq. Queen's Counsel. — At Illey, near Oxford the Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose coll. and Rector of Didcot, Berks, to Catharine, niece of Henry Walsh, esq. of Illey. — At Redr, Hants, John James Johnson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mary Judith Barton, of Romsey castle, Hants. — At Meggerie castle, Perthshire, Fletcher Norton Menzies, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Niel Menzies, Bart. of Menzies, to Maria Stuart, eldest dau. of the late Stewart Menzies, esq. of Culdres. — At Burnham, Scam. W. Cecil de Vere, esq. Lieut. R.N. fourth son of the late Sir Arthur de Vere, Bart. to Sophia, dau. of John Allen, esq. of Burnham. — At the Manse of Tyree, Argyle, Alex. Westworth Cameron, esq. to Isabella Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Neil Macrae, of Tyree.

10. At Padlington, Lewis J. Seargeant, esq. to Elizabeth Sedley, youngest dau. of Philip Barnes, esq. of Norwich.

12. James MacBwan, esq. of Glasgow, to Clara Ellen second dau of the late Samuel Coates, esq iron merchant, W. I. Southampton. — At Limerick, John Augustine Leers, esq. of Iwerstown co. Clare, to Eliza, dau of Wm. Johnson Westropp, esq. of Reahorough, and niece of the first Viscount Guilford. — At Broughton-in-Furness, the Rev. F. Gilpin, Perpetual Curate of Woodland, to Margaret, dau of Mr. William Sandwith, of Broughton-in-Furness.

13. At Knightsbridge, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M. P. to Lady Mary Howard, sister of the Earl of Carlisle. — At St. James' Piccadilly, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Neville, youngest son of the Earl of Westborough, to the Hon. Lucy Georgiana Neville, youngest dau of Lord Braybrooke. — At Dresden the Rev. James Senior, Rector of Compton, Poucefoot, Som. to Louisa Frances, third surviving dau of Daniel Smith, esq. of Hedsberg, near Dresden. — At Trinity Church Marylebone, Charles E. Fraser Tytler, esq. second son of William Fraser Tytler, esq. of Balmain and Burdwards St. to Harriet Jane, dau of the late Rev. J. Pretyman, Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, and Preb. of Lincoln. — At Blackburn, Lanc. the Rev. W. J. Monk, of St. John's coll. Cambridge to Alice youngest dau of the late John Pickup, esq. of Gulligreaves, near Blackburn. — At Highbury Henry, second son of the late John Blackett, esq. of Stamford hill, to Ellen, youngest dau of Henry Mayor esq. of Lower Clapton. — At Paddington, Joseph Story, esq. of Bingley, Cavan, to Caroline Sophia Kenneth, second dau of the late Neville Reid, esq. of Runnymede, Berks. — At Eddlestone Manse John Don esq. Broughty Ferry, Dundee, to Margaret Hogie eldest dau of the Rev. Patrick Robertson, D.D. — At Christ Church Monmouthshire, the Rev. Thomas S. Achland, Fellow of Clare hall, to Harriet Esther, third dau of the late Robert Suter, esq. of Greenwich. — At Winsley, Wilts, May Jenkins Freeston esq. only son of Humphrey May Freeston, esq. of Mayfield and the Grove, Somerset and nephew of Col. Freeston, M. P. for Weymouth to Anna, second dau of Wm. Stone, esq. of Winsley house, Wilts. — At Laleham, the Rev. D. S. Gifford, M. A. to Alice, second dau of William Barras, esq. of Laleham. — At Boston Line James Edwin Palmer esq. of Peterborough youngest son of the late George Palmer esq. of St. James's street, London, to Althea Henrietta, youngest dau. of William Clark Wright, esq. of Wallsend. — At Bunny, Notts, George Alexander Forreath, esq. of Newton, Merayshire, N. B. to Mrs. Harriett Burt, of Bunny park, Notts. — At Dorchester, the Rev. Charles Percell Coffey, to Mary Anne Caroline, only dau of the late John Frederick Gutsell, esq. Bengal Civil Service. — At Ripple Charles Beck, esq. of Grove road, St. John's wood, late of Adelaide, South Australia, to Ellen Kinsman, dau of John Baker Staden, esq. of Ripple court, Kent. — At Clifton, John Stone, esq. barrister-at-law, of Henbury to Miss Warren of Clifton, only dau of the late Peter Warren, esq. of Warminster, and Lambbridge, Bath.

14. At Middleham, Yorkshire, the Hon. Amias Charles Orde Porrett to Annie Martha, only child of Christ-pher Topham, esq. of Middleham Hall. — At Marylebone, the Rev. Thomas Pearce, to Fanny Georgiana, dau of C. H. Blake, esq. of Bexley place. — At Isleworth, John, eldest surviving son of the late Capt. John Wyle R. N. of Yaptin house, Sussex, to Emily, fourth dau of the late Wm. Marshall, esq. of Surliton. — At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Henry Stanton, Head Master of the Grammar School, Sleaford, and Vicar of Kirby green, to Eliza, relict of Stephen

Fry, esq. and only dau of the late Harby Barber, esq. Leicester. — At Charlton, Kent, William Garnett, esq. of Undercliffe, near Bradford, Yorkshire, to Ann Hull, younger dau of the late John Terrell, esq. of Exeter. — At Edgeware, Widdong by John Lake, esq. Commander R. N. third son of the late Sir James Winter Lake Bart to Almeria, eldest dau of Wm. Phimore, esq. of Deacon's hill, Elstree Herts. — At Clifton, Richard Poole King, esq. of Kensington house Brighthelm, near Bristol to Annie eldest dau of Capt. Lidion, R. N. Saville pl. Clifton. — At Cheltenham the Rev. Waite Hockin Stirling Curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham to Louisa Jane, youngest dau of the late Thomas Phipps, esq. of Bath. — Knightley-Masgrave, the eldest son of Knightley Masgrave Esq. late of the 2d Life Guards and 9th Lancers, to Sophia, only surviving child of John Banks, esq. of York street, Portman square. — At Quebec, Thomas Bromhead Bull, Capt. 79th Highlanders, to Geraldine May, second dau of William Sewell esq. — At Manchester, the Rev. William Whyatt, B. A. Curate, Leeds, to Elizabeth Cronpton, dau of John Lyon, esq. of Chesham hill. — At Boulogne sur Mer, Noel Hooke Robinson, esq. son of the late Lucius Hooke Robinson esq. Gent. of H. M. Privy Chamber to Mary Emma, eldest dau. of George Alexander Kent Sloper, esq.

15. At Leicester the Rev. T. Jones, M. A. Vicar of Morden, Surrey, to Sarah Anne, only dau of Thomas Wood, esq. of Highfield, Leic.

At Deal Henry Radford Norman, esq. Capt. 10th Regt. youngest son of the Rev. J. H. Norman, of Turret house, Deal to Alice Clara, youngest dau of the Rev. Charles Robert Rowlett, M. A. Rector of North Benfleet Essex.

At Edgeware, Middlesex, Edmund H. W. Bellairs, esq. late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Exm. of the Yeomen of the Guard, eldest son of Sir William Bellairs, of Mulbarton, Norfolk to Emma Bellairs, youngest dau of James Stevenson, esq. of Grove house, Edgeware, and Uxington, Lanc. — At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Henry Charles Curtis, esq. third son of the late Sir William Curtis Bart. of Portland pl. to Emma Jane, eldest dau of William Scott Bunby, esq. of Bryanston square. — At Lancaster, Kersall Moor Robert Gladstone, esq. of Highfield, near Manchester, to Anne Mary, second dau of the late Samuel Hyde, esq. of Lancaster. — At Cottingham, Oxon, the Rev. David Erskine Dewar, Rector of Edgcoll, Fellow of New college, Oxford, son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Elizabeth Ann Fane, eldest dau. of John Billingsley Parry, esq. Q. C. — At Great Yarmouth, Charles Phillips, esq. of Newmarket, Suffolk, to Diana, eldest dau of the late Rear-Adm. Hills. — At Catherington, the Rev. Francis H. Morgan, A. M. second son of Francis Morgan, esq. of Catherington house, to Janet Agnes, second dau of the late Major Duff of the 93d Highlanders. — At Falmouth, Edmund Woods Ommanney, son of Vice Adm. H. M. Ommanney, to Ann Elizabeth-Ustick, eldest dau. of the late T. B. Beauchant, esq. R. M. A. — At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Rev. E. A. Wearnford, Rector of Norton, New Brunswick, to Sophia third dau. of the late Major Hamill, 18th Royal Irish.

17. At Kemerton, Glouce the Rev. William Alex. Osborne, Rector, Fleetwood, to Julia, youngest dau. of Edward Dixon, esq. Dudley. — At St. James's Place by Chas. D'Aguiar, esq. Capt. R. Horse Artillery, youngest son of Lieut. Gen. Sir George D'Aguiar, K. C. B. to Emily, second dau of Vice Adm. the Hon. Joceline, Percy, C. B. — At the Catholic Chapel, Baywater, and afterwards at Paddington, James Prior, eldest surviving son of the late

Baron Joseph de Paravicini, to Valentina-Antoinette, only surviving dau. of the late John Moore, esq. — At St George's Hanover square, Henry John Noel, esq. of Oldfields, Middlesex, to Grace dau. of Lewis Powell, esq. of South Molton Devon. — At Backwick, Som. J. H. Ha. *Caladstone*, esq. Ph. D. eldest son of John Caladstone, esq. Stockwell ridge, Surrey, to Jane-May, only child of Charles Tilt, esq.

20. At Kensington, Charles Grenfell, esq. M.P. to Georgiana Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P. — At Plympton St Mary's Devon, Henry J. Wallack, esq. Capt. in 77th Regt. to Maria, third dau. of the late Capt. James Pakington R.N. — At Iwerne Minster, Dorset W. L. *Halliday*, esq. Bengal Army, youngest son of the late John Halliday, esq. of Chapel Cleeve, Som. to Emma Letitia, eldest dau. of Capt. A. W. Wyndham of West Lodge, near Blandford. — At Llanystydwy, John Woodland *Edmonds*, esq. Collector of H. M. Customs at Cardigan, eldest son of J. B. Edmonds, esq. of South Petherton, Som. to Katherine Sydney Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. St. George A. Williams Rector of Llangeby-cwm-llanarmon. — At St George's Hanover square, Richard Webb, esq. of Calcut, Reading, to Sarah, widow of Henry Kent, esq. of Culham house, Reading, and youngest dau. of the late Stamp Lassett esq.

21. At St George's Hanover sq. James Jack, esq. Woolton hill Liverpool, to Frederica Mary, widow of A. M. Hay esq. of Westerton, Moray-shire, and dau. of John Stephen, esq. of Melbourne Port Philip. — At South Elmham, Suffolk, James *Pomeroy* esq. of H. line, Biggleswade beds, only son of Robert Wakefield, esq. of Sussex place, Regent's park, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Anthony George Freeston, esq. of St Margaret's. — At Edinburgh, Thomas Anthony *Swinburne*, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of Col. Swinburne, of Maris lodge co. of Forfar, to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Edward Fraser esq. of Inverness. — At Milton, near Gravesend, John *For*, esq. of Old Broad street, London, to Caroline, widow of Francis George Klingelhoefer esq. formerly of London. — At Hawkshead the Rev. Haygarth Taylor *Baines*, M.A. of Christ's college, Cambridge, to Isabella, only dau. of the late J. B. Towers, esq. of Sawrey house. — At Newton Sonney, Derby, Capt. Charles Denton *Pedder*, of 39th Regt. and youngest son of the late James Pedder, esq. of Ashton lodge, Preston, to Catherine-Rhizabell, only dau. of William Worthington, esq. of Newton park, Barton upon Trent. — At Lewisham, J. H. *Mantell* esq. of Westover house Bolton Glouc. to Amelia Carey, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Keble R.N. — At Warrichaven the Rev. William *Burns*, M.A. Vicar of Farnworth Lanc. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late James Murray, esq. of London. — At St. Giles's in the Fields, Francis third son of the Rev. W. H. Rowlatt, to Elizabeth-Angell, youngest dau. of Thomas Rowlatt, esq. of Walkern Herts. — At Bathampton the Rev. J. H. *Deabruay*, of Yealington, Devon, to Louisa Eden, dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Deabruay, R.A.

22. At the Palace Chapel, Hanover, and afterwards at the Chapel of the British Embassy, the Viscount *Manderley*, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, to the Countess Louise Frederike Auguste D'Arten. — At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Henry Dalton Watkin *Lyon*, Royal Scots Greys, eldest son of James Watkin Lyon, esq. of Miserden park Glouc. to Johanna-Lucy-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Lord John Somerset. — At The Yden Gargon Essex, Henry W. B. *Edwards*, esq. of Hardigham, Norfolk, to Caroline Georgiana, youngest dau. of W. C. Marsh, esq. of Gaynes park, Essex.

John Elton Hervey *Blues*, esq. of Stoke college, Suffolk, to Isabella, second dau. of the late H. W. B. Moore, esq. of Edmonsham house. — At West Felton the Rev. Edward *Jackson*, Rector of Eastpe, son of the late George Jackson esq. of Barton co. Lanc. to Martine Chaz-Francis, only dau. of J. B. Baskely Owen esq. of Tedsmore hall, co. Salop. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Henry Barnardiston *Hayward* *Thayer* esq. barrister at law, to Caroline Maria, only dau. of James Lawrell, esq. of Guss-ester place. — At Halifax, Nova Scotia, R. G. *Coles*, esq. of the Royal Regt. youngest son of the Rev. J. C. Coles, of St. Chester rectory and Ditcham park, Hants, to Fanny, only dau. of J. Morris esq. of Halifax. — At Chisgate, Surrey Thos. Frederick *Lee*, esq. of Kingstown Dublin, to Matilda, second dau. of Col. Robert Douglas, C.B. late Royal Art. — At Chesham, Arundell *Cornaby* *Hatchkys* esq. only son of C. H. Hatchkys, esq. of Chesham house, Devon, to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of Wm. Sheridan. — At Ashford Kent, Wm. *Lee*, esq. M.D. to Jessy, eldest dau. of the late John Lee, esq. formerly of Liverpool. — At Newham, Glouc. John *James* esq. of Severn Bank Newham, to Arabella-Veronica, only dau. of the late Rev. C. M. Deighton, Vicar of Longhope.

24. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Francis T. *Gill*, esq. B.A. of Downing coll. Camb. younger son of the late James Gill, esq. of Brussels, to Fanny-Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Somerset, K.B. Bombay Est. — At Islington, William Henry *Drew*, of St. John's college, Camb. eldest surviving son of the late Lieut. W. Drew, R.N. to Margaret, youngest dau. of George Wilson, esq. and niece of the Bishop of Calcutta. — At Trent, Capt. Charles J. *Gibb*, of the Royal Eng. to Emmeline Favell, second dau. of Augustus Bosanquet esq. of Oadger, Herts.

25. At Redhill, Surrey, Edward George *Turnour* only son of the Hon. Capt. Turnour, R.N. to Emily Jane Baker, both of Brighton.

27. At Paris, Ernest Holm *du Fresnel*, Intendant Militaire, Chev. de la Legion d'Honneur, to Mary Anne Brock and, youngest dau. of the late T. H. Symons, esq. of Mynde Park, Herts. — At Plymouth the Rev. John Wm. *Radcliffe*, only son of the late John Radcliffe, esq. of Kazaleh Sarab, dau. of the late H. B. Strangways, esq. of Stapwick, Som. — At Dublin, Richard J. *Greene*, esq. second son of the Right Hon. Baron Greene, to Louisa-Louisa fourth dau. of the Hon. John Plunket, and granddau. of Lord Plunket. — At Godmanchester the Rev. George *Funder* of Guiseley, Yorkshire, to Meneent-Strangward, dau. of Thomas Rogers, esq. of Westbury. — At Cookham, Berks, William-Henry-Scudamore, only son of the late W. J. Ward esq. of Maidenhead, to Anna, only dau. of Francis Malet Spang, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir F. M. Eden, Bart. — At Great Marlow the Rev. Francis William *Peel*, third son of William Peel, esq. of Broadstone, to Anne Maria eldest dau. of Owen Wethered, esq. of Great Marlow. — At Liverpool, W. *Lawford* esq. third son of J. Lawford esq. of Howlands, near Tottenham, to Jane Susan, youngest dau. of J. Canrove, esq. Liverpool. — At Ripon Yorkshire the Rev. W. H. *Patchett*, Curate of Skipwith, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Farrow, Rector of Upper Hemmsley. — At Walsall the Rev. A. P. *Noble*, Missionary to North India, to Kate dau. of the late Harmerley H. Abing, esq. of Walsall. — At Ferry Fryston, John *Hill*, esq. of Bridge House, Ferrybridge, only son of John Hill, esq. Stanhope place, London, to Elizabeth Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Richardson, Vicar of Ferry Fryston.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD KENSINGTON.

Aug. 10. At Kensington, aged 75, the Right Hon. William Edwardes, second Lord Kensington in the peerage of Ireland (1776).

He was the only child of William first Lord Kensington, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of William Warren, esq. of Longridge, co. Pembroke. His father was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Kensington, in consequence of having succeeded to the estates of the family of Rich, Earls of Warwick and Holland, through his mother Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Robert second Earl of Holland and fifth Earl of Warwick.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Dec. 29, 1801, and was also elected to the seat in Parliament for the borough of Haverfordwest which his father and grandfather had both occupied for the greater part of their lives. His own title to it was undisputed until the election of 1812, when he was returned by 220 votes, 98 being polled by Nathaniel Phillips, esq. At the next election in 1818 he was no longer a candidate. During his presence in Parliament he supported the Whig party, and was an occasional speaker.

Lord Kensington married, Dec. 2, 1797, Dorothy-Patricia, daughter of Richard Thomas, esq. of Haverfordwest; and by that lady, who died Dec. 29, 1843, he had issue eight sons and six daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters survive him. Their names were as follows: 1. the Hon. Edward Henry Edwardes, who died in 1829, in his 31st year; 2. the Hon. Caroline, married in 1825 to the late Henry Handley, esq. of Culverthorpe hall, co. Lincoln, M.P. for the Parts of Kesteven and Holland; 3. William, now Lord Kensington; 4. the Hon. George Warren Edwardes, Colonial Auditor at St. Helena; 5. the Hon. Elizabeth-Georgiana; 6. the Hon. Lucy, who died at Rome in 1819; 7. the Hon. Richard Edwardes, Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt; 8. the Hon. John, who died in 1815; 9. the Hon. Francis, who died in 1811; 10. the Hon. Jane, married in 1832 to Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart.; 11. the Hon. Charles Edwardes; 12. the Hon. Dorothy-Isabella, who died in 1819; 13. the Hon. Adele-Josephine-St. Clair, who died in 1822; and 14. the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Edwardes, born at Rome in 1819, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Curate of Edmundsthorpe, co. Leic.

The present Lord Kensington was born

in Portugal in 1801, and is a Commander in the Royal Navy. He married in 1833 Laura-Jane, fourth daughter of Cutbbert Ellison, esq. of Hepburn, co. Durham, and was left a widower in 1846. He has issue three sons and five daughters.

GENERAL THE HON. ROBERT MEADE.

July 11. In Bryanstone-square, aged 80, the Hon. Robert Meade, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 12th Foot; uncle to the Earl of Clanwilliam.

He was born on the 29th Feb. 1772, the second son of John first Earl of Clanwilliam, by Theodosia, only daughter and heir of Robert Hawkins Macgill, esq. of Gillhall, by Lady Anne Bligh, daughter of John 1st Earl of Darnley.

His first commission was dated on the 7th November, 1787, before he was sixteen years of age, when he became an Ensign in the 1st Foot. He was promoted to Lieutenant in May, 1792, and served in both these ranks at Gibraltar. He obtained a company in the 87th in Sept. 1793, and was employed on the continent. In Oct. 1794, he received a majority in Ward's regiment; in March, 1795, the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; and on the 10th April, 1801, the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 31st Foot. He served in Corfu and in Egypt as Lieut.-Colonel. He became Colonel by brevet April 29, 1802; was employed as Brigadier-General in England for two years, and subsequently in the same capacity in Sicily and Egypt. He attained the rank of Major-General Oct. 25, 1809; and was appointed Commander of the forces in Madeira, from whence he was removed to be second in command at the Cape of Good Hope. He became a Lieut.-General June 4, 1814; was appointed to the command of the 12th regiment of Foot Oct. 9, 1823; and was promoted to the full rank of General Jan. 10, 1837.

General Meade married, on the 20th June, 1808, Anne-Louisa, daughter of the late Sir John Dalling, Bart.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and seven daughters: 1. Robert, who died on the 22nd Jan. 1851; 2. Theodosia, married in 1836 to Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Shafto Adair, Bart.; 3. John Meade, esq. who married in 1846 Elvira, second daughter of Robert Ibbetson, esq.; 4. Louisa, married in 1842 to the Hon. George Liddell, fourth son of Lord Ravensworth; 5. Anne, married in 1833 to David Thurlowe Cunynghame, esq. eldest

son of Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.; 6. Catharine, married in 1836 to Captain Mortimer Ricardo; 7. Adelaide; 8. Caroline; and 9. Edine.

THE HON. RICHARD WATSON, M.P.

July 24. At the Baths of Homburg, near Frankfort, aged 52, the Hon. Richard Watson, M.P. for Peterborough, only surviving brother of Lord Sondes.

He was born on the 6th Jan. 1800, the fourth and youngest son of Lewis-Thomas second Lord Sondes, by Mary-Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Richard Miles, esq. of North Elmham, Norfolk. He formerly held a commission in the 10th Hussars, and served in the Peninsula. He was first introduced as a candidate for the representation of Canterbury in the year 1826, being nominated in his absence by a party of zealous Reformers, as a means of breaking up a system of compromise existing between the leading partizans of Lord Chilton and Mr. S. R. Lushington. On this occasion 107 votes were polled in his name, and, being proposed again at the general election in 1830, he was returned at the head of the poll—

Hon. R. Watson	1334
Lord Fordwich	1101
B. Baring, esq.	731

He was again chosen in 1831 without a contest; and in 1832, when the poll was as follows:

Hon. Richard Watson	834
Viscount Fordwich	802
"Sir" W. Courtenay	375

Being disgusted at the conduct of a portion of the Canterbury electors in supporting the madman called "Tom of Truro," alias Sir William Courtenay, Mr. Watson, at the dissolution of 1835, did not offer himself again as a candidate for that city, nor had he sat in Parliament from that time to the present. At the general election in 1837, he nominated Mr. Rider for the Eastern division of Kent; and he was himself solicited on a recent occasion to become a candidate, which he declined, having engaged himself to the constituency of Peterborough, who returned him a few days before his death, in conjunction with Mr. FitzWilliam, one of their former members.

Although there was then some ambiguity in his political professions, and he received the support of both the Liberal and the Tory party, yet he lent his aid in passing the Reform Bill, and subsequently proved himself a consistent Whig.

"It was not only in his public professions that Mr. Watson was a Liberal and a Reformer—he carried out those principles, in their best and truest sense, in all

the relations of his daily life. The new school, the restored church, and the improved cottages in his own neighbouring villages, testify without any words of ours to the practical bearing of his generous and improving spirit."

He married, Dec. 21, 1839, Lavinia-Jane, daughter of Lord George Quin, and niece to Earl Spencer; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue three sons and one daughter.

His funeral took place at Rockingham, on Saturday the 31st July. The body was borne on a bier from the castle by his tenants and labourers, and met at the churchyard gate by the clergy in their surplices. All unmeaning paraphernalia were dispensed with; there were no mutes, no feathers, or hearse, or coaches, and none but familiar hands assisted at the last sad office; and for this very reason it was one of the most impressive funerals ever witnessed. The mourners were Lord Sondes, Lord George Quin, Sir John Palmer, W. de Capel Brooke, esq. the Hon. G. Miles, G. Palmer, esq. Rev. L. and R. Palmer, T. Palmer, esq. Lord Lyttelton, W. F. Worship, esq. and H. Greaves, esq.

RT. HON. SIR EDW. THORNTON, G.C.B.

July 3. In his 86th year, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B. a member of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council

This gentleman was formerly a Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1798.

He was sent to Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Dec. 10, 1807; was succeeded by Mr. Merry in Nov. 1808—again sent on a special mission in Oct. 1811, and received credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Aug. 5, 1812. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1816, and was succeeded at Stockholm by Lord Strangford in July, 1817. On the 29th of that month he received the like appointment to Portugal, and during the same year he proceeded to the Brazils (then united to that country); his mission was raised to the rank of Ambassador *pro temp.* April 12, 1819 and terminated in March, 1820. On the 7th Aug. 1823, he again proceeded to Portugal in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and remained until Aug. 1824. On the 10th Oct. 1825, he was authorised to accept the dignity of Conde de Cassilhas, which had been conferred upon him by the sovereign of that country. He had been nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1822.

Since his retirement from the diplomatic service he had enjoyed a pension of 1,786*l.* per annum, and resided at Wembury House, near Plymouth.

COUNT ALFRED D'ORSAY.

Aug. 4. At the house of his sister, the Duchesse de Grammont, in Paris, aged 54, Count Alfred D'Orsay.

Count D'Orsay was born in Paris in the year 1798, and was the son of General D'Orsay, who was considered one of the most handsome men in the armies of the empire. When first rising into manhood he visited England; and Lord Byron, under the date of April, 1823, has left on record the circumstance of his having perused a certain MS. diary from the Count's pen, which described his impression of this country at that early age.

A few months before his introduction to Lord Byron Alfred D'Orsay had made the acquaintance of the Blessingtons. He had previously entered the army of France, and was quartered at Valence on the Rhone. The reader of Lady Blessington's *Idler* in Italy will look in vain for any notice of her first casual *rencontre* with the fascinating Lieutenant D'Orsay at Valence, though she does remark the singular coincidence that "Napoleon, when Lieutenant, was quartered in this town." The regimental mess happened to be established in the hotel where Lord Blessington alighted on his way to Italy, on the 15th Nov. 1822, and a chance acquaintanceship having ripened into intimacy, at his Lordship's invitation the Count joined them in their trip southwards. The regiment was just then under orders to march with the Duc d'Angoulême across the Pyrenees, and the young officer had to expect the sarcasms of the uninitiated as to his motives for quitting the service at that particular juncture. He braved the imputation of cowardice, but he could well afford it.

The arrival of the party at Genoa is thus chronicled by Byron, in a letter to Moore, dated April 2, 1823: "Your other allies, whom I have found very agreeable personages, are Milor Blessington and *épouse*, travelling with a very handsome companion in the shape of a French Count (to use Farquhar's phrase in the *Beaux' Stratagem*), who has all the air of a *Cupidon déchainé*, and is one of the few specimens I have seen of our ideal of a Frenchman before the Revolution. * * Miladi seems highly literary. * * Mountjoy * seems very good natured, but is

much tamed since I recollect him in all the glory of gems and snuff-boxes, and uniforms and theatricals, and speeches in our house—I mean of Peers (I must refer you to Pope, * *) and sitting to Stroeling the painter, to be depicted as one of the heroes of Agincourt," &c. &c.

Three days later, in a letter to the Earl of Blessington (which commences with an inquiry after his Lordship's gout), Lord Byron returns to him "the Count's journal, which is a very extraordinary production, and of a most melancholy truth in all that regards high life in England: I know, or knew, personally, most of the personages and societies which he describes; and after reading his remarks have the sensation fresh upon me as if I had seen them yesterday. * * The most singular thing is how he should have penetrated, not the fact, but the mystery, of the English *ennui* at two-and-twenty. I was about the same age when I made the same discovery, in almost precisely the same circles, but I never could have described it so well. *Il faut être Français* to effect this. * * Altogether your friend's Journal is a very formidable production. Alas! our dearly beloved countrymen have only discovered that they are tired, and not that they are tiresome. * * I have read the whole with great attention and instruction—I am too good a patriot to say *pleasure*, at least I won't say so, whatever I may think. * * I beg that you will thank the young philosopher, and make my compliments to Lady B. and her sister."

In subsequent letters to Lord Blessington Byron repeatedly returns to the subject of the Count's English journal. One written on the 6th of April (the very day after that before quoted), to condole with the Earl of Blessington on the death of his only son, thus concludes, "I beg my compliments to Lady Blessington, Miss Power, and to *your Alfred*. I think since his Majesty of the same name there has not been such a learned surveyor of our Saxon society." Again, on the 9th, "I salute the illustrious Chevalier Count D'Orsay, who I hope will continue his *History of His Own Times*. There are some strange coincidences between a part of his remarks and a certain work of mine now in MS. in England (I do not mean the hermetically sealed memoirs, but a continuation of certain cantos of a certain poem), especially in what a man *may* do in London with impunity while he is *à la mode*." And in a letter which Mr. Moore did not print at length, Byron said of D'Orsay, "He seems to have all the qualities requisite to have figured in his brother-in-law's ancestor's *Memoirs*,"—alluding to the famous *Memoirs of Grammont*.

* His Lordship was the second Viscount Mountjoy, and was created Earl of Blessington in 1816.

The Letter DXV. is addressed to Count D'Orsay, (on the 23d April, 1823,) and commences with telling him, "you should be content with writing in your own language, like Grammont, and succeeding in London as nobody has succeeded since the days of Charles the Second and the records of Antonio Hamilton, without deviating into our barbarous language—which you understand and write, however, much better than it deserves. My 'approbation,' as you are pleased to term it, was very sincere, but perhaps not very impartial; for, though I love my country, I do not love my countrymen—at least, such as they now are."

The world will be interested to learn whether this satirical view of English high-life a generation ago is still in existence. However that may be, it is probable that Lord Byron praised it unduly, for the very reason he has just stated,—because he did not love his countrymen.

On the 6th May following we find that D'Orsay had been exercising his skill in portraiture on the noble bard: he is writing to Lady Blessington "I have a request to make to my friend Alfred (since he has not disdained the title), viz. that he would condescend to add a cap to the gentleman in the jacket,—it would complete his costume, and smooth his brow, which is so somewhat too inveterate a likeness of the original, God help me!"

After the intimate intercourse of somewhat less than two months to which these letters belong, Lord and Lady Blessington on the 2nd of June left Genoa, and shortly after Byron went to Greece, and died. He made parting presents to all the party, and to Alfred he sent a ring, which he desired him to keep: "it is too large to wear, but is formed of lava, and so far adapted to the fire of his years and character."

It was finally arranged that D'Orsay was to be a fixture in the Blessington family, by becoming the husband of Lady Harriet Anne Gardiner, his Lordship's only daughter by his first wife. This young and beautiful person was summoned accordingly from school, she was little more than fifteen, and forthwith married to the Count at Genoa on the 4th Dec. 1827, in obedience to her father's mandate. How long it was before a separation ensued we are not aware: Lady Harriet is still living, but the world never hears her name. The tale of Iphigenia is sometimes combined in modern life with other not less painful narratives of classic destiny. Lord Blessington died at Paris in 1829, and the peerage became extinct. His Countess became a star in the literary firmament of England, and Count D'Orsay,

having come into the enjoyment of considerable Irish property from his marriage, resumed in London the career of sportsman, exquisite, artist, and general *arbitrarius elegantiarum*, as all the world knows.

Few men in his position have shown greater accomplishments. His literary compositions were lively and imaginative. His profile portraits of his friends (of which many have been published in lithography) are felicitous and characteristic, and his statuettes are not only graceful but possess greater originality of conception than is evinced by the majority of professional artists. In his general intercourse with society Count D'Orsay was distinguished not merely by true politeness, but by great amiability. He was kind and charitable to his distressed countrymen, and one of the most assiduous supporters of the Société de Bienfaisance.

In England the Count became acquainted with Prince Louis Napoleon, and soon after the arrival of the Prince in France he fixed his own residence in Paris. His name was designated several times for diplomatic office, but it was rumoured and generally believed that the Prince was too dependent upon his personal advice and assistance to spare his society. We are now told (by M. de Girardin in *La Presse*) that "before the 2nd of December nobody made greater or more reiterated efforts for a policy of a different course and of the highest aspirations; after the 2nd of December no man exerted himself more to assuage the stroke of proscription. The President of the Republic had not a more devoted and sincere friend than Count D'Orsay, and it is at a moment when the Prince had attached him to his person by the title and functions of Superintendent of the Beaux Arts that he has lost him for ever." This appointment was announced only a few days before his death.

The Count had been ill for a long time from an affection, it is said, of the spine, which caused intense suffering, but it was only lately that his life was considered in danger. His physicians ordered him to Dieppe, but his health, instead of improving there, became much worse, and on his return to Paris, about three weeks before his death, no hope was entertained of his recovery, disease of the lungs having been added to the original malady.

He had prepared his last resting-place by the side of Marguerite Countess of Blessington, who died at Paris in June, 1849 (see our vol. XXXII p. 202). On a green eminence in the village of Chambourcy, beyond St. Germain-en-Laye, where the rustic churchyard joins the estate of the Grammont family, rises a marble pyramid. In the sepulchral chamber

there is a stone sarcophagus on either side, each surmounted by a white marble tablet; that to the left incloses the remains of Lady Blessington; that to the right has now received the body of the Count D'Orsay. The funeral took place on the 7th August. Among the persons assembled were Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, Count Bouffet de Montauban, Count de Latour du Pin, the Marquis du Prat, M. Emile de Girardin, M. Clesinger the sculptor, M. Charles Laffitte, M. Bixio, M. Alexandre Dumas, jun., Mr. Hughes Ball, and several other English gentlemen. The Duke de Grammont, brother-in-law of Count D'Orsay, being confined to his bed by illness, Count Alfred de Grammont and the Duke de Lesparre, nephews of the deceased, were the chief mourners. No funeral oration was pronounced over the body, but the emotion of the persons present was great, and the sadness of the scene was increased by the appearance of the Duchess de Grammont, sister of the deceased, who, with her husband, had assiduously attended him during his illness. The *Bulletin de Paris* says:—"When the news of the death of Count D'Orsay was communicated to the Prince President, he exclaimed that he had lost 'his best friend.'" The same journal states that the large model of the statue of Napoleon, which Count D'Orsay was making from a small one executed by Mortimer, which was seen at the London Exhibition, was nearly terminated at the time of his death, and that M. Clesinger was formally charged by him to finish his marble statue of the ex-King Jerome.

MARSHAL EXCELMANS.

July 22. In his 77th year, — Excelmans, Marshal of France.

Excelmans was born on the 13th Nov. 1775, at Bar-le-Duc. He joined the army very young, and distinguished himself in the 3d battalion of the Meuse under the orders of General Oudinot in 1799. Shortly afterwards he was attached to the person of Murat as his aide-de-camp, and their intimacy continued almost uninterruptedly until the close of Joachim Murat's adventurous and ill-starred career. At the opening of the campaign of Austerlitz he displayed extraordinary bravery at the affair of Wertingen, previous to the capitulation of Ulm. The Austrians were at dinner in a hamlet in advance of Wertingen when the advance of the French was announced. They sprang on their horses and rallied their men, whose fire checked the advance of the enemy. At this moment Excelmans, then a captain of Dragoons, galloped up; and he dismounted, with 200 Dragoons who had

volunteered, and, dashing forward with their carbines in hand, they cleared the spot of those who occupied it. The French followed the Austrians through the town of Wertingen, and found themselves before a rising ground, with nine Austrian battalions formed into one square, not extended, but close and deep, and with artillery and cavalry on the wings. The gallant Excelmans, without a moment's delay, charged the square, and in the shock had his horse killed under him. Colonel Meaupetit was killed by his side. At length Murat made his appearance with his masses of cavalry, and Lannes with the Grenadiers of Oudinot: 2,000 Austrians, several pieces of cannon, and some flags were captured. Lannes and Murat, who had seen Excelmans actually on the point of the enemy's bayonets, commissioned him to convey to Napoleon the news of the first success obtained, and the flags taken from the enemy. The Emperor received at Donauwirth the young and brilliant officer, promoted him in the Legion of Honour, and delivered to him the insignia in the presence of the whole of the staff, in order to give greater distinction to the first recompense merited in this campaign.

He fought his way to the rank of General of Brigade on the field of Eylau, and shortly afterwards was sent with Murat to Spain, and conveyed the Royal family out of their dominions, not without some difficulty in covering their ignominious retreat. He was taken prisoner shortly afterwards, and detained for three years in England, but was exchanged in 1811, soon enough to serve in the campaign of Russia, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, in Sept. 1812, on the day after the battle of Moscow. In this capacity he served with ability in the campaigns of Saxony and Silesia in the following years; especially distinguishing himself in the campaign of 1814, during which he was placed at the head of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard. He also commanded the second division of cavalry at Waterloo, and, as Napoleon attached the greatest importance to the tact and intelligence, as well as bravery, of those officers whom he especially selected for that arm, a higher compliment could not have been paid to the abilities of General Excelmans. After the loss of the battle he was almost the only officer in command of the scattered legions of France who appears to have retained his judgment and to have done his duty. He marched towards Paris to support the resistance of the capital, and checked the advance of the Prussians by a brilliant skirmish at Versailles, which was the last incident of the war.

During the Restoration, Exelmans was tried on one occasion by court-martial, on suspicion of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with Murat, who was still King of Naples at that time, this charge being only supported by a letter of civility which was seized by the French police in the private papers of Lord Oxford, as he was passing through France. He was subsequently banished from France altogether, without trial, and resided for some time in the Grand Duchy of Nassau. Even after he had permission to return to his native country, and was raised to the dignity of a Peer of France by Louis Philippe, he did not hold the high military appointments or honours to which he was entitled by the length and brilliancy of his services. It remained for the nephew of the Emperor to confer the staff of a Marshal of France on this venerable but vigorous survivor of the Imperial armies; and accordingly the first nomination to this high honour which Louis Napoleon had to bestow was given to General Exelmans. He was appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour by the Prince in August, 1849; and at the crisis of the *coup d'état* on the second and third of December last, Marshal Exelmans was actively engaged in securing to the Government the support of the army.

Exelmans was one of the best of those who followed in the train of Napoleon's fortunes, for he was without inordinate ambition, without ostentation, and without avarice. He was fondly attached to his nearest domestic connexions, and it was impossible to see his tall war beaten form, slightly bent with age, or to watch his resolute countenance, without recognising the stamp of a soldier and a gentleman.

The Marshal Exelmans was proceeding on horseback at ten o'clock at night to the house of the Princess Mathilde at Breteuil, accompanied by his son M. Maurice Exelmans, and servant, when he suddenly fell from his horse, near the bridge of Sèvres. He neither spoke nor showed any sign of consciousness. He breathed his last at two o'clock the next morning.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

July 25. At Paris, in his 69th year, General the Baron Gourgaud, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Gaspard Gourgaud was born at Versailles on Sept. 14, 1783, in the midst of the brilliant career of his maternal uncle, Henri Gourgaud, a comedian who was known at the Théâtre Français by the pseudonyme of Dagazon, and at whose house he was brought up. After having been at the Polytechnic School and at that of Metz, young Gourgaud entered in 1801

the 6th Foot Artillery, and in 1803 became the aide-de-camp of General Fouché, who had discovered his abilities. The battles of the empire succeeded with wonderful rapidity, and at Tabor, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, and, above all, Wagram, Gourgaud gave proofs of an intelligence and courage which gained him the honour of being appointed orderly officer to the Emperor. In that quality he accompanied him to Holland, and returned afterwards to France to secure the defence of the islands of Rhé, Aix, and Oleron, which England had designated as points for landing at. At Dresden, Ostrowno, and Smolensko he behaved with great gallantry, and he contributed to the success of the terrible battle of Moscow. When Napoleon was at the Kremlin, Rostopchin, the Russian general, had, in his despair, placed under that and the neighbouring buildings nearly 300,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder, for the purpose of blowing up the staff, the military household, and the guard of the Emperor. The fire was already set to the match, which was slowly burning, when Gourgaud, without measuring the extent of the danger, rushed into the gulf and succeeded in extinguishing the match, and so saved the Emperor and the principal generals. Another time, at Brienne, on Jan. 29, 1814, Gourgaud was again able to save the Emperor's life. On that occasion a body of Cossacks pressed him closely, and one of them, lance in hand, spurred at Napoleon, and would certainly have transfixed him, had not Gourgaud dashed between, and lodged a ball in the soldier's chin. It was to recompense this act of devotedness that Napoleon, throwing himself into his aide-de-camp's arms, gave him the sword he had worn when he gained his first battle in Italy as General Bonaparte. That sword Gourgaud wore in his turn at the battle of Waterloo.

Gourgaud afterwards accompanied Napoleon to his exile in the island of St. Helena; but his conduct there did not increase his popularity with the Bonapartists; for he gave information to the British government to the effect that the complaints about the Emperor's ill-health, his want of resources, and his ill-treatment by the governor, were not founded in truth. Count Segur, in consequence, branded him with the designation of an English spy; and Gourgaud wrote what he called a refutation of Count Segur's "History of the Russian Campaign," and got into a pamphlet dispute with Sir Walter Scott respecting some of the latter's statements in his "History of Napoleon." With Segur he fought a duel to support his allegations, and with Sir Walter was very near

fighting another. Scott, it will be remembered, showed him up most unmercifully, and made known that, notwithstanding all his professed zeal for Napoleon, there were documents in the English War-Office, written by him at St. Helena, which proved him to have been not one of the most faithful of servants.

During the reign of Louis-Philippe, he was one of his Majesty's aide-de-camps, Colonel of one of the legions of the National Guard of Paris, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

His funeral obsequies were solemnized at St. Louis d'Antin, in the Rue Caumartin, opposite to which he had for a considerable period resided. The corners of the pall were borne by Generals de Loewestein and Lahitte, and two other general officers. It was followed by a crowd of the private friends of the family, by artillery officers (to which arm the deceased General belonged), a deputation of old soldiers of the Empire in the uniform of the period, &c. On both sides of the hearse advanced detachments of artillery, and the fourth company of the second battalion of the National Guard, in which the General, wearing his grand uniform and covered with his decorations, carried a musket, and fought in the ranks, during the terrible insurrection of June, 1848. In the centre of the church stood a magnificent catafalque on which the coffin was placed. The entire church was hung with black, and in alternate compartments were suspended shields with the arms of the deceased surmounted by a baron's coronet, and underneath the names of the battles in which he had fought, from Austerlitz to Waterloo. On the last shield, placed at the extremity of the church, were inscribed the dates—"1815, St. Helena, 1840." The former representing his departure with the fallen Emperor for his place of exile; the latter his departure with the Prince de Joinville to bring home the ashes of his master. The four battalions of the National Guard of the 1st arrondissement were under arms, and with two half battalions of the line, detachments of artillery, and the general officers abovementioned, accompanied the body to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The clergy, the sisters of charity, and the friends of the deceased occupied 16 mourning coaches, which followed the hearse: but it was remarked that neither at the chapel nor in the *cortége* were any of the military or civil household of the President of the Republic present.

GENERAL A. DE BARDELIN.

May 8. At Nice, in his 85th year, General Auguste de Bardelin.

He was a native of Aix, in Provence, born of a noble family. At the age of 16 he was appointed of the Garde-du-Corps of Louis XVI., and was on duty at Versailles on the memorable 6th Oct. 1789, when that royal palace was assailed in the dead of night by the insurrectionary mob of Paris, and the unhappy King and Queen were defended from instant assassination through the heroic sacrifice of life by many gentlemen of their body guard. M. de Bardelin accompanied the French princes in their exile, first emigrating into Italy, afterwards into Germany and Belgium, lastly to England, where he settled at Norwich. In this city he resided for about twenty-two years, supporting himself by teaching the French and Italian languages. In 1814 he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Paris; and immediately had the honour of receiving the Cross of St. Louis (*cordon rouge*) together with an appointment as one of the "officiers supérieurs" in the Garde-du-Corps.

Between the years 1815 and 1816 the Chevalier married Miss Sutton, an amiable lady, well known to Roman Catholic families of distinction in Norfolk and Suffolk, and by whom he had one child, a daughter, who is the wife of the Baron de Fabry, of Aix, in Provence. He resided at Paris till 1848, when, the Republic being proclaimed, he went to his native province; and during the last winter sojourned at Nice. His greatest pleasure was to talk of, what he called with lively emotion the best period of his life—the period of his residence in Norwich.

ADM. SIR JOHN W. LORING, K.C.B.

July 29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 78, Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Admiral of the Blue, of Peartree House, near Southampton.

This officer was born in America on the 13th Oct. 1775, being a son of Joshua Loring, esq. permanent High-Sheriff of the province of Massachusetts, previously to the war of independence, and grandson of Commodore Loring, who commanded on the lakes of Canada. His name was borne on the books of the Salisbury 50 from the 24th April 1783, and in June 1789 he embarked on board that ship, then bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Milbanke at Newfoundland. He was afterwards midshipman in the Alcide 74, Romney 50, Orestes 18, Conflagration fire-vessel, and Victory 100, the flag-ship of Lord Hood. At the occupation of Toulon he served as a volunteer in Fort Mulgrave, and there received a severe wound from a musket-ball just below the knee. He again, when he had not recovered from his lameness, served as a volunteer at the

reduction of Bastia, and on the surrender of that place was appointed to a Lieutenancy in *La Flèche* 16. Having been transferred, at the request of Sir Hyde Parker, to his flag-ship the *St. George* 98, he shared in Hotham's actions of the 14th March and 13th July 1795. In 1796 he accompanied the same Admiral into the *Britannia* 50, and again rejoined him in the *Queen* 98.

In June 1798 Lieut. Loring was appointed to the acting-command of the *Rattler* 16, in which he co-operated in superintending the evacuation of the Caymanes islands near St. Domingo; and in the following September was removed to the *Lark* 18, a vessel superior to any other of her class on that station, and in which he captured eight privateers and twenty-seven merchant vessels. In April 1801 Lord Hugh Seymour the Commander-in-chief appointed him to the *Abergavenny* of 54, and in Oct. following to the *Syren* of 32 guns. His intrepidity in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the latter ship induced the Lords of the Admiralty to confirm him in Post-rank by a commission ante-dated to the 28th April 1802, the day prior to the general promotion which had taken place in honour of the peace. The *Syren* was paid off in the following October.

On the 14th Sept. 1803 Capt. Loring was appointed to the *Utrecht* 74, the flag-ship in the Downs; on the 5th Jan. 1805 to the *Aurora* 28, in which he made a voyage to Bermuda and back; and on the 13th Nov. in the same year to the *Niobe* 40. The last was an active cruiser. In a dark night of March 1806 her boats (commanded by the present Rear-Adm. Barrington Reynolds) pursued and took silent possession of *La Nérarque* of 16 guns, then sailing in company with three large frigates, on the 20th Oct. 1810 she captured *l'Hirondelle* privateer of 4 guns; and in the next month, in company with the *Diana* 38, she drove under the batteries of La Hogue two 40 gun French frigates *l'Amazone* and *l'Elze*, in which place the latter was ultimately burnt. The former made her escape to Havre, and whilst the *Niobe* was watching that port, she captured on the 11th March 1811 the *Loup Marin* privateer of 16 guns. Towards the close of the same month, the *Amazone*, which had slipped from Havre in the night, was forced on shore near Cape Barfleur by the squadron under Capt. James Macnamara, the *Niobe* with much judgment having led an attack which ended in the self-destruction of the French ship.

From March to Oct. 1816 Capt. Loring was superintendent of the Ordinary at GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.

Sheerness. On the 4th Nov. 1819 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval College, which office he held until he attained his flag, Jan. 10, 1837. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1846, and to that of Admiral on the 1st July last. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath June 4, 1819, a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order April 30, 1837, and a Knight Commander of the Bath July 4, 1840.

He married July 18, 1804, Anna, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Patton, then a Lord of the Admiralty; and by that lady he had three sons and three daughters. The second son, William, is a Commander R.N.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. DOWNMAN, K.C.H.

Aug. 11. At Woolwich, aged 79, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Downman, Knt., C.B. and K.C.H. Colonel-commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Commander of Woolwich garrison.

He was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, in 1773, and was the eldest son of Colonel Francis Downman, of the Royal Artillery, by a daughter of Thomas Day, esq. of Poutefract. His first commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery bore date the 24th April, 1793. He served in Flanders in 1793-4, in the actions of Cateau, Lannoy, and Ronbaix, in which last he was taken prisoner, and after being exchanged in 1795, served for three or four years in the West Indies. He commanded a troop of Horse Artillery in the Corunna campaign, and served in the Peninsula up to 1813, during which time he occupied a conspicuous and active position in several engagements. Among these were the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the cavalry affairs at Sabagun and Benavente, besides minor engagements. For these he received the gold and silver war medals with three clasps.

He attained the rank of Colonel in the army and in the Artillery in 1825; that of Major-General in 1837; and that of Lieut.-General in 1846, and in the same year was appointed Colonel-commandant of the Royal Artillery. He was aide-de-camp for that force to King George IV. and afterwards to King William IV.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831. He was dubbed a Knight Bachelor on the 13th Sept. in the latter year.

He married, first, in 1804, the second daughter of William Holmes, esq. of Kent; and, secondly, the only daughter of John Marsh, esq. of Brighton.

Sir Thomas Downman's body was, on Saturday, the 14th August, removed for interment to Town Mall, near Maidstone, attended by Mr. Downman and Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, his son and son-in-law, and several other private friends; as well as the principal officers of the garrison.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVID SCOTT, K.T.S.

At Beirydon House, N.B. aged 78, David Scott, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral R.N., K.T.S.

This gallant veteran entered the service in May 1793, as a volunteer on board the *Goelan* 74, in the West Indies, where he served on shore at the reduction of St. Domingo, and was severely wounded in the head at Tiburon. On his return to England, in Sept. 1794, he was transferred as master's mate to the *Dardalus* 32, commanded by the late Sir Thomas Williams, with whom he continued in the *Unicorn* 32, and *Endymion* 40, and in the latter performed the duties of Lieutenant in an action fought on the 13th Oct. 1797, with the *Brutus* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bloya, one of the ships of the fleet recently defeated off Camperdown.

On the 4th March, 1800, he was made Lieutenant into the *Ariadne* 20, and on the 4th June following he was appointed to the *Arethusa* 18. In June 1803 he was transferred as senior Lieutenant to the *Circe* 28, which was wrecked in the North Sea in November following. At the court martial which ensued he received several offers of employment; but, being invalided from ague, he was placed in the *Sea Fencibles*, at Cardigan, for the recovery of his health. On the 9th Oct. 1804, he was appointed to the *Bellerophon* 74, in which he fought at Trafalgar, and received a severe contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of the sense of hearing, and reduced him to the necessity of invaliding in April, 1806.

On the 3rd Oct. 1807, he was made first of the *Bedford* 74, which escorted the Royal Family of Portugal in its flight to the Brazils; and he was the first British subject upon whom the order of the Tower and Sword, which he received for this service, was conferred.

Whilst cruising on the Brazilian coast he nearly lost one of his legs by the strap of a leading block giving way. The result was, that, although he had been promised by the Admiral the first promotion that should become vacant, he was obliged to return home. Though only a passenger on this voyage he was intrusted with the despatches both of the Commander-in-

Chief, Sir Sidney Smith, and of the British Ambassador, Lord Strangford.

In 1809 Mr. Scott was appointed to the *Clyde* 38; and during the Walcheren expedition, the same year, he was flag-Lieutenant to Sir Richard Strachan in the *Venerable* 74, and afterwards in the *Pallas* 32, had the sole charge of getting the transports into the Scheldt. On the fall of Flushing he became First Lieutenant to the same officer in the *St. Domingo* 74. On the 2nd Aug 1811, he was made Commander into the *Morgiana* 18, and during the three following years he was chiefly employed in affording protection to the trade on the coast of North America. In this vessel, when pursuing the *Enterprise*, an American, he was suddenly overtaken by a thunder storm, which shattered his mainmast, and destroyed the sight of several of his crew. Captain Scott was himself struck down, and remained insensible for more than an hour. He felt the effects of this shock until the day of his death.

He was posted, Oct. 22, 1814, into the *Centurion* 50, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Edw. Griffith, at Halifax, and returned thence in April 1815. He accepted the retired rank of Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Haladay, esq., and, secondly, Anne, daughter of James Gibbon, esq., and had issue.—*Abridged from O'Byrne's Naval Biography.*

CAPT. A. G. STIRLING, R.N.

April 21. At Craigharnet Place, co. Stirling, Alexander Garthshore Stirling, esq., of Craigharnet, retired Commander R.N.

He entered the service in 1790 on board the *Assistance*, Capt. Lord Cranstoun; was afterwards, in the latter part of 1791, in the *Vengeance* 74 and *Hind* 28, and from Feb. 1793 to Jan. 1796 again with Lord Cranstoun in the *Raisonné* 64 and *Bellerophon* 74. During that period he witnessed the brilliant repulse by Vice-Admiral Cornwallis's fleet, to which the *Bellerophon* belonged, of a French fleet four times superior in force, on the 16th and 17th June, 1795. He afterwards served for nine months in the *Venerable* 74, the flag-ship of Lord Duncan; and was made Lieutenant Oct. 14, 1796, into the *Espiègle* 16, Capt. James Boorder. He next cruised for about two years, from 1797 to 1799, in the *Endymion* 40; and for a short time, in 1801, was employed in the *Berschermer* 54.

His service on full pay did not exceed ten years. He was placed on the Junior list of Retired Commanders, Nov. 26, 1830, and on the Senior, Feb. 1, 1838.

THOMAS GISBORNE, Esq.

July 20. At Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 58, Thomas Gisborne, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county; formerly M.P. for Nottingham.

Mr. Gisborne was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, a Prebendary of Durham (a memoir of whom will be found in our Magazine for June, 1846), by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, co. Leicester.

Although the heir to a good estate in Derbyshire, Mr. Gisborne was also interested in the business of a Manchester house, dealing principally in lime; while the part which he took in politics, local and general, from an early period of his life; was keen, vigorous, and bustling. He was first returned to Parliament, in 1830, for Stafford, which he represented in the Parliaments of that and the following year, during the heat of the Reform debates, in which he frequently took part. In the first reformed Parliament he sat for the Northern Division of Derbyshire, after a contest which was decided by the following numbers:—

Lord Cavendish . . .	3388
Thomas Gisborne, esq. .	2385
Sir George Sitwell, Bart.	1183

He was re-chosen in 1835, and he voted with Mr. Ward on his famous motion on the subject of the Irish Church, which split up the Grey Government. The dissolution of 1837 threw him out of Parliament. In 1839 he contested Carlisle with Colonel Bruen, upon the vacancy created by Mr. Justice Maule being raised to the bench. He was beaten at the poll (167 to 164), but was seated upon petition. At the general election of 1841 he stood for South Leicestershire, where, however, he was unsuccessful—

Henry Halford, esq. . .	2638
Charles Wm. Packe, esq.	2622
Thomas Gisborne, esq. .	1213
Colonel E. Cheney . . .	1196

and he remained in private life until April, 1843, when he was elected by the town of Nottingham, polling 1839 votes, and Mr. John Walter junior 1728. In the Anti-Corn-law struggle, then raging, Mr. Gisborne took a leading and a vigorous part. He was a prominent member of the League, joined freely in the discussions in the house, and was one of the most popular of the less prominent speakers at the great Free-trade gatherings in Drury-lane. Since the dissolution in 1847, Mr. Gisborne has not been a member of the House of Commons. To within the last ten days of his life he had been a candidate for Nottingham; but gradually increasing illness

compelled the withdrawal of his name. He was suffering from disease of the heart, and he ultimately sunk beneath it.

Mr. Gisborne "was a Whig, and a good deal more. He possessed strong political convictions, and had a peculiarly racy and clear-headed way of expressing them. His career in Parliament was broken and disjointed; but, when a member of the house, he always possessed its ear, and he sat and voted with the Radical party. At different periods of his life Mr. Gisborne expressed himself strongly in favour of the abolition of the payment of church-rates by Dissenters. This, indeed, was one of the points on which he most frequently insisted. He also avowed his strong predilection for the ballot, and advocated a large extension of the suffrage. Upon the currency question his views were similar to those of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whose currency reform scheme he was an efficient advocate, and he was always an enthusiastic Free-trader. To some extent he belonged to Mr. Hume's economic school, and his views were always distinctly defined, and boldly avowed. As a speaker he was shrewd, logical, and to the point. He possessed a downright common-sense style of thoroughly Saxon diction, and was fond of seasoning it with an occasional quaint and pithy joke. However much, in some respects, his political and economic views might differ from those of the more moderate Liberal party, his public honesty was never stained and never doubted."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. Gisborne was twice married; first, to Elizabeth-Fysche, daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Ickwell House, co. Bedford, and sister to the late Charles Fysche Palmer, esq. M.P. for Reading. This lady died on the 20th June 1823, leaving three sons and one daughter: Thomas-Guy, Henry-Fysche, Thomas-Bowdler, and Elizabeth-Maria. The third son was Rector of Yoxall, and died on the 3rd Dec. last, aged 33. The eldest was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Totnes in April 1840. Mr. Gisborne married secondly, in 1826, Susan, widow of the late Francis Dukinfield Astley, esq. of Dukinfield, co. Chester; by whom he had no issue.

J. N. FAZAKERLEY, Esq.

July 16. At his seat, Burwood Park, Surrey, in his 66th year, John Nicholas Fazakerley, esq. formerly M.P. for Lincoln, for Great Grimsby, and for Peterborough.

This gentleman was descended from a very ancient Lancashire family, but was himself seated at Stodley, near Bampton,

in Devonshire (which he purchased in 1819), and subsequently at Burwood Park in Surrey.

He was a decided Whig in politics; and was first returned to Parliament in 1812 for the city of Lincoln, in conjunction with Sir H. Sullivan, Bart. without a contest. In 1818 he was elected for the borough of East Grimsby, after a contest which terminated as follows.

J. N. Fazakerley, esq.	230
Charles Tennyson, esq.	213
John Peter Grant, esq.	195

In 1820 he was elected for Tavistock (without a contest) in conjunction with Mr. John Peter Grant, but resigned immediately after (in May) in order to provide a seat for Lord Ebrington (the present Earl Fortescue). We believe he did not afterwards sit in that parliament, but at the general election of 1826 he was again a candidate for the city of Lincoln, and was returned at the head of the poll:

J. N. Fazakerley, esq.	806
C. D. W. Sibthorp, esq.	797
T. G. Corbett, esq.	612

At the general election of 1830 we do not find him appearing as a candidate; but in the December of that year he was chosen for Peterborough, on the resignation of Viscount Milton (the present Earl FitzWilliam), and he was again returned, in 1831 and 1832, without a contest. In 1835 he was opposed to Mr. Walker Ferrand, but the former members were successful, the poll being, for

J. N. Fazakerley, esq.	412
Sir Robert Heron, Bart.	358
Walker Ferrand, esq.	281

Again, in 1835, Mr. Surtees was even less successful, on the Conservative interest:

J. N. Fazakerley, esq.	311
Sir Robert Heron, Bart.	288
W. E. Surtees, esq.	234

In 1841, when another contest threatened, Mr. Fazakerley retired, and the Hon. G. W. FitzWilliam took his place.

Mr. Fazakerley married, in May, 1822, the Hon. Eleanor Montagu, fifth daughter of Matthew 4th and late Lord Rokeby, and sister to the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; and by that lady, who died July 26, 1847, he has left issue.

THOMAS COLPITTS GRANGER, Esq. Q.C.
Aug 13 At York, aged 50, Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq. Q.C., M.P. for the city of Durham, Recorder of Kingston-upon-Hull, and a Benchler of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Granger was called to the bar June 25, 1830, and to the rank of Queen's Counsel in 18... He was appointed Re-

corder of Hull in 1847, when Mr. Baines vacated that office on becoming a candidate for the representation of the borough. Mr. Granger contested the city of Durham at five elections. In 1835 and 1837 he was unsuccessful, though on the latter occasion by two votes only. In 1841 he obtained a seat without a poll, and in the election of 1847 and in that of 1852 he was re-elected, on both occasions at the head of the poll, the numbers of which were, in 1847.—

Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq.	596
Henry John Spearman, esq.	519
Capt. David Wood	450

In 1852 —

Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq.	571
William Atherton, esq.	510
Lord Adolphus Vane	506

He was a Liberal in politics.

Mr. Granger had been on the Northern circuit at the Durham assizes, and arrived in York on Saturday evening, the 31st of July. Feeling himself unwell, he resolved to remain quiet for a few days, hoping that a relaxation from the excitement of business would be beneficial. He consulted Mr. B. Dodsworth and Dr. Simpson, an experienced physician, but the disease baffled every effort, and on the following Friday morning he breathed his last.

His body was conveyed to London, and deposited in the vaults of the Temple church. He has left a widow and a young family, which is expected to be very shortly augmented.

JOHN DUNCUFT, Esq. M.P.

July 27. At his country-house, Frodsham, Cheshire, after only two days' illness (of summer cholera), John Duncuft, esq. M.P. for Oldham, a magistrate for Lancashire, Cheshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was descended of a family long settled in Oldham; and had from the year 1824 been in business as a share-broker.

Mr. Duncuft first offered himself to the notice of the borough of Oldham at the general election of 1847, when he was returned, to the exclusion of the former member, Mr. Fielden, the numbers being, for

Mr. Wm. Johnson Fox	725
Mr. John Duncuft	694
Mr. John M. Cobbett	624
Mr. John Fielden	612

At the recent election he was returned with Mr. Cobbett, to the exclusion of Mr. Fox, the numbers being—

Mr. John M. Cobbett	957
Mr. John Duncuft	868
Mr. Wm. Johnson Fox	777

His politics were Liberal, but with a Conservative tendency.

His body was interred on Monday, the 2nd August, in a vault under the parish church. The funeral was a public one, the mayor, aldermen, and town council attending in procession.

RENN D. HAMPDEN, ESQ.

May 8. In Barbados, Renn Dickson Hampden, esq. for many years a member of her Majesty's Council in that island, and formerly M.P. for Great Marlow.

He was a candidate for the borough of Lyme Regis at the general election of 1837, but the former member, William Pinney, esq. was returned, by a majority of 121 to 87.

At the general election of 1841 he stood for Great Marlow, and the poll having been declared for

Thomas Peers Williams, esq. .	233
Sir Wm. Robt. Clayton .	170
Renn Hampden, esq. .	169

he petitioned, and obtained the seat, Sir W. R. Clayton being declared unduly elected. He sat for Great Marlow until the dissolution in 1847, but was not again a candidate. His votes in Parliament were with the Conservative party.

REV. EDWARD MURRAY.

July 1. In his 54th year, the Rev. Edward Murray, Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, a Rural Dean, and Chaplain to (his brother) the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

He was born in the Lower Ward of Windsor Castle on the 5th Nov. 1798, and was the fourth son of Lord George Murray, Lord Bishop of St. David's, (second son of George third Duke of Atholl,) by Anne Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Grant, M.P. brother to Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart.

He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1820. In 1823 he was presented by the Earl of Ilchester to the vicarage of Stinsford in Dorsetshire; and in 1831 by the same patron to the rectory of Winterbourn Monkton in the same county. These he held to 1837, when he was collated by the Bishop of London to the vicarage of Northolt in Middlesex.

Mr. Murray was a good Hebrew scholar, and deeply versed in theology. He was the author of "Enoch Restitutus;" of a work on the Apocalypse; and of a compilation of Calvin's Prayers. He had inherited a scientific taste from his father, whose services were employed by government in the management of the telegraph system: and one of his favourite amuse-

ments was that of planning and building yachts, breakwaters, life-boats, &c. He applied the Archimedian screw to the purposes of navigation in the year 1823, and many of his lines are now in use in the Admiralty, and in some of our men of war. He was also a proficient in chess, and being a member of the Chess club, he had the credit of beating France when he played for England, on more occasions than one.

Mr Murray married on the 14th Feb. 1822 Ruperta-Catherine, only child and heir of the late Sir George Wright, Bart. (and representative of the natural daughter of Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, the nephew of King Charles I. and uncle of King George I.); and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Augustus-George-Ernest, Lieut. R.N.; 2. Louisa-Ruperta, married in 1848 to Edward Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall, Oxon, and Roundway Park, Wilts, the representative of the great Bristol benefactor; 3. Charles-Edward Murray, esq. barrister-at-law, who married in 1850 Emily, only child of the late Rev. John Whalley Gostling, Vicar of Egham, Surrey, and 4. Emma Selina.

THE REV. THEYRE T. SMITH, M.A.

We gave a brief notice of this gentleman in the *Obituary* of our July magazine, at p. 97: and are glad to avail ourselves of the following additional particulars which we find in the *English Review*.

"The Rev. Theyre T. Smith was a profound thinker, an humble, amiable, and single-minded man, and particularly well versed, as his University sermons show, in the Unitarian controversy. Originally a Dissenter, he was sent to Glasgow; but reading Hooker, he became satisfied that episcopacy was the more scriptural form of Church government, and left Glasgow for the University of Cambridge. He regretted that he had not gone to Oxford, being an extremely good logician, but having no taste for mathematics. He was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln, and after serving a curacy in Huntingdonshire, and another in Essex, he was appointed by Mr. Benson, assistant preacher at the Temple. There he remained till Mr. Benson resigned the Mastership in 1845, when Lord Lyndhurst appointed him to a small living, Newhaven, from which the present Bishop of Ely removed him to Wymondham, in Norfolk. He filled the office of Hulsean lecturer in 1839 and 1840, and was frequently appointed one of the select preachers at Cambridge.

"His works have had a very limited sale; for his style and manner of thinking

were far from popular. He wanted the power of familiarly illustrating a subject with the pen. He could speak extempore with a force and facility to which few men could attain. At Newhaven he sometimes preached without a manuscript, with pathos so irresistible, that the congregation (far from a refined one) were dissolved in tears. No one ever lived who was more beloved by his friends; and he is universally and deeply lamented by his parishioners at Wymondham. He is still held in grateful remembrance by many of the Templars, to some of whom—especially the sceptical—he was most useful. In one thing he followed the steps of his master, and, while showing no quarter to error, he was most tenderly considerate towards the erring. Mr. Smith was strongly opposed to the peculiar views of Calvin. He was a great metaphysician, and used to think out all his subjects."

THOMAS GRAINGER, Esq. C.E.

July 25. At Stockton-on-Tees, where he had been removed, after suffering severe injuries in a collision on the Leeds and Northern Railway, aged 57, Thomas Grainger, esq. of Craig Park, C.E. He had sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs, besides other severe injuries, and after enduring much suffering with exemplary patience he expired on the fourth day after the accident occurred.

He was born in the parish of Ratho, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh, where his father was a small farmer. He was a pupil of the late Professor Playfair and Dr. Coventry; and commenced his career in Edinburgh as a land-surveyor, having succeeded to the business of the late Mr. John Leslie. The commencement of railways in Scotland opened up a new career for his active and enterprising mind; and to enumerate those with which he was connected in some capacity or another, would be to name most of the lines now constructed in Scotland. He was also engaged upon a number of English lines; and was engineer-in-chief of the Leeds and Northern, on a branch or extension of which he met with the accident which resulted in his death. His greatest work in Scotland was the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; and the largest undertaking with which he was connected in England was the Leeds and Northern line. He was a man of sterling probity and honour; and throughout the stirring period of the railway mania, no one's services was in greater requisition as consulting engineer, arbiter, and parliamentary witness, than those of Mr. Grainger; and the consequence was that he soon realised a handsome fortune from

his professional exertions. In the local affairs of Edinburgh Mr. Grainger always took a warm interest. He was a member of the Improvement Commission, a parliamentary board under whose directions many thousands of pounds were expended on local improvements in the old town of Edinburgh, and rendered special service in connection with the winding-up of the affairs of that body. Mr. Grainger was President of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts for two successive sessions, and added some interesting and valuable papers to its contributions, one of the most important of which was the result of personal observations on the grand undertaking of draining the Great Haarlem Lake. He was also a member of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and took an active interest in the proceedings of both.

In November last Mr. Grainger was proposed for election to the office of Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and, greatly to the regret of all who knew his private worth to be even more remarkable than his professional eminence and disinterested public spirit, another gentleman was elected by a small majority, through the influence of a temporary local ecclesiastical question. Had Mr. Grainger lived there can be no question that he would have been elevated to the civic chair of the Scottish metropolis, when it became vacant.

In addition to the fine estate of Craig Park, near Ratho, Mr. Grainger was owner of extensive iron, mining, and smelting works in Fife. He had been married only a few years, and has left a young family. His death was recognised as a public loss in Edinburgh, where the lord provost and magistrates, with other public bodies, requested to be allowed to attend his remains to the grave. The Royal Society of Arts, of which he had been president, also presented an address to the family, expressive of their sense of his great worth and the loss they sustained in his death.

BARON VON LANGSDORFF.

At Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in his 78th year, the well-known botanist and traveller, Baron George Frederick von Langsdorff.

Baron Langsdorff was a native of Heidelberg, where his father was Chancellor of the University. He received the rudiments of his education at Buchsweiler, and completed his studies at Gottingen, where he took a medical degree, and then accompanied Prince Waldeck to Lisbon in the capacity of physician. The Prince dying, Dr. von Langsdorff returned, through England, to Germany. At the

age of 30 he accompanied Admiral Krusenstern, as botanist to the expedition, in his voyage round the world. While at Kamtschatka he suggested various improvements, in acknowledgment of which the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Anne, the rank of Aide Councillor, and subsequently the appointment of Consul-general at Rio Janeiro, where he resided for some years.

His "*Voyages and Travels to Brazil, the South Sea, Kamtschatka and Japan; with a Voyage to the Aleutian Islands and the North-West Coast of America; and his return by land over the North-East Coast of Asia, through Siberia to Petersburg,*" were published in England, (translated by Anne Plumptre,) in two quarto volumes, 1803 and 1807, and various editions have appeared in German and French.

M. TONY JOHANNOT.

Aug. 4. At Paris, aged 48, M. Tony Johannot, a well-known artist.

He was born at Offenbach, in Hesse Darmstadt, and was remarkable for his scientific information, particularly in botany. He was also an excellent musician. He became first known as a painter by a picture which was in the exhibition of 1831, representing a woman giving a soldier a drink. But it is above all by his steel engravings that he acquired a European reputation. His illustrations of the works of Lord Byron, Walter Scott, Molière, Don Quixote, &c. are universally known. He died in straitened circumstances. His funeral obsequies took place in the presence of MM. H. Monnier, E. Isabey, Diaz, Picot, Roqueplan, Perignon, Decavane, Laridon, Derval, and other artists, friends of the deceased. The funeral cortège proceeded directly to the cemetery of Montmartre, where M. Coquerel, jun. the Protestant clergyman, officiated.

M. CAMILLE BEAUVAIS.

Aged 71, M. Camille Beauvais. At 18 he was at the head of a silk-manufactory at Lyons, and at 20 he employed 2,000 workmen. The Emperor Napoleon presented him to Josephine as a rare example of precocious talent. It was M. Beauvais who first manufactured in France China crape, from a morsel secretly taken from a dress of the Empress; he was the inventor also of many other ingenious modes of weaving silk. M. Beauvais was President of the Tribunal of Prud'hommes at Lyons, at the age of 26. He obtained the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1817. He had retired from business as a manufacturer many years before his death, but

continued to feel great interest for the silk trade, and conceived it would be possible to promote the breed of silk-worms in France to such an extent as to enable her in course of time to dispense with importing the raw material. With this view he solicited and obtained from the government on very advantageous terms the lease of a certain portion of the forest of Sénart, where he formed the silk-breeding establishments, which have been frequently noticed at the meetings of the society founded for the encouragement of this branch of industry.

MR. WILLIAM LENNIE.

July 20 At 23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, aged 73, Mr. William Lennie, teacher of English.

Mr. Lennie engaged in teaching at Edinburgh in 1802, and devoted a long life to the instruction of youth. His elementary books on education have been long and deservedly popular, and his "*Principles of English Grammar*" is a school-book very generally used.

Mr. Lennie has left the following bequests for educational and charitable purposes: To the Edinburgh Blind Asylum, 19*l.* 19*s.* To a school at Craigend, in Perthshire, an endowment of 10*l.* a year, under certain conditions. To the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh the lands of Auchencroch, in Dumfriesshire, for the following purposes. — 1. For founding four bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, of 12*l.* each, to be called "*The Lennie Bursaries.*" The bursaries are given for the purpose of obtaining "*literary education*" only; and, with a view to encourage habits of independence and self-reliance, the bursars are enjoined to repay the amounts received by them as soon as they are able—the sums to be repaid to be distributed in the same way, and for a similar object; and for the purpose of inducing bursars to refund, those who do so are to have the nomination of their successors. 2 For paying one-half of the residue of the rents for the benefit of Trinity Hospital, but not to be limited to burgesses, or their widows, or descendants. And 3. The remaining half of the rents for the benefit of James Gillespie's Hospital. And after the lapse of certain annuities, he has appointed 200*l.* a-year to be also equally divided between Trinity Hospital and Gillespie's Hospital.

MR. J. DENNETT.

July 10. Aged 62, Mr. J. Dennett, Custos of Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Dennett is well known as the inventor of the celebrated rockets called "*Dennett's Rockets,*" which have been

May 31. At Yaxley, Suffolk, aged 67, Captain P. Baylis late of the H.E.I.C.S.

May. At Constantinople in his 83d year, Count Alexander Pissini, for 60 years attached to our embassy. He was the senior dragoman of that city and had taken a part in all the important diplomatic movements of the last half century.

June 2. At West Cowes, aged 47, the Rev. C. J. D'Arcy, the Roman Catholic priest.

June 3. On board the *Sutlej* off St. Helena, aged 24, Gertrude Henrietta, wife of Lieutenant Charles J. H.N., Madras Eng.

June 7. At sea on board the ship *Blenheim*, the wife of Capt. T. D. Martin, late of the 28th regt Bengal N.I.

June 8. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 26, David Stevenson, esq. son of the late David Stevenson, esq. of Rio de Janeiro and Glasgow.

June 9. At Koenigstein Orange River Sovereignty, Major Hogge, one of Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners for settling affairs on the frontier of the Cape of Good Hope. He left England thirteen months previously and lost his life through fever caught by exposure in the rain at a meeting of chiefs in Moshees country. The degree of success which had already attended his labours, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Owen, had given rise to sanguine hopes that the relations between the colony and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country would ere long be arranged.

June 10. In London, in her 29th year, Sarah, second daughter of John Chaplin, esq. of Lexden, near Colchester.

At Loxford rectory, aged 20, Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart. of Newton Hall, Essex, and the Hon. Lady Henniker.

June 11. At the rectory, Great Welnetbam, aged 59, Frances, wife of the Rev. H. G. Phillips.

June 14. At his house, Jock's-lodge, Kinnoull, aged 68, Major John Gardner, late of the 52d foot. He was one of the few remaining heroes of Waterloo, and his dissolution took place on the anniversary at the same hour on which he was carried severely wounded from off the field.

June 21. At Hlanytyth, Cardiganshire, aged 24, Thomas Towler Lotherington, eldest son of the late Thomas Lotherington, esq. of Southborough, Tunbridge Kent.

June 22. At Evershe cottage, near Gatehouse, aged 74, Alexander Mackenzie Shaw, esq. late Captain in the 92nd foot. He served in the Peninsula, and at Corunna was close by Sir John Moore when he received his death wound, and one who assisted at "the grave where our hero was buried."

June 23. Aged 40, Mrs. Sandbach, of Hafod-nnos, Denbighshire.

June 24. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, W. K. Grotton, esq. H.B.M. Vice-Consul, and on the 23d ult. Anne, his wife dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John F. Burgoyne.

June 26. At Bermuda, aged 22, Adelaide-Louisa, wife of Lieut. Twiss, Royal Art.

June 29. At George Town, Demerara, aged 72, Jeffrey Hart Bent, esq. Chief Justice of British Guiana. He held the commission of Judge under four sovereigns, his first appointment to the bench of New South Wales bearing date in 1814. He was subsequently, in succession, Chief Justice of Grenada, of St. Lucia, first Puisne Judge of Trinidad, and for the last sixteen years Chief Justice of British Guiana. He served in the West Indies (with but one leave of absence) for thirty-two years.

At her mother's, Montreal, Canada, Mary, widow of Dr. Calder, of Lachine, second dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Plimsoil, of Plymouth.

At St. Stephen's, near St. Albans, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Henley.

At Cambridge in her 82d year, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. J. D. Turner, of Cambridge.

June 30. At Buntingford, Herts, aged 72, Charles Machlin, esq. surgeon.

Lately. At Sanambertok, Madras Presidency, aged 20, William Robert D'Oyley, esq. H.E.I.C.S. youngest son of the late Capt. D'Oyley, and nephew of the late William Bayley, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees. He was for upwards of two years in the hands of the savages of Murray's Island, Torres Straits, after the murder of his parents and one of his brothers on their voyage from Sydney to India in 1834.

At Tor-grove, near Plymouth, aged 54, Eliza, wife of Capt. George Foot, Royal Art.

At Ishington, aged 71, James Goodbody, esq. formerly of Ely, and an eminent cattle salesman for many years.

Aged 68, John James, esq. for twenty-one years Secondary of the City of London. He relinquished a large practice as a solicitor in the city to take that office. He married early in life the daughter of Alderman Combe, M.P. for London, and Mr. Edwin James, Queen's Counsel, is his eldest son.

At Jamaica, John McLean, esq. in consequence of a fall from his horse, by which his leg was broken. He was the owner of the Providence estate, St. Thomas-in-the-East, and had been resident twenty-nine years in the island.

Thomas Norris, esq. of Howick House, co. Lanc. He has bequeathed £500 to the Cloth Fund at Croxton to be invested and the interest laid out in cloth for the poor of that town, also £500 to the Bury almshouse.

Mrs. Jane Page, formerly of Cambridge. She has bequeathed the sum of £100 each to Addenbrooke's Hospital and the Royal Albert Benevolent Society, and £50 each to the Reading Fund of the mine, to the Female Refuge, London Religious Tract Society and Victoria Asylum.

At Munich, aged 82, the Baron Louis Joseph Prich, for nearly 40 years director of the Italian theatre.

William Smith, esq. of Bristol. He has left £200 to the Aged Pilgrims' Society in London, £100 to the poor members of Ebenezer Chapel, Bristol, and £200 to the Sick Poor Society, Newark-upon-Trent.

At Bruton, aged 62, Mary, wife of James Welch, esq.

Aged 62, Mrs. Williams, widow of the Rev. H. Williams, of Maiden, Surrey.

Aged 67, Dr. Kils Wulfsberg, formerly chief keeper of the archives of Norway, and one of its most eminent historians. He was the founder of the two earliest daily papers in that country—the *Morgenblatt* (Morning Journal) and the *Tidens Tidende* (Times), both of which still exist under its original title, and the other under that of the *Rigstidende* (Journal of the Kingdom).

July 1. At Dundee, aged 104, Mrs. Ann Hunter, relict of Ties. Mylne, esq. of Mylneshiel.

Drowned in the wreck of the *Lichess* of Kent, Ramsgate steamer, aged 51, Mr. John Sard, of London, who, after travelling in foreign climes for many months, perished within a few miles of his native home.

At Barley, Herts, in her 88th year, Mrs. Savill.

At Dublin, William Nugent Shelly, esq. one of the hon. secretaries to the Roman Catholic University.

At Malta, Charles Underwood, esq. M.D. 8th son of the late Rev. Thomas Underwood, Rector of Ross, and Canon of Hereford.

July 2. At Westbourne park-road, Charles MacNaughton, esq.

At Croydon, aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Topham, esq. wine merchant.

July 4. At her son's, Ipswich, in her 68th year, Emily, relict of James Coo, esq. of the King's House, Fleetford.

July 5. At Port, aged 24, Lieut. George Gray, R.N. only son of the late Phipps Berry Gray, esq. R.N. of Glamorgan, co. Longford. His death was caused by the severe hardships he underwent in H.M.S. *Porpoise* on the coast of Africa.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 46, Edw Hawkes, esq late surgeon of the United States Consulate at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, and formerly of Dudley.

July 7 In Addison-road, Kensington, aged 78, Mrs. Susannah London.

July 8 At Hampton, Harriet Vincent, dau of the late E. A. Rudyard, esq formerly in the R.E.I.C.S.

July 10 At Mithurst, aged 30, Dr. A. Gordon, assistant surgeon to the forces.

Aged 77, Miss Mary Pitt of Bromyard.

Aged 68, Henry Streetfield, esq of Chiddingstone, Kent, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county. He was the son and heir of Henry Streetfield, esq who died in 1829, by Elizabeth-Catharine, dau of the Very Rev Newton Ogle, D.D. Dean of Winchester. He married in 1824 Maria, widow of John Pepper, esq of Bigods, Essex, daughter of Magens Dorrien Magens, esq and has left issue.

July 11 Aged 74, Edward Beard, esq of Cadogan-terr.

Comd Joseph Patey, R.N. of Homicknowle, St Budeaux, Cornwall. He was one of a family which has supplied many officers to the Navy, and was younger brother to retired Comd Charles Patey, R.N. He entered the service in 1790 on board the Royal Sovereign 100 the flag-ship of Lord Hood, was in the Lion 64 in her action with four Spanish ships near Carthagena in 1798, and also at her capture of the Guillaume Tell 80 in 1800. He was acting Lieutenant of Le Généreux 74, at the capture of La Diane 42, and the capture of the island of Malta. He was made Lieutenant 1802, and after further active service, being altogether on full pay for twenty-two years, was made Commander 1815. He married in 1803 Miss Grigg, and has left two daughters, a son died when serving under the flag of Sir Charles Ogle, on the North American station.

At Kensington, aged 61, John Pinmer, esq of the Stock Exchange.

In New-place, St John's Wood, in his 80th year, Sir Frederick Bellby Watson, Knt, K.C.H., F.R.S., formerly Master of the Household to their Majesties George IV. William IV. and her present Majesty. He was the son of William Watson, esq formerly "ranger of books" or librarian at the Treasury. He received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth in 1827 on his first appointment to the Household.

July 12 Judith, wife of James Ashley, esq and relict of Majr Charles James, R. Art. Drivers.

At Wandsworth, Mr Thomas R. Fownes, of Chesapeake, g. over.

At Ince, Westmorland, aged 71, Thomas Godwin, esq late of H.E.I.C.S.

At Haverhill, aged 63, Peter Gunning, esq.

Aged 49, Maria, fifth dau of the late Jacob Mocatta esq.

At Berkeley, aged 75, John Hughes B. Morgan, esq.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, aged 74, Henry Muller, esq Lieut. R.N. He entered the service in 1796 on board the Edgar 74, was made Lieutenant 1803, and served for 23 years on full pay.

At Market Drayton, aged 70, Margaretta, relict of Richard Marygold Noveley, esq of Noveley and Market Drayton.

At Halesworth, Suffolk, aged 75, Miss Elizabeth Bevans, niece of the late Sir John Bevans, esq.

At Hastings, aged 14, Mary Elizabeth, dau of Charles Revell esq of Essex College.

At Brighton, aged 79, Jane relict of the Rev Francis Whitcomb Rector of Stanlake, Oxfordsh and Perp. Curate of Lodsworth, Sussex.

July 13 At Edinburgh, Anne, wife of John de Courcy A. Agnew esq, R.N.

Aged 74, Jane, wife of John Carter, esq of Harleford-st, Kensington.

Aged 73, Grace-Edlyn dau of the late Rev Charles Hawtrej, Vicar of Bampton, Ox.

In his 84th year, Edmund Jenney, esq. of Hasketon and Bredfeld, Woodbridge, Suffolk, a

magistrate and deputy lieut of that county. He was the son and heir of Edmund Jenney, esq who died in 1821 at the same age, by Anne, dau of Philip Broke, esq of Nacton.

Jane Martha, wife of the Rev R. H. Lancaster, Rector of Warford, Hants.

Aged 58, John Haddock Lardner, esq of Rye.

At Clapham, Sarah-Purvis, widow of John Gilbert Meymott, esq late of Richmond.

At the Baths of Lucca, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Charles Phipps.

At Ditchingham, Suffolk, aged 72, Elizabeth Still, only surviving dau of J. R. Rackham, esq formerly of Bungay.

Elizabeth wife of Mr Henry Roworth, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar, printer.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Joanna-Anne, relict of Capt Alexander Stewart Assistant Quartermaster-General at Nagasaki, and only dau of the late Capt J. Jackson, Cape of Good Hope.

At South Collingham, Notts, Sarah, wife of T. Smith Woolley, esq.

July 14 At Southampton, Virginia, wife of Lieut.-Gen Arnold, K.H. Royal Engineers.

At Old Brompton, aged 69, Peter Clarke Blount, esq late of Islington.

At Goodwood, Sussex, Marian, eldest dau of the late George Daintrey esq of Petworth.

At Gort, in his 77th year, Dr French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmacdonagh. He was a friar of the Dominican order at Galway, and son of a former Protestant warden.

At Leamington, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Grier, esq late of Handsworth Hall, Staff.

At Frindsbury, near Rochester, Maria, relict of Henry Marsh, esq M.D. of Maidstone, only surviving dau of the late John Button, esq of Suffolk Lodge, Essex.

In Baker-st. aged 71, Martha-Cecilia, widow of Sir Lewis Moeller K.C.H.

At Homme House, Hereford, aged 36, George Washbourne Money Kyrie, esq M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, fifth son of the late Rev Wm Money-Kyrie, of Homme House, Much Marele.

At Glasgow, aged 58, Henrietta, relict of Samuel Brown, esq of Gravel-lane, Southwark, sixth dau of Alexander Murray, esq late of Ingelston, Dumfriesshire.

In Chester-sq. aged six months, the infant son of the Hon Captain Frederick Pelham.

At Hill, near Southampton, aged 50, Samuel Tipper, esq.

July 15 Aged 63, Mary-Anne, relict of Francis Buckingham, esq of Camden-road-villas.

At Wick, Robert Bush, esq formerly of Tracy Park and Bristol, and for many years treasurer of the Gloucestershire Society.

At Norwich, aged 96, Catherine, relict of Rev. Daniel Collyer, of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, and last surviving dau and co-heiress of John Beddingfield esq formerly of Beeston St Lawrence, and Caistor, Norfolk.

At Carlisle, aged 63, Lieut Richard Daubrey Hyde, R.N. youngest son of the late Rev G. Hooton Hyde, Rector of Wareham Dorset. He obtained his commission Dec. 5, 1824, and had since been on half-pay. He held the situation of dockmaster on the Llanymorgan Canal.

In London, Jane Alexandrine, relict of Frederick Albert Lonsworth, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, and niece of the late Baron de Lussan, of Grenada W.I.

At Torquay, aged 27, George Barrow, youngest son of George Lanch, esq of Bristol.

At Lutano-gate, Hyde-park, aged 27, George Augustus Frederick Stewart Mackenzie, esq late Lieut 72d Regt. He was the youngest son of the late Right Hon. F. A. Stewart Mackenzie grandson of the 7th Earl of Galloway, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Frederica widow of Vice Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. K.C.B. and eldest dau and co-heiress of Francis last Lord Seaforth. He married in 1830, Maria-Louisa youngest dau of the late

Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Marriott, of the Madras army, and grandson of the last Lord Seaforth.

At Crediton, aged 87, Mr. John Pascoe, aged 87, for above forty years land-steward to the late Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, esq. and to the present John H. Hippisley, esq. of Shobrooke-park.

At Old Charlton, Kent, Anne, widow of Colonel Skinner, R. Art.

At Barnet, aged 74, Benjamin Smith, esq.

July 16. At Herne Bay, Harriet, wife of George Delmar, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Park-grescent, Portland-pl.

At Twickenham, aged 64, Charles Gray Graves, esq.

Aged 72, Ann, relict of Owen Gray, esq. Capt. of the Doddington Yeomanry.

In Suffolk-st. Pall-mall, Eliza Frances Hamilton, only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Hamilton, of the Imperial Russian Navy, demoiselle d'honneur to her Majesty the Empress of Russia.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 26, Gerald Herbert Jones, esq. youngest son of the late John Jones, esq. of Llanarth-court, Monmouthshire, by Lady Harriet Plunket, dau. of Arthur-James 8th Earl of Fingall, K.P.

At Weymouth, aged 64, retired Commander William Lowcay, R.N. He was in the Ajax 74 in Sir Robert Calder's action and in the battle of Trafalgar. He was made Lieut. 1809 in the Prince of Orange 74, and went the expedition to Walcheren. Having served altogether twenty years on full pay, he accepted the rank of retired Commander in 1847. He married in 1814 Mary-Anne, sister to Capt. John Lawrence, R.N., C.B., and by that lady, who died in 1844, he had two sons and one daughter.

At Florence, Capt. William Thatcher, late Adj. West Halifax Local Militia.

At Blackheath, aged 51, James Thompson, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

At Malton, aged 28, Harriet-Jane, wife of the Rev. James Thompson, incumbent of Bridlington Quay.

Aged 65, John Winter, esq. of Margate.

July 17. In Holles-st. Maria, third dau. of the late Archibald Boyd, of Londonderry, esq.

Ann, wife of James Copland, esq. M.D., F.R.S. of Old Burlington-st.

In South-st. Park lane, Edw. Alexander, youngest son of Henry Wm. Hobhouse, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 71, Charles Hooper, esq. formerly of Lloyds.

The Rev. R. Martin, minister of the Lower Chapel, Heckmondwike, Yorksh. He put a period to his existence by cutting the main artery in his left arm. Unhappy differences in ecclesiastical matters is ascribed as the cause.

At Standen House, Berks, aged 8, Emily, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Penruddocke Mitchell. Her death was caused by the accidental discharge of her brother's gun, on his return from rabbit shooting. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

In Guilford-st. Harriett-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mozley.

At Snow-hill, aged 77, Wm. John Roper, esq. late of Forest-hill, Sydenham.

At Selby, aged 81, the relict of Samuel Staniland, esq. who died three weeks before. The venerable couple had lived happily together for sixty-one years.

At Weymouth, aged 36, T. B. Trowbridge, esq. surgeon.

At Christon Court, near Banwell, the residence of his daughter, aged 61, Charles Wainwright, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

July 18. At Islington, aged 46, Wm. Barton, esq. stockbroker.

Selina, relict of the Rev. H. L. Bayly, of Bally-arthur, co. Wicklow.

At Dover, aged 82, Mary, widow of Capt. Henry Bazely, R.N. who died April 12, 1824. She was his second wife, and previously Miss Ruddle, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

At Norwood, Surrey, aged 75, Anna, relict of

William Clark, esq. of Coventry, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Norman, of that city.

At Aberdeen, aged 20, Alexander Craigmyle, A.M. of Marischall college.

Frances, wife of John Drake, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex, and Mincing-lane.

At Islington, aged 71, Richard Ellis, esq.

At Hastings, aged 39, Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gossip, of Thorparch Hall, co. York.

In Woburn-pl. aged 75, Ann, widow of T. A. Hewson, esq.

At Hinckley, aged 47, C. Sansome Preston, esq.

Aged 11, Isabella, fifth dau. of Edw. Towgood, esq. of Paxton-hill, St. Neot's.

July 19. At Park House, North Berwick, William Brown Constable, esq. of Wallace Craigie, Forfarshire.

At Saltwell Hall, near Gateshead, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Bulmer, esq. and widow of Wm. James, esq. of Deckham Hall, Gateshead.

At Plymouth, aged 53, Joseph Coyne, esq. of Kilbeggan, West Meath.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 78, Mr. George Gadbury, one of the Senior Members of the Grocers' Company.

At Kensington, aged 56, Hugh Herron, esq.

At Stonehouse, Hannah, wife of Walter Reid, esq. late Chief of the Department of H.M. Paymaster-Gen. Devonport.

At Pontonville, aged 32, Miss Charlotte Sargeant, authoress of several popular educational works.

At Beaumaris, Hugh Thomas, esq. formerly a solicitor in London.

At Plymouth, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Woolcombe, esq.

July 20. At Woolwich-common, aged 72, Anna-Elizabeth, relict of Col. John Cockburn, R.A.

At Windsor, aged 89, Hugh Robert Evans, esq. formerly of Ely, solicitor, and lately of Brighton.

At West Clifton, aged 29, Hannah-Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Fuller, esq. of Bedminster.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 83, Simon Little, esq. paymaster R.N.

At Worcester, C. Lyddon, esq. brother-in-law to J. B. Plowman, esq. Wells.

Charlotte, wife of John Meares, esq. of Plas Llanstephan, Carmarthensh. and eldest dau. of Sir John Owen, Bart. M.P. of Orierton, Pemb. She was married in 1819.

At Bath, aged 56, John Trevelyan, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Vicar of Henbury, Glouc. and Nettlecombe, Somerset (second son of Sir John Trevelyan the 4th Bart.) by Charlotte, third dau. of John Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, co. York.

At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Wagner.

Aged 47, Joseph Wass, esq. of The Green, near Matlock.

July 21. At New Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 59, Thomas Beasley, LL.D.

Aged 71, John Beauchamp, esq. of Clay-hill, Tottenham.

Aged 25, Henry Michael, son of the late Capt. John Murray Browne, 75th regt. and nephew of Charlotte Elizabeth.

Aged 36, Joseph, second son of Thomas Burbidge, esq. late town clerk of Leicester.

At Keston, Kent, aged 71, Joseph Clarke, esq. formerly of Lee.

At the residence of her son-in-law Major Farmer, staff-officer of pensioners, Armagh-Unity, relict of James Cunningham, esq. Battransley-lodge, Lymington.

At her son's, Frome Selwood, aged 92, Mrs. Giles.

At Gwailod-y-Garth, Glamorganshire, aged 76, William Meyrick, esq.

At Notting-hill, aged 75, Ann, relict of Major Oakes, of Reading.

At Loughborough, aged 76, Wm. Palmer, esq. for more than fifty years a medical practitioner of

that place, and formerly assistant-surgeon in the Coldstream Guards.

At Waltham, aged 104, Mrs. Payne.

At Plymouth, Honor, relict of John Sampson, esq.

At Manchester, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. W. Wilson, M.A. and eldest dau. of the late Charles Lockhart, esq. of New Hall, Cromarty.

July 22. Aged 73, Rachel, wife of Joseph J. Brandon, esq. of Gloucester-sq. Hyde-park.

At Bath, aged 89, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Robert Lisle, C.B. 10th Lancers.

At Stoke, Staff. Mary-Ann, relict of John Harriner, esq. lately deceased, and eldest sister of Mr. Veysey, of Exeter.

At Catton, near Norwich, aged 69, George Morse, esq.

At Yaxley, aged 62, Mary, widow of John Newton, esq. of Spa-lwick, Hants. and sister of the late William Child, esq.

At his mother's residence, Herne-hill, aged 22, Richard William Pigeon, esq. only son of the late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At Ealing, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Shove, LL.D.

July 23. Aged 48, William Robert Bigg, esq. of Old sq. Lincoln inn.

At Mickleby Parsonage, near Ripon, aged 34, George Francis Harrison, late Capt. 4th Regt. second son of the Rev. J. W. Harrison.

Aged 75, Joseph Hodgson, esq. of Hawcliffe, near South, for upwards of fifty years a surgeon at that place, where he succeeded his uncle Mr. West.

At Brighton, aged 73, George Mallow Hoare, esq. of Morven Lodge, Surrey. He was the third son of Henry Hoare esq. of Mitcham Grove (of the family of bankers in Fleet street), by Lydia Henrietta, dau. and co-heir of Isaac Malorbe, of London, merchant, and was elder brother of the Archdeacon of Winchester. He married Angelina Frances, dau. and co-heir of James Greene, of Turlington, Lanc. and by that lady, who died in 1846, he had a numerous family, of which three sons are survivors.

At the residence of her brother, Manor-street, Cambridge, in the 58th year of her age, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Bellham.

At West Park, Tamerton Foliot, aged 21, John Brown, eldest son of Thomas Hestrick, esq. of Devonport.

July 24. At the Carr, Pawtenstall, Lanc. Jane, youngest dau. of the late Richard Aspinwall, esq.

At Dover, nine days after her marriage, aged 26, Sarah Ann, wife of the Rev. T. Jones, Vicar of St. Margaret's Leicester, and only dau. of Thomas Wood, esq. of Highfields.

At Hammer-smith, aged 69, Henry Roper, esq. of Lloyd's.

July 25. At Southsea, Hants, aged 82, Joseph Cheetham, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper, Woolwich.

At Sherborne, Dorset, aged 67, Henry Spencer, esq. late of Jersey.

July 26. At Winterton, Linc. Lucas Bennett, surgeon late of Barton-on-Humber, formerly of Colchester and Arling.

At Moffat, Dumfriesshire dau. of the late John Buchanan, esq. of Perth.

At Abingdon, Mary-Carruthers, relict of Thomas Dickson, esq. London, and last surviving dau. of the late John Carruthers, esq. of Denbie, Dumf.

Aged 63, Commander Peter Huthy, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1813, and passed his examination in 1814. He afterwards served in the Barmouth war. He was made Lieutenant in 1828, in 1833 was appointed to the West 16, and afterwards served in the Sagphire 28, Vernon 50, Emerald 74, and British in 40. He was made Commander in 1841, and had since been on half pay.

At Nursted Court, Kent, aged 86, William Edmeades, esq.

At Leicester, aged 37, John Goodfield Francis, esq.

Aged 31, Jane-Elizabeth, widow of Henry James Harvey, esq. late of Bath.

At Hackney, aged 72, Edward Sheldon, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street.

July 27. In Albany-st. Regent's-park, Maria, widow of John Barrows, esq.

Aged 63, Erasmus L. Devonald, esq. surgeon, of Great Northfield-st. and Haver-street.

In London. A. Elwood, esq. solicitor, Bungay.

Mr. Thomas Irving, ex-storekeeper of Deptford dockyard. He enjoyed a pension of 550*l.* per ann.

At Barbiv Bank, near Selby, aged 38, the wife of Capt. George Peckitt.

At Whitby, aged 62, Major Yeoman, R.A. He was found dead in his chair, his death occasioned by an overdose of phosgene acid.

July 28. At her father's, Clifton, Annabella, wife of Henry A. Bruce, esq. Duffryn Aberdare, Glam.

At the vicarage, Hatfield, Essex. Henry Gosselt Richard Carmanach, esq. late 50th Regt. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Carmanach of Staines.

At his mother's, Parkstone, Dorset. Henry Leslie, esq. eldest son of the late Lt. George Leslie, R.N.

At the residence of his son, Barnstaple, aged 69, Mr. James Manner, of Southmolton, and alderman of the borough.

At Bristol, aged 36, John-Robert, fourth son of John Payne, esq. late of Swindon.

At Tilchurst, aged 61, Lieut. William Reynolds, R.N. He entered the service in 1804, on board the Amelia frigate, was in the expedition to Copenhagen, at the surrender of Madeira, and in the expedition to Walcheren. He was made Lt. in 1812 into the Modeste 36, from the Hibernia 74, which he afterwards rejoined, was next for four years in the Volage 22, in which he was engaged in the operations at Borneo; and lastly first Lieut. of the Acorn 50.

Accidentally drowned, while bathing in Milford Haven, aged 19, Arthur, son of the late George Walker, esq. of Piccadilly, surgeon.

July 29. Aged 64, William Archer, esq. of Windlesham Hall Surrey.

At Southborough, near Tanbridge Wells, aged 22, Selma-Matilda, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles Arnold.

In Davies-st. aged 76, Sophia, widow of Thomas Chapman, esq. of a chimney.

In Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park, Col. William Garden, C.B. Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and late Quartermaster-General Bengal Army.

At Highfield, near Sheffield. Jane-Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Newman, late of Palanocotta.

At East Loos, Cornwall, aged 90, Margaret, widow of Colonel John Harris Nicolls, R.N. and mother of the late Rear-Adm. John Nicolls, C.B. and Sir Harris Nicolls, G.C.M.G. She was the third and youngest dau. of John Blake, esq. by Anne, third and youngest dau. of the Rev. John John Keagwin, Vicar of Landrake. was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1844.

At the residence of her nephew the Rev. F. F. Statham, of Walworth, aged 61, Miss Mary Ann Statham, formerly of Arnold Grove, Notts.

Accidentally drowned in the Irish Channel, Mr. George Turner, officer on board the Linnet, of Liverpool, the text of the late Capt. George Turner, R.N. Alcock, Northumberland.

At Brighton, aged 52, Henry T. C. Wilkin, esq. artist.

July 30. At Heaslee, Devon, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Josiah Adams, esq. of Borden.

Accidentally drowned, whilst bathing at Weybridge, aged 22, George Gibson, eldest son of George Humphry, esq. of Bathurst Hill, Surrey, and of George Hill, London.

In Keppel-st. aged 58, William Kewell, esq. of the firm of Gregson, Kewell, and Gregson, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. solicitors.

At Milford Lyvington, Hants, the wife of Wm. May, esq. of Romsey.

At Hampstead, aged 34, John, eldest son of the late John Upham, esq. of Bath.

Capt. John Webb, unattached, late of 41st regt.

Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Williams, esq. of Scorrier House and Trevinor, Cornwall, dan. of the late Richard Eales, esq. of Eastdon House near Dawlish.

July 3. At Dover, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Flemming, Hon. E. I. C. Serv. late of Brompton.

David, elder son of the late David Nevill, esq. At Maidon, aged 65, Joseph Pattison, esq. magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Essex, and late of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Chapt, aged 66, John Riste, esq. of the firm of Wheatley, Riste and Wheatley, lace manufacturers. He was a member of the old and new corporations, several times filled the office of mayor, and was an alderman at the time of his death.

At the Palace, Lincoln, Mary, wife of Richard Smith, esq. secretary to the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Torquay, aged 72, Joseph Appollonas Taylor, esq. late of London.

While bathing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 50, Mrs. John Wilson, widow of the celebrated Scottish vocalist.

Aug 1. At Camberwell, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of William B-liter, esq. of Dulwich.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 35, William Thomas Carne, esq. only surviving son of Joseph Carne, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall.

At Brighton, aged 73, Alexander Bruce Denulaton, esq. late of Westthorn, Lanarkshire and formerly of the 1st Royal Dragoons.

At the Rectory, Weston Favell, aged 82, Sarah, widow of Samuel Freeman, esq. formerly of Flood Field, Northamptonshire.

At Enderby, Leic. Mary, wife of George Freer, esq.

At Brighton, aged 18, James Douglas, youngest son of Joseph Douglas Holden, esq.

At Bristol, aged 48, John Howell, esq. formerly of Tirhoot, E. I. and late of Caraga.

At Deal, aged 80, Edward Eggleston, esq.

At Southampton, Caroline, in her 53d year, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. R. F. King, and cousin to the Earl of Kingston.

Aged 32, Thomas Lister Parker, esq. only son of the Rev. John Fleming Parker, of Waddington, co. Lanc. by the Hon. Catharine Lister, aunt to the present Lord Ribblesdale.

At Brighton, Mrs. W. Hux, widow of Major Hen. Willis, Bombay Army.

Aug 2. At Allwood House, near Maldenhead, aged 62, Joseph Clark, esq. many years a magistrate of that borough.

At Barwell, aged 51, Charles Henry Cox, esq. eldest son of the late Anthony Cox, esq. and late of H. M. Customs, St. Lucia. He was one of the Capital Burgesses of the old corporation.

Drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Finghall, Ireland, aged 17, John Annesley, second son of Major Power, 32d Madras Nat. Inf.

At Toulridge Wells, aged 62, Mrs. Rawlings, of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At Plymouth, aged 29, Joseph Whidbey Stuart, esq. C. E. and W. Stuart, esq. superintendent of the Breakwater.

At Brighton, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Gen. Sir James Watson.

Aug 3. At Bath, at the house of her father Rear-Adm. Davies, Marianne, wife of Thomas Charles Bell, esq.

In her 72d year, Agnes, wife of Gen. Pinson Bonham, of Great Warley Place, Essex.

At Calais, in her 64th year, the Hon. William Peregrine Peter Robert Burrell, only surviving brother of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

At Hull, Charles Thicknesse Carne, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. James Carne, D.D. Vicar of Charles, Plymouth.

At Brighton, aged 41, Richard Fawcett, esq. surgeon, of Stratford, Oxfordshire.

At Ipswich, aged 78, Mrs. Harrison.

At West Bromwich, George Ruccliffe, esq. solicitor, one of the Coroners for Staffordshire.

At Brighton, aged 45, Mary Ann, eldest and only

surviving dau. of the late John Spinks, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple.

At Newington, aged 88, Kitty, relict of Jonathan Steele, esq. and aunt to Isaac Steele, esq. of Poole.

Aug 4. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Joan Bird, esq. of Dinas Mowddwy, North Wales.

Aged 54, John Cuddey, esq. of York, for many years a member of the corporation, and an active member of the board of health.

At Taunton, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Little Torrington.

Aged 75, Margaret, relict of John Horst, esq. of Preston Lancashire.

At the rectory, Lower Heyford, Oxfordshire, aged 46, Miss C. Norris, fourth dau. of the late C. T. Norris, esq. of Lambeth.

At Leghorn, Mrs. Shiel, relict of the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel. Her remains will be interred at the family burial-place, at Long Orchard, near Templemore.

At Bushey, Herts. on his birthday, aged 97, Mr. John Smith, formerly a soldier in the British army, and present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1777.

At Vine Hall, Mountfield, Sussex, aged 22, Tilden-Francis, eldest son of Tilden Smith, esq. of Vine Hall, and of the Old Hastings Bank.

At Sharrow Lodge, aged 58, James Sorby, esq. solicitor, Sheffield.

At Kelso, aged 80, Capt. Townsend, of the Gravel House, Coggeshall, Essex.

At Plymouth, aged 78, Mrs. Flower Westropp, widow of Col. Westropp, R. M. and dau. of the late Gen. Hughes.

At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of Alexander Wheller, esq. of Lily-place.

At Davington Priory near Faversham, aged 56, Katharine, wife of Thomas Willement, esq. F.R.S.

Aug 5. At the residence of his son, R. E. P. Brereton, esq. Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 65, Major R. Brereton, late 4th Royal Highlanders.

At Stonehouse, Jonathan Clouter, esq. formerly of H. M. Dockyard, from which he retired on the pension of a senior clerk.

At Balmaditha, Somerset, Frances, wife of the Rev. William Conner, sixth dau. of the late William Thomas Hall, esq. of Maryport.

Aged 34, Emily, relict of John Jeffes, esq. eldest dau. of the late Henry Fox, esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

In the steamship, Devonport, Anna, relict of P. Glinn, esq. of Kewham Point.

At Elvington Cottage, aged 66, John Spence, esq.

At Springhead, Al. upon aged 76, Anne-Christina, only dau. of John Cook, esq.

In Arno's-grove, Sontagite, Middlesex, aged 78, Sarah, widow of John Waker, esq.

Aug 6. At Clifton, Catherine Emma-Eleanor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Hy Barnes, of the Fort, and Grassmore, Herts.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 78, Jane, widow of Ambrose Bowden, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Hon. agne-sur-Mer, Lady Chermide, wife of Sir Robert Chermide, M.D. many years physician to the British Ambassadors at Paris, formerly surgeon to the 10th Royal Hussars, and father of the Rev. R. S. C. Chermide of Wilton. She was the only dau. of Robert Williams, esq. of Cerne Abbas, co. Dorset, by a dau. of Major Blair, of Blair, co. Ayr, and was married in 1821.

In Stratford-grove, aged 84, Miss Lucy Court.

At Southampton, aged 90, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, late of Madras Serv. and formerly of H. M. 84th Regt.

At Carleton, near Pontefract, aged 73, Henry Cockerill Leatham, esq.

At Brighton, the Lady Louisa, wife of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. of Upper Harley-st. and Todenham House, Gloucester, and aunt to the late Earl of Limerick. She was the 5th dau. of Edward Henry 1st Earl of Limerick, by Alice Mary, only dau. and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq. of Cloghan, co. Mayo; and was married in 1825.

At Bath, aged 70, Major Charles Rhys, late of the 53rd Regt.

At Bampton, Oxfordshire, Miss Susan Stackhouse, dau of the late William Stackhouse, esq. of Trebace, Cornwall.

At Hatmersmith, aged 83, Alice, widow of Richard Watts, esq.

At Brighton, aged 38, Eliza, wife of Henry Wheeler, esq. of Wycombe-marsh, Bucks.

Aug 7 In Dorset-sq James Atkinson, esq. late Inspector-general of Hospitals, Bengal Med Serv.

At Brighton, suddenly, aged 72, Mr George Castle, shipbuilder, of the port of London.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 84, Eliza, widow of Michael Dobson, esq. wine-merchant, Gateshead.

At Hampstead, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Greaves, esq. of Stoke Newington and Lloyd's.

In Bloomsbury-place, aged 46, John Charles Hall, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Howroyde Hall, at an advanced age, Lady Mary, relict of Thomas Horton, esq. of Howroyde Hall, and aunt to the Earl of Aberdeen. She was the 4th and youngest dau of George the third Earl of Aberdeen, by Catherine, dau of Oswald Hanson, esq. of Wakefield, and was married in 1789.

Harriet, wife of Capt Lawrence, R.N. Atherton-st. Plymouth.

At Cornhill, aged 65, George Mann, esq.

At Herne Bay, Mary, wife of Turberville Smith, esq. of Great Marlborough-st.

At Maida Hill East, aged 64, Mrs. Esther Spencer.

Aug 8 At Belinont, Innishannon, the seat of her son-in-law, Lieut-Col Frederic Meade, aged 83, Anne-Jane-Margaret, relict of Wm Beaminish, esq. of Beaumont, co. Cork.

At Paris, Emma, eldest dau of Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

At Clevedon, aged 18, Clara, second dau of Lieut-Colonel Augustus Clarke, Madras Army.

Aged 82, John Cleverton, esq. the oldest freeman of the borough of Plymouth, for a great many years elected to its Council of 71, and chairman of the Freeman's Land, Water, and Freeman's Claims Committee. The deceased was clerk and managing partner in the mercantile house of Symons and Co. Briton-side, and Prussian Vice-Consul for upwards of 20 years. He held a principal situation under government to the end of the former war, 1802, as agent for prisoners of war, at M.I. Prison, and received, not only the thanks of the English government, through the Duke of Portland, but also of the French government, by Mr Otto, their ambassador, for his conduct towards the prisoners. It is supposed that the deceased, with the late Edmund Lockyer, esq. and Henry Canning, esq. settled arbitrations in Plymouth and its neighbourhood to the amount of upwards of half a million sterling, exclusive of a great number in which he was chosen sole arbitrator. He was elected one of the councillors in the first election under the Reform Act, and in three consecutive elections following for this borough.

Aged 66, Daniel Cloves, esq. late of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Hampstead, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Francis Palgrave, one of the daughters of Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. of Yarmouth.

Aug 21 At 292, Strand, after a short illness, aged 41, Robert Salmon Ody, the elder and beloved son of Mr John Ody, of the Strand, and Grosvenor-place, Brixton.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
July 31 .	586	289	165	—	1040	532	508	1430
Aug. 7 .	656	299	165	6	1126	598	528	1464
„ 14 .	611	303	171	8	1093	537	556	1465
„ 21 .	606	316	162	—	1084	581	503	1639

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Aug. 20.

Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 7	27 5	19 6	30 3	33 7	31 4

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 3*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 23.			
Mutton.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	4,827	Calves	399
Veal.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	33,760	Pigs	245
Pork.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, Aug. 20.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 3*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
July 26	65	74	61	29.87	fine, cloudy	Aug. 11	58	64	57	29.25	hvy. rn. thndr.
27	66	76	62	.92	slht. shra. fine	12	56	64	57	.40	constant rain
28	66	76	63	30.08	fine, cloudy	13	63	70	55	.55	cloudy, fine
29	66	76	60	.08	do. do.	14	62	71	58	.76	fine, clidy. rain
30	66	72	63	.07	do. do.	15	62	68	56	.71	cloudy, fine
31	67	77	67	.08	do. do.	16	60	65	64	.92	fine, cloudy
A. 1	71	78	65	.01	do. do.	17	62	74	62	.79	do. do. h.r. th. l.
2	68	74	63	29.86	do.	18	64	70	61	.84	do. do.
3	69	69	57	.47	cloudy, rain	19	63	69	61	.89	do. do.
4	63	67	57	.44	do. do.	20	59	64	62	30.04	do. do. rain
5	55	69	60	.44	do. fine, rain	21	63	70	62	.17	do. do.
6	54	65	59	.41	cy. fine, hy. ara.	22	65	74	60	.22	do. do.
7	63	67	57	.33	do. do. do. do.	23	65	69	63	.24	do. do.
8	65	71	58	.40	do. do. do. do.	24	63	72	62	.14	do. do. hy. rn.
9	65	68	56	.51	do. do. do. do.	25	65	72	65	29.92	do. do.
10	65	68	57	.50	f. cy. bl. srs. th.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 233	101	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	286	91 pm.	73	70 pm.
29 232	100½	100½	100½	104½	7	—	110½	—	70	73 pm.
30 234	101	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	94 pm.	71	74 pm.
31 234½	101	100½	100½	105	—	—	287	91 94 pm.	74	71 pm.
2 234	101½	100½	100½	105	7	—	112	—	71	74 pm.
3 233	101½	100½	100½	104½	6½	100	—	91 94 pm.	71	74 pm.
4 234	100½	100½	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	71	74 pm.
5 231	100½	100	100	104½	7	—	286	94 91 pm.	71	74 pm.
6	100½	99½	99½	104	6½	—	—	91 94 pm.	71	74 pm.
7 230	100½	99½	99½	103½	6½	—	284	94 pm.	73	74 pm.
9 231	100½	99½	99½	103½	7	—	—	91 94 pm.	70	73 pm.
10	99½	99½	99½	103½	7	—	281	91 pm.	—	—
11 228	99½	99½	99½	103	6½	—	285	91 pm.	70	73 pm.
12 223	99½	98½	98½	102½	7	—	280	92 89 pm.	69	72 pm.
13 223	100	99½	99½	103	7	—	280	89 88 pm.	69	72 pm.
14 226	100½	99½	99½	103½	6½	—	277	90 87 pm.	—	—
16 226	99½	99½	99½	103	—	—	277	87 pm.	69	72 pm.
17 226	100½	99½	99½	103½	6½	—	277½	88 90 pm.	68	71 pm.
18 225½	100½	99½	99½	103½	7	—	276	88 pm.	72	68 pm.
19 226	100½	99½	99½	103½	7	—	274	87 pm.	68	71 pm.
20 226½	100½	99½	99½	103½	7	—	—	87 90 pm.	71	68 pm.
21 227	100½	99½	99½	103½	—	—	—	86 pm.	—	—
23 227	100½	100	100	104½	7	—	—	86 pm.	68	71 pm.
24 228	100½	100	100	104½	—	99½	—	86 88 pm.	68	71 pm.
25	100½	100	100	104½	7	—	110½	89 pm.	71	68 pm.
26	100½	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	276	—	68	71 pm.
27 230	100½	100½	100½	104½	7	—	—	89 86 pm.	—	—

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, €

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The contents of our present Magazine assume a somewhat different appearance to their ordinary proportions, in consequence of two recent events, to the record of which we have found it necessary to devote so large a space that it has interfered with our usual arrangements. We could not omit that regard to the biography of the Duke of Wellington which it is the business of our Obituary to pay to all the illustrious dead, though amidst the crowds of "Lives" now offered to the public it may appear to be a superfluous work. Notwithstanding the eager swarm of these multitudinous but ephemeral productions, our readers, we are assured, will thankfully accept our comparatively brief, but accurate, summary of Wellington's largely filled career; and if, in some respects, it is still imperfect, it is a subject to which they will gladly permit us to revert.

The other event to which we have alluded is the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which we have reported fully, as required by the importance of the papers produced, though not yet so thoroughly but that we have been obliged to reserve a portion to next month.

In our next Magazine we hope to pay attention to some important topographical and antiquarian works recently published. Among these we are happy to state is the second and concluding Part of the History of North Durham, by the Rev. James Raine, who, at the recent visit of the Archaeologists to Durham, received the felicitations of all who are acquainted with his most valuable work upon its final accomplishment. He has also concurrently given to the world, in quarto, an Historical Account of Auckland Castle, with biographies of the Bishops of Durham, which he has compiled under the auspices of the present Bishop.

In an article of our present Magazine we have described the further service Mr. Raine has rendered to the North of England, in enlarging and enriching the memoirs of his own ancient friend and master in historic lore, the Historian of Durham. We shall take the opportunity of the present page to make one further remark on that important point of Mr. Surtees's literary history,—his contributions to the "Border Minstrelsy" of Sir Walter Scott. We cannot but regard it as a great omission on the part of Mr. Lockhart, that in his later editions of the Life of Scott he has inserted no account of this curious piece of literary history. Indeed, the notice of Mr. Surtees

in that work is altogether insufficient. His name is once mentioned in a letter of Scott to Southey, with the following editorial note: "This amiable gentleman, author of the History of Durham in three volumes folio, one of the most learned as well as interesting works of its class, was an early and dear friend of Scott's," adding the date of his death, and a mention of "The Surtees Club" (a misnomer for the Surtees Society).—Life of Scott, 8vo. edit. 1845, p. 194. Now, this statement, brief as it is, is scarcely correct. Surtees cannot be said to have been an *early* friend of Scott, as they did not correspond until 1806, nor meet until 1809; and they had only seen one another *once* before the date of the letter of Scott to Southey, which should be mentioned to account for the not very affectionate terms of that letter. At a later period Scott would probably have written differently. Mr. Surtees's name occurs once more, in connection with the verses to Sir Cuthbert Sharp, at p. 670. Here he is again termed, by the Editor, Scott's "old and dear friend Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth," a term much more appropriate in 1827 than in 1810. The lines were occasioned by Sir Cuthbert's expression of a hope that Scott had not forgotten the friends he met at Sunderland—

Forget thee? No! my worthy fere,
Forget blithe mirth and gallant cheer?
Death sooner stretch me on my bier:

Forget thee? No.

* * * * *

Forget your kindness found for all room
In what, though large, seemed still a small room,
Forget MY SURTEES in a ball-room?

Forget you? No.

These are two of the five stanzas which Scott threw off on this provocation. The festivity alluded to was the ball which took place on the reception of the Duke of Wellington at Sunderland on the 4th Oct. 1827. In respect to the whole intercourse between these two distinguished men, we may remark, that Scott's letters included in Taylor's Life of Surtees themselves deserve some attention in the standard Life of their writer; but the literary history of "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" demands more of the biographer of Scott than this, for, besides the 21,000 copies which Mr. Lockhart estimates have been printed of that work in England, there are other American and continental editions: and the book has been translated,—of course including Mr. Surtees's contributions, into German, Danish, and Swedish.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
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HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE KAISERS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

THE Counts of Hapsburgh, the Archdukes of Austria, and the Emperors of Germany, are potentates with whom we are all historically acquainted. We are less intimate with them, however, as men; and yet in this respect they are better worth knowing. If they do not look so important, they are infinitely more amusing. There was an idiosyncrasy among them known to no other race. Three at least of the illustrious line submitted to die rather than not eat melons, when their highnesses were suffering from cholera! After that, our King who died of lampreys seems but a poor plagiarist.

Some six centuries and a quarter ago Rhodolph of Hapsburgh, a Swiss cavalier, founded the family. *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*, and there was many an ancestor for Austria to choose from between Adam and Rhodolph. But the latter was the first man at whom pride chose to stop and acknowledge him for a grandsire. By dint of hard fighting with knights in steel and bishops in pontificalibus, and by some as hard dealing as hard fighting, Rhodolph became, as Hamlet says, "spacious in the possession of dirt." He was, in other words, a rich lord of land. His sire was a poor man and a better, but Rhodolph being richer was more respectable; and, whatever the records of creation may have to say to the contrary, the first man, according to Austrian imperialism, was not Adam, but the Count of Hapsburgh.

Though Rhodolph was elected King of the Romans, he was never crowned; and history recognises him as Emperor of Germany only by courtesy. Unlike

most men of his day, he was a reader, and was given to make application of what he read. He astounded all Europe by flinging a bridge of boats over the Rhine, a feat that had not been heard of since the era of the Latins. His ambition, moreover, was of that daring sort that the Bishop of Basle, who had fruitlessly attempted to overcome him, once exclaimed aloud, "Sit fast, great God, or Rhodolph will seize your throne." Rhodolph, however, was a pious man. One of the prettiest of Schiller's ballads narrates the well-known story of his dismounting from his horse, upon meeting a poor priest carrying the host, and of his making priest and host ride, while he humbly led the steed by the bridle. He was the darling of a well-disciplined soldiery. The citizens loved him, yet from them he was accustomed to hear bitter but salutary truths when he passed among them in disguise. This was after he had beaten the Bohemians out of Austria, and when he had become so perfect a legislator that men called him *Lex Animata*, or the living law. Fierce as he was in the field, he was fond of conversing with literary men, and it was his delight to do them honour. He loved his joke too. When about to marry Agnes of Burgundy, the officiating Bishop of Spire offered to kiss the bride. "Hold there," said Rhodolph, "kiss your *Agnus Dei*, bishop; but leave my Agnes to me." We have all heard of the Roman Emperor who announced his approaching death by contemptuously remarking, "I am about to be made a God of!" Rhodolph, more poetically, told of his

coming decease in the phrase, "I am on the way to Spires to visit the Kings, my predecessors." Spires was then the royal burial-place for the ex-elected monarchs of the Romans.

The most striking trait in the character of Rhodolph's son and successor, Albert I. is that relating to the assertion of his independency of the see of Rome. Pope Boniface the Eighth would fain have reduced him to the condition of a viceroy, but Albert exclaimed, "I am King by the choice of the electors, and not by the ratification of the Pope." At this period the number of prince electors was fixed at *seven*, because of the seven-branched candlesticks of the Apocalypse; a most illogical reason! The two immediate successors and sons of Albert, in the Austrian provinces, Frederick and Leopold, were never raised to the dignity of Kings of the Romans. Their rule, like that of their brothers, Albert the lame, and Otho, was greatly troubled by the successful efforts of the Swiss to secure their freedom.

Rhodolph the Fourth (as he chose to call himself), the son of Albert, was the first of his house who assumed the title of Archduke of Austria, in 1359. He was an indefatigable antiquary, and gave welcome to every man who could enlighten him on matters touching his favourite study. Like many of his successors, who loved mysteries as heartily as they did melons, he dabbled in the occult sciences, and was given to hieroglyphics and fanciful devices on his seals. One of these represented a man with five faces, and it admirably typified the political conduct of Austria. He used not to sign his name at the end of his letters, but in place of it subscribed "*Hoc est verum*;" which was not always the case. His defiance of the Pope, who strove to place the papal foot upon Rhodolph's neck, was in right imperial spirit. "In my own dominions," said he, to some very aggressive clergy, "I am pope, archbishop, bishop, archdeacon, and priest!" He, however, saved himself from excommunication by building the cathedral of St. Stephen at Vienna. Under his brothers and successors Albert III. (called "Albert the Astrologer" and "Albert of the Tress") and Leopold II. there was little leisure for anything

but fighting. Both these potentates fell in battle; the first against the Bavarians, the second on the bloody field of Sempach, the pride of free Switzerland. The next Albert called himself "fifth of the name," and was surnamed "the Emperor." As ruin and disgrace had hitherto threatened Austria from the side of Switzerland and Bavaria, so now it was menaced from Bohemia and Turkey. Albert died on an expedition against the latter in 1439. He was home-sick, and swore he would be well could he but look upon the walls of Vienna. He was a respectable monarch compared with his posthumous successor Ladislaus, who died early, after a career of cruel bigotry, and who, on his death-bed, ordered his cherished golden locks to be cut off, in testimony that he had done with vanity. Less celebrated men than he have been as ready to sacrifice at the grave side the dear delights by which they might no longer profit. His successor, Frederick IV. was avaricious. Sigismund, who came after Frederick, was a spendthrift, and he is known as Sigismund the Simple. He was miserably poor, for so great a potentate, but he was singularly careful to improve his mint, and the coins of Sigismund, who owned so few, are distinguished for their beauty and purity.

He was followed by Ernest, son of Leopold who was slain at Sempach. Ernest was surnamed the "Iron," and he had an iron-framed consort in Cymburga of Poland. This lady brought into the Austrian family the thick lips which to this day form a characteristic feature in the imperial physiognomy. Cymburga cracked her nuts with her fingers, and when she trained her fruit trees, she hammered the nails into the wall with her clenched knuckles! Ernest and Cymburga must have been a terrible couple! Their son Frederick commenced the succession of Emperors of Germany of the house of Austria, which continued uninterruptedly until the period of Charles VI. father of Maria Theresa. He came to the crown in 1424. The annals of his long and troubled reign I do not pretend to narrate. An incident connected with one of his journeys into Italy may, however, be worth mentioning. He entered Viterbo on a processional visit to the Pope. As he

passed along, some young men seized with iron hooks, from above, the cloth of gold under which he rode, and, struggling for the prize, tore it in pieces. The tumult which ensued was so great that Frederick and his court had to fight their way through the mob to the palace destined for the Emperor's residence. After contending with all the then great powers of Europe, he was stricken with disease, and submitted to amputation of the leg, in order to get rid of a cancerous affection. He was near upon four-score years of age, but was doing well after the operation, when he ordered some melons. It was represented to him that they might bring on a dysentery which would probably be fatal. One Austrian Archduke had already died through over-indulgence in them at an unfitting season. Frederick reflected that he would probably die, at all events, and that he had already reigned longer than any Emperor since the days of Augustus—namely

fifty-three years. "I *will* have melons," said he "betide what may!" He eat unsparingly, and death followed swiftly upon the banquet.

Frederick was a believer in the transmutation of metals, and he expended much gold in his endeavours to make a little. He read the stars, or fancied he could read them, but this fancy was common to many great and even enlightened men, not only of his contemporaries, but of succeeding ages. Frederick's age was one to believe anything. This Emperor had a device of his own. it figured on every building, flaunted on every banner, was to be read on every imperial book, and was stamped on every spoon in the palace. The device was "A.E.I.O.U." and before it all men did homage as before a mystery which had much significance, if it could only be discovered. When the Emperor allowed his sphynx to speak, the vowels were found to be but a bit of laborious trifling, and some ingenuity, e.g.,

A^{ustria}
lies
ustria

Est
ritreath
ver

I^{mp}
et
perial

O^{ria}
esterreich
ver

U^{er}
atherrhen
inverse

Frederick would neither drink wine himself, nor even allow his wife to do so, although physicians said that without it she was not likely to achieve the honours of maternity. She did abstain, and proved the physicians in error. She became the mother of Maximilian—a name which the imperial father compounded out of Fabius Maximus and Paulus Aemilius. The bearer of it drank wine enough for his own share to compensate for the abstinence of his parents. The citizens of Ulm once reproached him for being, in consequence of his wine-bibbing, unfit for public business the next day, whereupon one fine morning, after a terrific debauch, he ascended to the summit of the cathedral, and standing on one leg upon the parapet he balanced a large wheel on the foot of the other leg stretched over the admiring people below. These confessed that wine had not, as yet, affected the nerves of stout Maximilian.

The Emperor Maximilian, as Emperor, possessed but little real power; perhaps it was for this reason that he entertained serious hopes of being

elected Pope! This is no fable. He actually mortgaged the arch-ducal mantle of Austria to the Fuggers of Augsburg, in order to bribe the cardinals, and he wrote to his daughter Margaret that he expected to "succeed to the papacy, and become a priest, and afterwards a saint, that you may be bound to worship me; of which I shall be very proud!" In 1519 Maximilian fell ill at Wels; he immediately ordered some melons, devoured them in spite of all counsel to the contrary, and was prostrate with dysentery directly after. He then had his hair cut off, his teeth extracted, broken, and burnt in the chapel court; he changed his linen, ordered his body after death to be put in a sack filled with quick lime, and he straightway died, smilingly reproaching those who stood around him weeping. He had been called "the dumb prince," until he was ten years old, because up to that age he was unable to articulate, but after that time few men excelled him in expression, or in knowledge of language. Maximilian was extremely delicate on one point. he could not,

like the Kings of France, change his shirt in public. His delicacy was shared, to her detriment, by his first wife, Mary of Burgundy, who died in consequence of over modesty in concealing an injury in the thigh, caused by a fall from her horse. His second wife, Bianca of Milan (whom Maximilian the Moneyless married for her dowry), was by no means so refined. Like the lady in Young's *Satires*, she was not afraid to call things by their broadest names; and she died of an indigestion brought on by eating too voraciously of snails! They were of the large and lively sort still reared for the market near Ulm. If my readers should feel sick at the thought, let them remember their youthful days and "periwinkles," and then they will be gentle in their strictures.

There is little to tell that is not already known of Maximilian's renowned son Charles V. One of the most pleasing traits in his unstable character is found in his remark when he was standing before the tomb of Luther, and he was asked to dishonour the ashes of the great Reformer:—"I war not with the dead. Let his body rest in peace. His soul is before his Judge!" When weary of greatness, he retired to the monastery of St. Just to make puppets that would not always dance, and time-pieces that would not uniformly go. In his solitude and humility he was waited on by *twelve* domestics. He often complained of the hardness of adversity; a complaint which, to compare small things with great, reminds me of the lachrymose speech of Sir Francis Burdett, who, having fallen into pecuniary embarrassment in consequence of election expenses, bewailed, with tears in his honest eyes, the misery of being reduced to a single carriage and a pair of horses!

When the dominions of Charles were divided, Austria and the imperial crown fell to his brother Ferdinand I., a man who compassed the murder of Martinuzzi that he might oppress Hungary, and who rendered the elective crown of Bohemia *hereditary* in his family, without consulting the feelings of the Bohemians. A better fame attaches to him as having established the great fact that papal coronation was unnecessary to render valid the possession of the imperial crown. "Obsequium,"

and not the stereotyped "obedientia," was henceforth the tribute to be paid by Austria to Rome. He was the pupil of Erasmus, and, like his great master, he could recognise the errors of popery, without thereby feeling any the more warmly in behalf of the Reformation. He had almost banished his son Maximilian from his country for daring to retain a Lutheran preacher in his service, and he was by no means indisposed to force upon the Reformers his conviction of the naughtiness of the Reformation by having Protestants publicly whipped through the streets! The obstinate fellows remained unconvinced in spite of the weight and smartness of the argument. The Reformers hailed the accession of Maximilian with joy, and indeed they found in him an equitable master. He was emphatically a gentleman; and it is said that he never purchased an article of jewellery for his own adornment. The Reformers looked for halcyon days through him, but he left the education of his children to his bigoted wife Mary of Spain; and when she, as a widow, saw her fiery son Rhodolph Emperor, she thanked God for *that*, and, repairing to her native country, blessed heaven further that she was again in a kingdom where no heretic could remain and live. The son ruled as the mother had taught him, and his Protestant subjects passed through an ordeal of fire and blood. He brought the kingdoms over which he reigned and the empire wherein he governed to the very brink of ruin, and died, as he deserved, crownless and abhorred. And yet, apart from questions of religion, Rhodolph, besides being accomplished in all abstruse sciences and modern acquirements, besides being grave with Tycho Brahe and merry with a professional jester, was the gayest and most gallant of gentlemen. He was so fond of horses that his ministers were often compelled to disguise themselves as grooms that they might obtain access to the permanent refuge he had taken in his stables; and there, by the side of rack and manger, more weighty questions were discussed than have ever troubled the Duke of Parma and Thomas Ward, stud-groom to the Duke and Regent of the duchy.

The succeeding reigns of Matthias and Ferdinand II. were almost exclu-

sively occupied by wars. It was the age of Wallenstein, of Tilly, and Gustavus, and the Reformation in Germany had well nigh been suffocated in blood. Ferdinand is famous for the number of Protestants he destroyed, and for the multitude of monks whom he pensioned; for "reformed" churches which he burned, and for the innumerable convents which he built. And yet, despite all he did for Rome, a single agent of that power foiled his most ardent desires, and when this took place he exclaimed with a groan, "A Capuchin friar has disarmed me with his rosary, and covered six electoral caps with his cowl." His favourite (and second) son Leopold was a singular character. Men called him "the Angel." His prayers were believed to have an intercessory power. He was fond of rearing beautiful plants, but he refrained from smelling them, on a principle of mortification, holding that such abstinence would be accounted to him for righteousness. The eldest son succeeded to the empire, and healed many of the wounds inflicted by his father. Ferdinand III reconciled Protestants with Catholics, but Pope Innocent refused to ratify the peace. Ferdinand was weak of constitution, and his death was caused by a singular accident. As he lay indisposed in a room of his palace, a fire broke out in the apartment of his infant son. A guard who had secured child and cradle rushed so impetuously with them into the Emperor's room that he struck the cradle against the wall with such force that it was dashed to pieces. The child rolled out unhurt, but the Kaiser died of the fright.

Ferdinand had basely offered to hold Hungary as a fief of the Porte. His son Leopold I was worthy of so meanly-spirited a sire. When the Turks had swept through Hungary itself, and presented themselves before Vienna, Leopold ran away from the capital amid the execrations of his deserted subjects. The capital and country were saved by John Sobieski, the King of Poland. When the Turks had been routed and the danger ceased, Leopold returned to his palace. His gratitude, like his courage, was small. He made difficulties as to the reception by him, an apostolic Emperor, of one who was only an elective King. The terms were

arranged for the meeting as though the rescued Emperor were conferring a favour on his deliverer. They met on horseback before their troops. Leopold bowed coldly, and stammered out a few words of no meaning. Sobieski smiled, shrugged his shoulders, wheeled round, and galloped back to his men—and so the debt of gratitude was paid. And yet this man was called "the Great!" The Jesuits, of whom he was a pupil, and of whose society he was at one time a member, made this man a sanguinary persecutor. His domestic life is illustrated by an anecdote told in connection with his recluse habits. An imperial chamberlain once seeing a little, dark figure in one of the corridors, asked him if he knew where the Emperor was. The solemn, hollow-voiced reply of "It is I!" nearly frightened the official to death. It is a fact that, saving to a select few with whom he could be sprightly enough, Leopold was a stranger to the inmates of his own palace. That he had some sense was exhibited in his giving his son Joseph other tutors than the Jesuits. The fruits thereof were manifest in Joseph's toleration of the Protestants. But there was good reason for it. Joseph had to thank Marlborough for the preservation of his dominions. The Jesuits, who detested Sobieski, perfectly execrated the English general, and they impressed upon the Emperor that to be saved by a heretic was not to be saved at all. Joseph could not recognise any logical conclusion in such an argument. That it was a good one was doubtless clear to Jesuit speculation, by the Emperor's being retributively attacked by small-pox in the thirty-third year of his age. All that art could do to save him was tried, but all in vain. His physicians hermetically closed his apartment, kept up a blazing fire, gave him strong drinks, and even swathed him in twenty yards of English scarlet broad-cloth. In spite of these well-adviced remedies the patient died, and doctors wondered wherefore.

It is worthy of being recorded in Joseph's favour that he would not allow his laureats to praise him in their odes. "I want to hear good music," he said, "and I detest flattering eulogy."

When Joseph so unaccountably died

of the small-pox, his brother Charles was in Spain, endeavouring to fight his way to that Spanish crown which Louis Fourteenth had so cleverly contrived to fix over the brow of his grandson Philip. Charles proceeded to Germany through England, and was the guest at Windsor of Queen Anne. He remained at court three days, and, though well pleased with all he saw, was not seen to smile once during the whole time. The light-hearted circle were as glad when he had gone as if they had got rid of a gentleman vampire. He was slow in moving towards the greatness that awaited him, and he was not excited to greater activity by the remark of General Stanhope, that "King William, Sir, entered London in a coach with a cloak-bag behind it, and was made king not many weeks after." Charles was inordinately fond of finery, particularly of jewellery. His reign was one long war, in which the fortunes of his house appeared to have departed with Marlborough and Eugene. The Jesuits compelled him to dismiss all his Protestant generals, and to enter on measures which threatened to ruin England, whose blood and treasures had been lavishly poured forth for his advantage. He will be ever remembered as the author of that puzzle to school-boys the "Pragmatic Sanction." His father Leopold had settled the succession of the Austrian dominions on Joseph, and failing male heirs of Joseph, then on Charles. Should both die without male heirs, the daughters of Joseph were to succeed in preference to those of Charles. When the latter became Emperor, he, like Thomas Diaforus, "changea tout cela." He induced Joseph's daughters to renounce their rights, and he fixed the succession, having no sons, upon his own female children. This was the "Pragmatic Sanction." By virtue of it Maria Theresa, the eldest daughter of Charles, inherited the Austrian possessions. She was only Empress of Germany through her husband Francis of Lorraine, the elected Emperor, but she ruled as monarch *de jure*, and her consort was little more than first gentleman of her chamber. Her father died in 1740. He had the gout, and *would* go out hunting in the wet. He was seized with cholic, and *would* eat—not melons—but mushrooms stewed in oil.

He ate voraciously, and the next day symptoms ensued which, as he was told, heralded death. Charles, like Louis-Philippe, laughed at his doctors, who continued disputing at his bedside; all agreed that he would die, but no two were of one opinion as to the actual cause of death. "Gentlemen," said the Emperor, "the matter will soon be easy of solution; open my body after I am dead, and you will then be able to agree: just now, I would fain be left in peace." Soon after he breathed his last. He was a strange compound. When war was raging, his country falling into ruins, and his court receiving the bribes of his enemies, he composed an opera. The parts were filled by noble amateurs, he himself led the orchestra, and in the ballet which followed his daughters enacted the principal characters, and danced in flesh-coloured tights and very brief muslin. Nero's fiddling was a poor idea compared with this.

In Maria Theresa the dramatic propensity was very strongly developed. On receiving intelligence of the greatest of the few victories gained by her army over that of Prussia, she manifested her gratitude to Heaven by getting up a chariot-race, in which she herself appeared, drove six fiery steeds a-breast, and scoured through the saw-dust of her Hippodrome with a mimic fury which would have delighted the experienced eye even of Mr. Batty.

She *was* a heroine—it is not to be disputed; but she was a most ungrateful woman. To maintain her in her position we gave her annual millions, and furnished her with successive armies; but when we added a little sound advice, she averred that England had never done any thing but injure her, and that all our service was based upon selfishness. Finally, she coalesced with our most inveterate enemies, and united with France in order to destroy England, that had stood between France and her when, without our aid, she would have been driven into exile and destitution. The alliance with France was only effected by a sacrifice of honour. The proud Empress stooped to write with respectful affection to the French King's mistress, Madame de Pompadour. When it was proposed to her, she did not

hesitate for an instant. "I who have flattered Farinelli," she said, "can afford to praise the Pompadour." She felt as little shame subsequently in teaching her daughter, Maria Antoinette, to pay court to that most shameless of royal mistresses, Madame Du Barry. The Empress Queen, who had energy enough to declare that she would part even with her shift to recover Silesia, was weak enough to kiss the hem of a courtesan's garment for the sake of a little empty dignity. But she would do even worse than this. When she told our minister, Mr. Keith, that she would sign no treaty with France that could injure England, her signature had just been affixed to just such a treaty, and the treaty itself had been concluded without asking the sanction of her husband, the elected Emperor Francis. The latter, it is true, was content to play a secondary part. Once at a levee, while the Empress Queen was giving audiences, he withdrew from the circle, and took a seat in a retired corner of the apartment, among some ladies, who rose as he approached. "Sit down, I pray," was his remark, "for I shall stay till the court leaves." "But while your Majesty is here, here is the court." "Tut, tut!" said Francis, "I am but a poor gentleman. The Empress and my children are the court." He was kind-hearted, gentle, and brave. When he died, Maria Theresa, who loved him exceedingly, manifested much resignation, but what grief she felt she managed to soothe by "making with her own hands the shroud that was to cover his body." On her own death-bed she was equally calm, though suffering. Her son, the Emperor Joseph II. besought her to try and sleep. "Joseph," she exclaimed, "when God is calling, who dares sleep?"

The Emperor Joseph is thus described by one of his biographers. "His toilette

is that of a common soldier; his wardrobe that of a serjeant; business his recreation, and his life perpetual motion." A grenadier in the Bavarian war said of him "Why should I complain of dangers, when I see the crown of my sovereign as much exposed as my own cap?" Joseph said of himself, in the epitaph he wrote for his own grave: "Here lies a sovereign, who, with the best intentions, never carried a project into execution." Frederick of Prussia said of him: "His head was a confused magazine of despatches, decrees, and projects." His fixed idea was to give one faith, one language, one system of government throughout his diversely constituted dominions. He thought it was possible to allow unrestrained liberty, and yet to make every man think as he did. Poor Joseph! mad as he was, he was infinitely superior to his brother and successor, Leopold. The latter throughout his brief reign led a private life of terrible licentiousness. Historians remark that his wife bewailed him when dead; but, if so, it was because she then lost the unlimited rule which the licentious Leopold had allowed her in affairs of government. Leopold was succeeded by his son Francis, in 1792. He was the last sovereign of the elective empire of Germany; the first of the hereditary empire of Austria, wherein the third heir now holds the sceptre,—and yet not by inheritance. The annals of the house show that none of its princes ever reached power but when war or insurrection was raging or imminent. The first Emperor of Austria, indeed, died when peace blessed the nation; but his heir dropped the sceptre amid the flames of revolution, and the young prince who picked it up holds it, like Rhodolph of Hapsburgh, by right of the strong hand.

J. DOBAN.

CURSORY REMARKS ON SOME PASSAGES IN POPE'S
"ESSAY ON CRITICISM."

Line 38.—Some neither can for wits nor critics pass,
As heavy mules are neither horse nor ass;
Those half-learn'd wittlings, numerous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile,
Unfinish'd things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so equivocal.

THE phenomenon alluded to is related by Diodorus Siculus: he is recording the opinion of the ancient Egyptians, who referred the origin of mankind to their own country, from the nature of the climate and the fertility of the Nile: they use, he says, this argument, καὶ νῦν ἔτι τὴν ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδῃ χώραν κατὰ τινας χαιρούς, τοσούτους καὶ τηλικούτους μὺς γεννᾶν, ὥστε τοὺς ἰδοντας τὸ γενομενον ἐκπλήττεσθαι. ἐνίοις γὰρ αὐτῶν ἕως μὲν τοῦ στήθους, καὶ τῶν ἐμπροσθίων ποδῶν διατετυπῶσθαι, καὶ κίνησιν λαμ-

βάκειν, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν τοῦ σώματος ἔχει ἀδιατύπωτον, μενούσης ἔτι κατὰ φύσιν τῆς βόλου. (Lib. i. c. x.) *At this day, near Thebes, so great a number of mice are generated by the mud of the Nile, on occasions the greatest astonishment; some of which may be seen formed as far as the breast, and the fore-feet beginning to move, while the rest of the body remains unformed, and not yet extruded from the mud.* Spenser alludes to the same in the "Fairie Queen:—

His fatty waves do fertile slime outwel,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale;
But when his latter ebb 'gins to avail,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves, wherein then breed
Ten thousand kinds of creatures, partly male
And partly female, of his fruitful seed.

Dryden makes a very happy application of the circumstance: speaking of the numerous hemistichs in the *Æneis*, he says (addressing Lord Mulgrave), "I am confident your lordship is by this time of my opinion, and that you

will look upon these half-lines hereafter as the imperfect product of a hasty muse, like the frogs and serpents of the Nile, PART OF THEM KINDLED INTO LIFE, AND PART A LUMP OF UNFORMED, UNANIMATED MUD."

Line 130.—When first young Maro in his boundless mind
A work t' outlast immortal Rome design'd.

It is very obvious that the last line of the above couplet contains one of those blunders which are regarded as pecu-

liar to the sister-isle. A similar inaccuracy has also been noticed in his translation of the *Iliad*,—

He fled, and flying left his life behind.—B. xi. 433.

And in Addison's "Cato,"—

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, &c.—End of Act i.

So true is it that "slight avocations will seduce attention." We may perhaps suspect an oversight from seduced attention in Shakspeare's "Merchant

of Venice," where Gratiano, in the trial scene, is jeering the unfortunate Shylock, when the tables are turned upon him by the cleverness of Portia:

GRAT.—Now, *infidel*, I have THEE upon the hip!

evidently playing off upon him his own expression towards Bassanio, in the First Act,—

SHY.—*If I can CATCH HIM once upon the hip,*
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.

Yet the words were spoken by Shylock ASIDE.

Line 138.—Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.

Dr. Jortin's remark on the following lines of Virgil appositely illustrates this passage,—

Fecerat et viridi fortam Mavortis in antro
Procubuisse lapam : geminos huic ubera circum
LUDERE pendentis pueros, et lambere matrem
Impavidos : illam tereti cervice reflexam
MULCERE ALTERNOS, et corpora fingere lingua.

"Is not (he says) MULCERE ALTERNOS too bold an expression, since motion cannot be represented in a picture?—I dare not condemn it." (Tracts, vol. ii. p. 487.)

Line 170.—Some figures monstrous and mis-shaped appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
Which, but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

It would be difficult to imagine a *prosopopœia* more out of place than that introduced by Gray, in his Ode to Eton College, or more unsuitable to the simplicity and pathos of the lines immediately preceding,—

Ah! happy hills! ah! pleasant shade!
Ah! fields belov'd in vain!
Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
A stranger yet to pain.
I feel the gales that from ye blow
A momentary bliss bestow,
As waving fresh their gladsome wing
My weary soul they seem to soothe,
And redolent of joy and youth,
To breathe a second spring.

from which he turns off to a puerile address to the *Thames*, as a river-god,—

Say, *Father Thames*, for thou hast seen, &c.

Yet Cowper has one as unsuitable in his poem upon receiving his mother's picture; and he concludes a poem of exquisite tenderness and simplicity by likening his deceased and feminine parent to a GALLANT HARK, which, escaping from the storms of ocean, shoots

INTO PORT, &c. It is really difficult to understand how such writers can be betrayed into these deviations from propriety and good taste; unless, indeed, on the principle of *Bayes* in the "Rehearsal,"—

SMITH.—What necessity for a simile, Mr. Bayes?

BAYES.—Because she's surprised; that's a general rule. You must always make a simile, when you're surprised: 'tis the new way of writing.

Lord Kames remarks that *figures* are not the language of every passion; that emotions which elevate the mind, vent themselves in strong expressions, and figurative allusions; that humbling

and depressing passions affect to speak plain. No doubt this is generally true, yet can any thing be more touching and true to nature than that used by Jane Shore,—

Whom HUNGER has not tasted food these three days!

Impropriety of words and expressions are still more common. Milton's GOLDEN-TRESSED SUN is justly praised by the learned editor of his smaller poems as a fine epithet, but it is mythological, and therefore unsuited to

sacred poetry; it occurs in his version of the hundred and thirty-sixth Psalm. Dr. Warton has a similar impropriety in his lines on the restoration of Trinity College Chapel, where, speaking of Sir Thomas Pope, he says,

O salve! neque enim, pater optime, credo
Elysios inter sedes.

used for *heaven*. And Milton exhibits a like fault in his ode on the death of the Vice-Chancellor Goslyn, which is full of allusions to the heathen mythology, applied to the death of a Christian. So his expressions, also in

the above Psalm, "*PAINTED heavens*"—"SPANGLED sisters of the night"—"*floods like liquid GLASS*"—would seem to be objectionable on the principle of the critic that illustrations derived from art degrade nature.

Line 283.—Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glittering thoughts, struck out at every line.

The finest writers have been occasionally betrayed into conceits; but the frequent use of them must be regarded as the evidence of a small mind and puerile taste. Certainly there is imagination in conceits, but it is of no high order. There is imagination in the writings of the *metaphysical poets*, yet their genius exerted itself in the

display of far-fetched combinations, in the play upon words, and antithetical phrases. Yet conceits, in some compositions, and sparingly used, are not necessarily objectionable; some may be *pretty*, and some *beautiful*. The following, from Lord Chesterfield, is an example of the former,

The dews of the evening most carefully shun,
THOSE TEARS OF THE SKY FOR THE LOSS OF THE SUN.

The inscription upon the sun-dial near Venice, is an eminent example of the latter,

HORAS NON NUMERO NISI SERENAS.

But perhaps the happiest example of the kind is the well-known verse, upon

the occasion of our Saviour's turning the water into wine,

Lympha pudica Deum vidit, et ERUBUIT.

In reference to this line, a tradition existed at *Westminster* many years ago to the effect that it was written by *Dryden* while at school there. It is the custom at Westminster for the boys to write Latin verses on certain days of the week, either from the Psalms or some other portion of Scripture. Upon the occasion alluded to *Dryden* had neglected, it was said, to write any. The subject was the marriage of Cana, and when the time came for sending in the exercises *Dryden*, in order to escape the immediate consequences of his neglect, hastily wrote down the above pentameter, and heading the paper, as was

usual, with the subject, and his name, sent it up among the others; the tradition added, that the extreme beauty of the thought saved the great poet from the discipline which *Busby* was about to administer. Most old Westminsterers will remember the tradition; but the truth is that this celebrated line forms part of an epigram, on the same subject, by *Crashaw*, in a volume of Latin poems which he published at Cambridge in 1634, and consequently only three years after *Dryden* was born. The line is well known, but the epigram, perhaps, is not so, and is as follows:

Aquæ in vinum versæ.

Unde rubor vestris, et non sua purpura, lymphis?
Quæ rosa mirantes tam nova mutat aquas?
Numen, convivæ, præsens agnoscite numen:—
Lympha pudica Deum vidit, et erubuit.

Crashaw was of the Charterhouse, and afterwards of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He became a Roman Catholic, and falling into great distress, was assisted by *Cowley*. His poetry exhibits much feeling, and oc-

asionally much elegance; perhaps his epitaph upon a young married couple, who died and were buried together, affords the best specimen of his style:

To these, whom Death again did wed,
This grave's their second marriage-bed.

For though the hand of fate could force
 'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
 It could not sunder man and wife,
 'Cause they both lived but one life.
 Peace, good reader, doe not weep;
 Peace, the lovers are asleep;
 They, sweet turtles, folded lye
 In the last knot Love could tie.
 [And though they lye as they were dead,
 Their pillow stone, their sheets of lead,
 Pillow hard, and sheets not warme,
 Love made the bed, they 'i take no harme.]
 Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
 Till this stormy night be gone,
 And th' eternall morrow dawne,
 And they wake into that light
 Whose day shall never dye in night.

Delights of the Muses, p. 26.

Mr. Ellis gives the above in his "Specimens," &c. but remarks, in a foot-note, that the four lines which are placed between brackets are in no printed edition of Crashaw's works; that "they were found in a MS. copy, and are perhaps not Crashaw's." This is an error; they are in the edition of 1648, which was printed therefore in Crashaw's lifetime.

Miss Strickland, in her life of Queen Anne, cites a passage from this poet as applicable to a circumstance which

occurred at the death of William III. The lords then in waiting on the King (Scarborough and Lexington) directed Ronjat the surgeon to unbind from the wrist of the royal corpse, a black ribbon which fastened a bracelet of Queen Mary's hair close to the pulse. She regards the act an outrage on the deceased warrior, and imagines that his lately departed spirit would have sympathised with the following exquisite lines of Crashaw:

Whoever comes to shroud me, do not harm
 Or question much
 The subtle wreath of hair about my arm,
 The mystery, the sign thou must not touch.

The lines are certainly gracefully introduced by Miss Strickland, but are in no poem of the above edition, and which was published about a year before Crashaw's death. Of kindred poetic feeling with Crashaw was Allan Ramsay, who is less generally known than he deserves to be. His beautiful

ballad of "Jonny and Nelly" exhibits great delicacy of sentiment, tenderness, and elegance of diction, united with that simplicity which is the characteristic of this class of compositions. There is also a passage of much feeling in the ballad "Throw the wood, laddie:"

That I am forsaken, some spare no tell;
 I'm fash'd with their scorning,
 Both evening and morning;
 Their jeering goes oft to my heart with a knell
 When throw the wood, laddie, I wander mysel.

His epigram upon receiving an orange from "Mrs. G. L. afterwards Countess of Aboyne," is better known:—

Now, Prism's son, thou must be mute,
 For I can proudly boast with thee;
 Thou to the fairest gave the fruit,
 The fairest gave the fruit to me.

The "Mrs. G. L." was Grace Lockhart, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, esq. by a daughter of the

sixth Earl of Eglinton. She afterwards married John third Earl of Aboyne, and died in 1738.

Line 322.—Unlucky, as Fungoso in the play,
These sparks with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.

Fungoso, a character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man Out of his Humour," whose highest ambition is to imitate the dress and fashions of the court, but

with such little success that he was always a suit behindhand, and fails egregiously in obtaining admiration.

Line 358.—'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

In illustration of this law Pope, in some fourteen or twenty lines, exhibits the power inherent in language to express the various ideas of *motion, toil, strength, sweetness, &c.*, with what success must be left to the judgment, or rather to the ear, of the reader. The reality, indeed, of representative harmony has been questioned by critics of great name. Dr. Campbell produces several passages from Milton, Dyer, and others, where this has been attempted, and which, though as good,

he says, as any of the kind extant in the language, serve to evince how little, rather than how much, can be done in this way. (Rhetoric, vol. ii. 235.) Dr. Johnson asserts that there is nothing in the art of versifying so much exposed to the power of imagination as the accommodation of the sound to the sense, and remarks, in confirmation of his opinion, that the poet exhibits both *swiftness* and *slowness* in the same sequence of syllables, viz. an Alexandrian line; thus, for slowness,—

A needless Alexandrian ends the song,
THAT, LIKE A WOUNDED SNAKE, DRAGS ITS SLOW LENGTH ALONG.

And for swiftness,—

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
FLIES O'ER TH' UNBENDING CORN, AND SKIMS ALONG THE MAIN.

Yet Dr. Johnson seems to have overlooked the different kinds of motion which may occur: *swift motion* may be *sudden*, or *prolonged*, or *interrupted*; *slow motion* may be merely slow, or it may be also *laboured*. The line describing the wounded snake expresses simply slow motion; that describing Camilla *rapid* and *continued* motion, similar to the velocity of a bird whose flight is sustained often for a long time without even the move-

ment of its wings, as it *skims along the main*. After all, it is a question which depends chiefly on the ear. That Johnson was very deficient of this sense is well known, and may be seen by his illustration of the present subject. "In such resemblances (he says) the mind often governs the ear, and the sounds are estimated by their meaning: one of their most successful attempts has been to describe the labour of Sisyphus:—

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.

"Who does not perceive the stone to move slowly upward, and roll violently back? but set the same numbers to another sense:—

While many a merry tale, and many a song,
Cheer'd the rough road, we wish'd the rough road long:
The rough road then, returning in a round,
Mock'd our impatient steps, for all was fairy ground.

"We have now surely lost much of the delay, and much of the rapidity." We surely have; but to introduce entirely new words, discarding those which the writer has designedly selected for his purpose, and then to

triumph over the loss of the effect intended, is hardly to illustrate with justice: the lines cited by Dr. Johnson exhibit by no means the most successful attempt at representative metre, but, such as it is, the delay and the

toil very little depend upon the numbers, but upon the words and their arrangement, "*up a high hill*"—"heaves

a huge round stone," &c. single, heavy words, open vowels, and aspirates.

Line 362.—True ease in writing comes from art, not chance.

Yet Dr. Warton says, "In no polished nation, after criticism has been much studied, and the rules of writing established, has any very extraordinary book ever appeared." The remark was probably suggested by a passage in Sir William Temple's "*Essay on Poetry*," who had said, "I do not know there was any great poet in Greece after the rules of that art laid down by Aristotle; nor in Rome, after those by Horace." As eloquence and

poetry are the natural expressions of passion, there will necessarily be more sublimity among a people whose feelings are unfettered, than among those who are checked and disciplined by the conventionalities of artificial rules, and artificial life. Yet it has been observed that the "*Jerusalem*" of Tasso was written after the rules of criticism had been made known in Italy by Vida, and by Trissino.

Line 368.— the varied lays surprise,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise.

An entertaining essay might be written on the effects produced on individuals by music, and by the sister-arts of poetry, painting, and sculpture. Many instances will readily occur to the recollection, as Octavia fainting on hearing the lines of Virgil, "*Tu Marcellus eris*," &c.; Saul's paroxysms of insanity soothed by the harp of David, &c. In the year 1783 a Latin essay of great wit and learning was written under the name of *Michael Gaspar*, by the Rev. Henry Michell, the friend and correspondent of Markland and Bowyer, in proof that music and poetry were successfully made use of by the ancient physicians in the cure of diseases.

It is entitled, "*De Arte Medendi apud Priscos Musices ope atque Carminum*," and justly placed the author in the first rank of modern Latin writers. In respect to sculpture, the case of the young female may be mentioned who died from the passion of love excited by her admiration of the *Belvedere Apollo*. The circumstance was gracefully introduced by Mr. Milman in his prize poem on that celebrated statue, and is related, as he mentions, in Mons. Pinel's work, *Sur l'Insanité*.

The subject connects itself with the instances related by Pliny (Nat. Hist. xxxvi.) and by Val. Maximus (lib. viii. c. ii. s. iv.)

Line 540.—Then unbelieving priests reform'd the nation,
And taught more pleasant methods of salvation.

In the first line Dr. Jortin says Pope had Bp. Burnet in view and his History of the Reformation, and in the second Kennet, "who was accused of having said, in a funeral sermon on some nobleman, *that converted sinners, if they were men of parts, repented more speedily and effectually than dull rascals*." The nobleman alluded to by Jortin was the Duke of Devonshire, and it was in reference probably to the above passage that Kennet was said to have built a bridge to heaven for men of wit, but excluded the duller part of mankind from any chance of passing over it. Dr. Kennet was afterwards Bishop of

Peterborough. He was an opposer of Sacheverell, and on the new ministry coming in became so unpopular that in a picture of the Last Supper, executed for the altar-piece at Whitechapel, he was introduced among the apostles as Judas. The painting was ordered to be removed by the Bishop of London, but an engraving was made from it, and is frequently to be met with, in which Kennet is represented in an elbow-chair, habited in a long black robe and scarf, and white band; the black patch is also conspicuous, which he wore in consequence of having been trepanned.

Line 540.—Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare.

The sacred satirist alluded to is South, who was a man of great learning and piety, but soured by his view of the

vices and follies of mankind. In him wit was an irrepressible principle, and when directed against his opponents

knew neither bounds nor intermission. His sermons were surcharged with witticisms, for which he justly incurred the censure of Abp. Tillotson. He said of Col. Croke and the fanatics of that time that they always commenced their fasts after dinner—that with them the best preachers were such as *could not read*, and the ablest divines those who *could not spell*—that to be blind was the proper qualification of a spiritual

guide—that by them none were thought fit for the ministry but tradesmen and mechanics, men who, like St. Paul, could work with their hands, and be able to make a pulpit before they preached in it. Latin, he said, they looked upon as a crime, and Greek, not as the language of the Holy Ghost, but *as the sin against it*; so that with those gentlemen there was *the confusion of Babel without the diversity of tongues*.

Line 612.—With him, most authors steal their works, or buy;
Garth did not write his own Dispensary.

The criterion by which to distinguish between literary plagiarism, and undesigned coincidences of thought and expression, has been sufficiently established by critics; and no one, at the present day, would regard such imitations, when not too frequent and glaring, as detracting from a writer's just fame and reputation, which will always depend, not on occasional defects, or occasional beauties, but on his

permanently sustained genius and originality. There is always entertainment in tracing the thoughts and sentiments of a writer to the source which supplied them, or of observing how the same idea may suggest itself to different minds. The following coincidences of idea and language have not hitherto, I believe, been noticed.

Dr. Goldsmith, in his "Traveller," says,

And wiser he whose sympathetic mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind;
CREATION'S HEIR, THE WORLD, THE WORLD IS MINE!

Norris, who wrote during the Commonwealth, has the following, in his poem entitled "My Estate."

While you a spot of earth possess with care
Below the notice of the geographer,
I, by the freedom of my soul,
POSSESS, NAY MORE, ENJOY THE WHOLE;
TO TH' UNIVERSE A CLAIM I LAY.

The idea expressed in the second stanza of Campbell's lines to "Melancholy,"

There's such a *charm* in melancholy,
I would not if I could be gay,

is from the same writer, in a poem also addressed to "Melancholy;"

Mysterious passion, dearest pain,
Tell me what wondrous CHARMS are these,
With which thou dost torment and please;
I GRIEVE TO BE THY SLAVE, YET WOULD NOT FREEDOM GAIN!

In Robert Blair's fine, original poem, "The Grave," is the following:

Oh! that some courteous ghost would blab it out,
What 'tis ye are, and we must shortly be.

The same Norris, in his "Meditation," says,

SOME COURTEOUS GHOST tell the great secrecy,
WHAT 'TIS YOU ARE, AND WE MUST BE.

Gray adopted the thoughts of others with great freedom. In his Sonnet on the Death of West, he has,

I fruitless mourn to him who cannot hear,
And weep the more because I weep in vain.

Lord Bacon, in his "Apophthegms," had remarked that Solon, when weeping for his lost son, and being told that weeping would not help, replied, "Alas!

and therefore do I weep, because it will not help." Gray received much praise for a passage in his Ode on the Duke of Grafton's Installation at Cambridge,

in reference to the *Cam*, where he that river into a graceful compliment converts the proverbial sluggishness of to the University:

Ye brown o'tranching groves
That contemplation loves,
Where willowy *Camus* lingers with delight.

Nearly thirty years ago I transcribed the following from a pedestal on the *Pont Notre-Dame*, at Paris:

Sequana quum primum Regine allabatur Urbi,
Sistit precipites ambitiosus aquas;
CAPTUS AMORE LOCI, CURSUM OBLIVISCITUR, ANCEPS
QUO FLUAT, ET DULCES NECTIT IN URBE MORAS.
Hinc varios implens fluctu subeunte canales,
Fons fieri gaudet, qui modo flumen erat.

The lines are by Santeul, and were placed on the *Pont Notre-Dame* a few years before Gray visited that city. Santeul died in 1697, and was a Canon-regular of St. Victor's. He adorned Paris with various inscriptions, which, like his Latin hymns, are marked by grandeur of thought and simplicity of expression. Rollin wrote his epitaph, which ends with the following couplet:

Fama hominum merces sit versibus æqua profanis;
Mercedem poscunt Carmina Sacra Deum.

In the "Monody written near Stratford upon Avon," by Dr. Warton, is this line,

His robe with regal woes embroider'd o'er;

which was suggested by an affecting passage in Savage's "Wanderer,"

Here the lone hour a blank of life displays,
Till now bad thoughts a fiend more active raise;
Death in her hand, and frenzy in her eye!
Her eye all sunk, and red!—A ROBE SHE WORE
WITH LIFE'S CALAMITIES EMBROIDER'D O'ER.

Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake," says,

E'en the light harebell rears its head
Elastic from her airy tread.

Which is from Milton's "Comus,"

Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread.

The talented translator of Anacreon in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was indebted for the idea of his pretty song "Why does azure deck the sky?" of James I.; but the sweetness and cadence of these lines have scarcely to a passage in Giles Fletcher's "Description of Mercy." Fletcher lived been surpassed by later poets.

If any ask, why roses please the sight?
Because their leaves upon thy cheeks do bower:
If any ask, why lilies are so white?
Because their blossoms in thy hand do flower:
Or why sweet plants such grateful odours shower?
It is because thy breath so like they be.
Or why the orient sun so bright we see?
What reason can we give but from thine eyes and thee!

The beautiful stanza in Beattie's "Hermit,"

Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn,
Kind nature the embryo blossom will save;
But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn,
Ah! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave?

contains a sentiment very like one by the accomplished and ill-fated *Surrey*, in his "Description of the restless state of a Lover."

The winter's hurt recovers with the warm ;
 The parched green restored is with shade :
 What warmth, alas ! may serve for to disarm
 The frozen heart that mine in flame hath made ?
 What cold again is able to restore
 My fresh green years that wither thus and fade ?

But a more remarkable instance of imitation occurs in "The Vision," by Burns. He was certainly indebted for the idea of that poem to a copy of verses written by "the melancholy and pensive Wollaston," so far back as 1681, and therefore seventy-eight years before Burns was born. Wollaston's poem was written upon the occasion of his leaving, "with a heavy heart," as he says, his beloved Cambridge. It will be recollected that, in "The Vision," Burns describes himself as sitting in "the auld clay biggin," musing with regret on the time he had wasted, and the fair opportunities he had lost, from his devotion to poetry, and as being about

To swear by a' yon starry roof,
 Or some RASH AITH,
 That I henceforth would be rhyme proof
 Till my last breath.

At this moment the Muse of Scotland appears to him :

Green, slender, leaf-clad HOLLY BOUGHS
 WERE TWISTED, GRACEFU' ROUND HER BROWS ;
 I took her for some SCOTTISH MUSE,
 By that same token ;
 An' come to stop those reckless vows
 Would soon been broken.

With musing-deep astonish'd stare
 I view'd the heavenly-seeming FAIR ;
 A WHISP'RING THROB DID WITNESS BEAR
 OF KINDRED SWEET,
 When, with an elder sister's air,
 She did me greet.

* * * * *
 DOWN FLOW'D HER ROBE, A TARTAN SHEEN,
 TILL HALF A LEG WAS SKRIMPY SEEN ;

* * * * *
 HER MANTLE LARGE, OF GREENISH HUE,
 My gazing wonder chiefly drew ;
 DEEP LIGHTS AND SHADE, BOLD MINGLING, THREW
 A lustre grand ;
 And seemed to my astonished view
 A well-known land.

She tells him that she had marked his progress through life, and the traits of deep poetic feeling of his boyhood : which too often accompanied these feelings, but still reminds him of their high and sacred origin, admitted the errors and the sufferings

That e'en the *light* that led astray,
 Was *light* from heaven !

and warns him that the wealth of the world could never compensate the loss of the Divine gift :

" And wear thou this "—she solemn said,
 And bound the holly round my head :
 The polish'd leaves, and berries red,
 Did rustling play ;
 And, like a passing thought, SHE FLED,
 IN LIGHT AWAY.

Wollaston, in the poem alluded to, under the influence of similar feelings, in like manner describes himself, as and proceeds thus : sitting in his own "*small apartment*,"

As here one day I sate,
 Disposed to ruminare,
 DEEP MELANCHOLY DID BENUMB,
 WITH THOUGHTS OF WHAT WAS PAST, OF WHAT TO COME.

* * * *

I THOUGHT I SAW MY MUSE APPEAR,
 Whose dress declar'd her haste, whose looks her fear ;
 A WREATH OF LAUREL IN HER HAND SHE BORE :
 Such laurel as the god Apollo wore.
 The piercing wind had backward comb'd her hair,
 And laid a point of red upon *the fair*.
 HER GOWN, WHICH, WITH CELESTIAL COLOURS DY'D,
 Was with a golden girdle tied,
 THROUGH SPEED A LITTLE FLOW'D ASIDE,
 AND DECENTLY DISCLOS'D HER KNEE ;
 When, stopping suddenly, she spoke to me :
 "WHAT INDIGESTED THOUGHT, OR RASH ADVICE,
 HAS CAUS'D THEE TO APOSTATIZE ?
 Not my ill-usage, surely, made thee fly
 From thy apprenticeship in poetry."
 She paus'd awhile, with joy and weariness oppress'd,
 AND QUICK RECIPROCATIONS OF HER BREAST ;
 She spoke again. WHAT TRAVAIL AND WHAT CARE
 HAVE I BESTOW'D ! my vehicle of air
 How often chang'd in quest of thee !

And she concludes, like the Muse of Burns, by counselling him to remain true to her and to poetry.

"Suppose the worst, thy passage rough, still I'll be kind,
 And breathe upon thy sails behind.
 Besides, there is a port before :
 And every moment thou advancest to the shore,
 Where virtuous souls shall better usage find."
 Concern, and agitation of my head,
 Wak'd me ; AND WITH THE LIGHT THE PHANTOM FLED.

GODFREY WILLIAM LEIBNITZ.

PART FOURTH.

TO carry metaphysics into physics, as some men of genius among the Germans have done, is to give grandeur to science and to stimulate the daring of scientific discovery, but to carry physics into metaphysics, is to render the whole metaphysical domain arid and mechanical. To the extent that Leibnitz occupied himself with metaphysics this is the result at which he arrived. Though professedly a spiritualist, yet he was continually and arrogantly giving ostentatious prominence to ideas involving a more radical and fatal materialism than any taught in the basest, most fanatical of the sensational systems. It is not the amount of materialism which it theoretically propounds that makes a metaphysical system really materialist ; but

the degree in which it excludes the fecundity and the energy of life. The living God is God the Spirit ; the living universe is the spiritual infinite ; and a living man is the spiritual being of the man. But the God of Leibnitz is a dead god, the universe of that God a dead universe ; and the man that Leibnitz obtains from his pre-established harmony of the soul and the body, a dead man. Creation to him is merely a vast corpse which he skilfully dissects on geometrical principles. He is thus, in spite of his religious parade and theological jargon, more substantially an Atheist than any philosopher that has appeared in our modern times. We conceive, therefore, that wherever his influence as a metaphysician has extended it has

been exceedingly pernicious. In these years, beneath the confident tones and the pedantic forms of a pharisaical spiritualism, how rank an atheistical element often lurks, for we miss the life of which the spirit is but the breath. Now there may be moral causes for one of the most deplorable of all the hypocrisies: but every moral disease has, amid its many moral roots, an intellectual root, and never fails to seek for and to find a speculative apology; and it is from the books of Leibnitz, from the theories of Leibnitz, that this malady of the nations has drawn intellectual nutriment and speculative justification. It is impossible to treat the relation of Leibnitz to philosophy as purely a matter of literary or scholastic interest. From the time of Leibnitz dates the disadvantageous, the disastrous position which spiritualism occupies in the great battle which it has to fight in every age against the sophistries, the errors, and the bestialities of pyrrhonism and epicureanism. He stripped it of its armour, dried up its pith, by robbing it of its spontaneousness. It is true that the schoolmen had in some measure done the same; but their empire did not go much beyond the schools. Religion continued to trust to its own vitality, and not to the subtleties of the schoolmen. The Reformation gave increased intensity to dogmatism both of a positive and an antagonistic kind. Religion, however, still remained a free and flowing force, spurning all bondage to the mechanical. With the appearance of Leibnitz on the scene, we behold a tragical change, against the effects of which the churches of Christendom, and especially the Protestant churches, strive in vain. For a century and a half science has been smothering faith, while professedly the handmaid of faith. It is only the science that has sworn no fealty to faith from which faith has received no injury, though it is science of such a kind that the current theologies, blind alike to their own interests and to the glory of God, have alone attacked. Dishonest science is ever materialism disguised; materialism the more baneful from the mask it wears. It was the grand achievement of our philosopher's life to make science dishonest; not intentionally so, but from

his insatiate mania for compromise. The idea which dominated his entire existence was a political idea; an idea which even in the noblest minds draws its sap and substance from materialism. A statesman is one who does the work of the state with the material instruments at his disposal. A German writer of our own age, and who was also a statesman, Ancillon, was proclaimed by the Institute of France the worthy heir and successor of Leibnitz, for exhibiting in a book avowedly dedicated to the subject, and in other works, the means of reconciling extremes in opinion. Undoubtedly this is a chief art in statesmanship: but what may be an excellence and a triumph there may be a degradation in philosophy, a corruption in morality, and a curse in religion. Philosophy is absolute reason, morality absolute law, and religion absolute conviction, from which an unceasing incense of prayer goes up. The property of the absolute in each case is identical with, creates, and is created by, the spiritual. No artificial reconciliation of extremes therefore is what is wanted, but the boldest enunciation, the most fecund evolvment of extremes. So thought not Leibnitz, who was possessed by the demon of mediatorial action there most, where that action was the most pernicious, or the most impossible. We speak for the sake of convenience of Leibnitz's philosophical system, but he never had an organic system in his own mind, and we find not a trace thereof in his productions. If however he had the faint outline of a system, it might be fitly called the system of capricious analogy. He bound analogon to analogon by the vigour of his arbitrary will. He could not, from the nature of his intellect, have a system. To the conception of the infinite he was incapable of rising; and without that conception no system can be constructed. The infinite to him was an aggregate of multitudinous finites, not the finite's directest contrary and most conquering contrast. To the shallow and the vulgar, however, this imperfect notion of the infinite is much more imposing than the sublime phantasy which ascends from the abyss of opposites, for it dazzles with the rapid rush of an immense army of objects. Hence the enormous

mistake regarding the grandeur of Leibnitz's genius, his depth, his originality. As horde after horde of wayward analogies was marshalled forth, Leibnitz seemed the victor of the utmost skies,—seemed to totter under the weight of the transcendental verities he had won. But the originality, the depth, the genius, all vanish the moment we discover the tricks that can be played with analogies. There is not one of his leading doctrines which is not, according to the different manner in which we view it, either a gross absurdity, a pitiful commonplace, or a scandalous plagiarism. His monadology is plainly the old atomic theory revived. His pre-established harmony is either the mere reassertion of a fact while pretending to account for it, since a pre-established harmony is nothing more than an established harmony, which everybody admits,—or it is a crotchet wholly undeserving the attention which it has received, besides being foul with that leprosy of the mechanical which makes his philosophy as a whole so odious. Each individual, from his earliest childhood, becomes conscious of unity by being conscious of life. Conscious of unity, he still feels, when prostrated by sickness, or when the ardour of some invincible enthusiasm careers in his blood, how dependent the body is on the soul, and the soul on the body. When the voice of the Holy Spirit calls him away from the earth to the serene and the beautiful, he sees the immanent deity through the loving Father, and has small sympathy for a cold order, which is made still colder by being mechanised into pre-ordination. In everything connected herewith, the sentiments, the experience, of the very commonest of our race are wiser, nobler, gladder, and incomparably more pious than Leibnitz's arid, bleak, clockmaker theology. Of the optimism contained in the "*Théodicée*," which he wrote in reply to Bayle, we may repeat what we have said of the pre-established harmony, that it is solely the re-statement of a fact while affecting to explain it; for, as soon as you accept theism, you accept God as the best of all possible gods, since there is and can be no other God, everything being the best of its kind when it is the only thing of its

kind, and, if you accept God as the best of all possible gods, you accept creation as the best of all possible creations, seeing that the action of God must be always equal to his being, and we cannot allow that, having it in his power to make the best of all possible worlds, he would from sheer wilfulness make the worst, otherwise he would cease to be the best of all possible gods, and, that ceasing, theism would also disappear. On these plain and obvious truths Leibnitz has nothing new to tell us; but, instead of the new, we have abundance of sophistry, self-adulation, and what we cannot call by any other name than blasphemy—a harsh and cruel word, and not to be lightly used; yet we know not what other word to employ to convey our meaning, to express the horror and disgust with which we are penetrated every time we behold the shameless face of Leibnitz's optimism. What could a man who had neither humility nor reverence teach us of God which was not a wound to our tenderest feelings, and an offence to our most sacred associations? All the dexterities of Leibnitz suffice not to picture a living God; but we might have stood with awe and a profound and holy silence gazing on the countenance of his dead God, if the features had been divine. Alas! however, we discern nothing except an enormous shapeless mummy, ever anon galvanised into hideous jerkings to do the work of a machine. Woe for us, travelling on in toil and in trouble, and treading at every step the brink of wondrous and adorable mysteries, if compelled to exchange the Deity so mighty yet so merciful, so far off and yet so near, alike the hearer of our prayers and the monarch of the universe, speaking to us in stars and in flowers, in our own heart and in our mother's tears, and in blessed Gospels, for a ghastly phantom like this! Leibnitz pleads with subtlest logic for the freedom of God's will; but what is will without force? and what is force without fecundity? God is eternal genesis,—necessary growth. Clothed with harmonies and bounties, he is the ineffable type and exhaustless fountain of material and spiritual generation and regeneration. Even in the symbols repulsive to the untaught eye, which have been used in so many religions to

represent nature's prodigal fertilities, there was a poetical beauty and a philosophical truth which wither when overshadowed by the dismal cobwebs of Leibnitz's audacious but barren brain. If, as we believe, the being of Deity irresistibly overflows in germs, and births, and developments, rushes forth ever in creative exuberances and spermatogenic potencies, why pedantically place him as a planner at some remote point in the past? Those belonging to the same school as Leibnitz, who believe that God was first in a state of quiescence, then in a state of design, then in a state of preordination, and that he has since returned to a state of quiescence, having once for all set the immense machinery of the world going, deny his eternity, while making unwittingly the strange confession that he can add to the number of his attributes. Thus we should have a God born of chaos, and not perfect, but evermore going on toward perfection; or rather we should have a God in a dormant condition equivalent to non-existence,—then gradually awaking to consciousness,—then gradually acquiring the force to plan and to will,—then, after having planned, performing an act of self-annihilation by returning once more into his dormant condition. We would speak in a tone worthy the highest of all themes. But we are dragged down from the supernal glories by men who, in the name of religion and philosophy, do such deadly harm to philosophy and religion. And who are those men, and with what pretences do they arm themselves? They are not heretics, whom popular bigotry anathematizes. The claim which they wave as a banner above them is to be more orthodox than the mass of unpretending, unquestioning orthodox believers. At the portal of Leibnitz's "*Théodicée*" stands a discourse on the conformity of faith with reason, and all his followers are stung with the ambition of establishing that conformity. Unless faith and reason can be proved to harmonise, they think, or affect to think, the character of God in great danger. Now the attempt to unite faith and reason in the bonds of peace evidences either a defective philosophical comprehension or a defective religious sentiment. Faith and reason are both self-sufficing—each is strong

in its own strength, and spurns aid and alliance. Faith, leaning in general on the traditions of a supernatural revelation, welcomes with simple and yearning heart whatever those traditions communicate regarding God, creation, the origin of evil, and the means of redemption. To the eye of faith there is a curse clinging to the world, and that curse is sin. Faith loathes all *théodicées* as insulting to Him who inhabiteth the immensities. It is enough that he hath decreed—it bows its forehead in the dust before the decree. It everywhere beholds God's justice and God's mercy, and is too much occupied with its own salvation to think of his vindication. It is a worm, a filthy rag, a rebellious and abominable thing. How should it dare to judge Him who from His everlasting throne hurls his thunders at guilt? To this faith, weltering in the torture of its own abasement, you approach with ingenious and eloquent phrases about the best of all possible worlds, and it thrusts you from it as one of the false prophets whom it is the duty of the faithful to stone to death. No! if you, as the apostle of reason, have aught to disclose, utter it to reason, and in the name of reason: but, as it would be folly for reason to convince or to conciliate faith, it would be treachery for reason to allow faith to interfere either with its courageous, comprehensive investigations, or with the revealings which it brings to mankind from its journeyings through universal being. Now for absolute catholic reason the debate about the best of all possible worlds, the origin of evil, and matters of that sort, is too frivolous for a moment's serious attention. Absolute catholic reason sees only infinite unity divested of space and time, flowing, flowing, ever and evermore. It cannot admit the origin of evil without admitting the origin of creation, and it cannot admit the origin of creation without admitting the origin of the Creator, seeing that it cannot conceive in deity the potential and the actual separated. Evil itself it denies, since the idea of evil arises from the divorce, through abstraction, of God, the universe, and the individual from each other, while reason opens channels for them to melt into our nature as the co-essential one. The idea of evil gains compactness and strength through a

further process of abstraction, which fragmentises God into attributes, the universe into elements, and the individual into qualities. God, the universe, and the individual thus come unceasingly before the morbid imagination, and the still more morbid conscience, as at war with each other and at war with themselves. Gather God, the universe, and the individual once more into essential unity, and the phantom called evil is dissipated into air. Ontology, the science of being, is the grand province of reason; and in ontology proper there are no difficulties. With what sublime simplicity the earliest Greek philosophers, far greater than the Platos and other abstractionists who succeeded them, traced rapidly, but with a pencil made of rainbows and lightnings, the divine lineaments of being! Immortally beautiful, as they are mystically deep, are their words. What enabled them to give us pictures of creation alike so radiant, so majestic, and so true? Because they saw nothing but perennial, most musical outpouring, where modern philosophy sees only antagonisms and relations. Psychology is the mortal foe of ontology: for how can the mind that gloats on the carrion of a minute self-anatomy, cast the glance of a demigod on the infinite? It is the poor, sickly, whimpering thing known as psychology,—the final manifestation of philosophy amongst us,—which, conscious of its weak and diseased condition, alone seeks an alliance with faith. And what is the faith that is willing to accept the alliance? The faith which has ceased to be faith, by entertaining doubts which it cannot altogether conceal, yet dares not confess. The alliance is therefore as hollow as the allies are false: it is a juggle and an imposture, which the first breath of a robust faith and a robust philosophy will scatter to the winds. History, says Schelling, is an epopee conceived in the mind of God: its two parts are the movement by which humanity proceeds from its centre to develop itself to its highest expression, and the other movement which effects the return: the first part is the *Iliad* of history, the second its *Odyssey*—the first movement is centrifugal, the second centripetal. The truth of this

may not be obvious to every one regarding history in general, but it is eminently true when applied to the history of philosophy. From the depths of central being, or from ontology, which is the heroism of philosophy, the latter descends step by step to psychology, its most prosaic and most beggarly form, and then ascends step by step to the epic lustre, the colossal magnitude of ontology, again. Leibnitz has hastened the ascent by hastening the descent; but, instead of thanking him for the service, we feel inclined to take refuge from the spectacle of his aridities and mummifications in the very wildest of the Hindoo mythologies, for they, amid the most monstrous extravagances, unfold to us superabounding movement, fecundity, and life. Though however we must refuse Leibnitz all merit as a metaphysical creator, he has been surpassed by few as a metaphysical critic; and this is what makes him so dear to the modern philosophers of France, who are such admirable metaphysical critics, but quite incapable of metaphysical creation, which requires genius more vigorous, fertile, varied, and organising, than the highest poetry. His "New Essays on the Human Understanding," his "*Théodicée*," and his smaller philosophical productions, though written in a slovenly, alipsop, and most undignified style, whatever has been maintained to the contrary, have an undeniable value for their shrewdness of remark, their extent of information, and the independent, incisive, and discursive intellect which they display. In observations of detail Leibnitz is almost always as acute as he is substantially right. Recognizing him to be one of the greatest of metaphysical critics, we would equally admit him to be one of the greatest of metaphysical controversialists; while taking, on the whole, a candid, generous, and manly attitude toward his opponents. Simply as replies, the "*Théodicée*" and the "*Nouveaux Essais*" are triumphant: wherein they are defective is in the assertion of a positive, organic doctrine. There was, however, after all no very large or lasting glory in being victor in either of the battles. In the case of Locke, he had mainly to detect

and expose boundless assumption; in the case of Bayle, he had merely to lash boundless presumption. Bayle should have stuck to his unrivalled literary gossip and left the problems of the universe alone. And Locke was still more destitute of synthetic, creative genius, than Leibnitz himself. The "*Théodicée*" is a more ambitious work than the "*New Essays*," though not nearly so able, the nature of the subjects in the latter being better fitted to call forth Leibnitz's best and most distinctive characteristics. It is in reading the "*Nouveaux Essais*" that we become strongly impressed with the immense difference between capacity and faculty. Leibnitz was a man of extraordinary capacity, but of very ordinary faculty. It is capacity more than faculty which in all human affairs achieves success. Extraordinary faculty in conjunction with ordinary capacity usually fails. The mind of Leibnitz was a storehouse not a field, such a storehouse as for the number of its chambers and the wealth of its contents will be seldom seen on this earth again; but a mind so ridiculously uninventive, that all that he could say about God, in words sufficiently irreverent in sound, though not intentionally irreverent in sentiment, is,—God is a geometer who incessantly calculates and resolves this problem,—given a monad, an atom of existence, to determine the present, past, and future state of all the universe: that is to say,—God is nothing more than enormously dilated capacity, an overgrown Leibnitz, not producing anything, but adding and measuring. Here it may be noted that it is men of capacity, never men of faculty, that perplex and annoy mankind with their "*Théodicées*." Faculty gladly, eagerly leaps to brotherhood with faculty. To justify that infinite faculty on which it hangs as a branch, it would feel to be like a justification of its own existence; and a justification of its own existence it would regard as tantamount to an accusation of Him through whom it exists. All "*Théodicées*" are in the final analysis vindications of ourselves for existing. Capacity is ever fixing the confines, mapping out the frontiers, in order to have an intenser consciousness of possession within a determined

space, which is the same thing as an intenser consciousness of itself, the possessor. Every fresh acquisition of territory is a more strenuous assertion of the claim to what is already acquired, and an insatiate avidity bursts from time to time into the insolent shriek,—Who dares dispute my right to be? So that, in addition to all the other charges we have made against the philosophy of Leibnitz, we accuse it of the most grasping egoism joined to the most radical and incurable scepticism. In truth, men of capacity should always let philosophical subjects alone: to gather together facts, to expound them, to illustrate them, to classify them,—that is their province. When they venture into metaphysics, their grandest feat is to hang vapory visions round the pertinacious, monotonous, croaking appeal in favour of their own personal existence. The impulse that systematically guides them in their metaphysical attempts comes curiously forth in their continual ascription to the deity of motives. Now any one to whom motives are a leading idea is ruled in the main by ignoble motives. For, in the first instance, the motive is base that prompts to the study of motives either in ourselves or in others; and to attribute motives to God is to behold in him nothing but infinite selfishness. Even if this were not so, motive in deity is impossible. Whatever is capable of motive must stand apart from something else. But can God so stand apart? If he can stand apart from himself then he is not one but multiple, and that portion of his nature which influences the other portion must itself be God, and the rest is merely phantasmal, phenomenal. If he can stand apart from the universe, and if it is the universe that influences him, then is the material stronger than the spiritual. In either case his infinitude and his omnipotence vanish. It was the notion of motives in the Divine Being, combining with other monstrous and baseless notions, which led Leibnitz to the silly doctrine that the Almighty could, like a weak and wayward mortal, have choice in creation: a doctrine which, if it were true, would conduct to the still more preposterous doctrine that he could transform his own nature, could

morally and intellectually change himself; for the universe being only the visible God, if it was in the Deity's power to make any one of a thousand possible universes, it was equally in his power to work any one of a thousand possible transmutations on himself, or the whole of them in succession, if he had felt so inclined. A thought like this opens a gulf of horrible problems which we shudder to approach. It drags us as far as we care to go in the company of Leibnitz, and we have proceeded so far with him as we have done for the purpose not only of demonstrating the thorough untenableness of his system, both in its totality and in its parts, but of showing that while reason has the glance of a divinity faith must have the simplicity of a child; and that as it is not one in millions who has that glance as a dower from infinite reason, it is wise in the mass of men to remain contented with the child's simplicity—with faith—never seeking to trouble it with pedantic rationalisings.

There is an aspect of Leibnitz's philosophy which demands copious comment, but which we must dismiss with a mere indication of utmost brevity. We mean its juristic character. This probably arose from his professional studies and occupations. When the God he brings before us is not buried in the mechanical, he only comes to life, from time to time, as a lawgiver. Now the deification of law is just as ugly and degrading as the deification of mechanism.

As we have not written with any intention to depreciate Leibnitz, but mainly with the design of fixing the place which his philosophy occupies in the history of human thought, we shall always join in the admiration for his talents and labours in so many other directions. He was not a great man, for he wanted the magnanimity, the generosity, the chivalry which are indispensable to the great man, however otherwise gifted. He was not a great genius, for he wanted the fecundity, the lavish life of genius. But so comprehensive an intellect, so largely furnished, if we refuse it our fullest reverence, demands our warmest, most ungrudging admiration.

In the Remains of Arthur Henry Hallam, whose death caused such ge-

neral grief, and whose grave has lately attracted the gaze of men through the melodious lamentations of a famous poet, is an essay, entitled "*Theodicæa Novissima*." This is a very clever piece of rhetorical fencing; but, as a serious attempt to grapple with a most momentous subject, it is wholly a failure. Let us hope that it will be the last of the "*Théodicées*." Arthur Hallam, treating a matter which Leibnitz had treated, encountered defeat from the same cause as Leibnitz. He was, like Leibnitz, a man of extraordinary capacity rather than extraordinary faculty, and the capacity seemed more extraordinary than it was from his prodigious facility of expression. Even if it were not the most shadowy of clumeras, his "*Théodicée*" is too exclusively theological to be examined here, and, if Leibnitz is unsatisfactory, he is incomparably more so. It was equally a blunder in him as in Leibnitz to travel into the metaphysical domain at all. Whatever may have been his metaphysical tastes, we find no evidence in the volume of any but the most slender amount of metaphysical ability. Like John Sterling, he had a military rapidity of perception, along with oratorical promptitude and affluence. Neither of them had thought deeply, nor could think deeply, and it was not on the soap-bubbles which they blew that we could travel into the heart of the universe. Metaphysics, if they end with richest poetry, begin with tragical battle, and neither Sterling nor Hallam had faced terrific conflict, or traversed unspeakable agonies. No man who has fought grim fights, or lived for years in the desert, having for only food the fruits he plucks from prickly plants, which he refreshes with his tears and fecundates with his sweat and his blood, would dream of writing "*Théodicées*." Having no meat given him by God, but the bread of sorrow, he would ask,—For whom am I so prodigal of these pithy, pointed, pregnant sentences? The man of faith needs them not, the man of reason needs them not. He who is neither a man of faith nor a man of reason is a sceptic. And what can he do with them? If a noble soul, he sinks into despair like Pascal; if an ignoble soul, he will sink still lower than despair. And here and there on the earth there will ever be some

broken and burdened wretch who will regard whatever you have to say on the best of all possible worlds as stupidity, sophistry, falsehood, and will

pronounce, yea, denounce, it as the worst of all possible worlds, because he feels it to be so.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

THE HISTORIAN OF DURHAM.

A Memoir of Robert Surtees, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. Author of the History of the County Palatine of Durham. By George Taylor, Esq. A New Edition, with Additions, by the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Author of the History of North Durham, &c. (Printed for the Surtees Society.) 1852. 8vo.

THE Historian of Durham was one of those truly amiable persons who, after their departure, are looked back upon as men whom it was a privilege, and it is a pride, to have associated with; and with whom strangers and posterity are glad to make acquaintance through the pages of the biographer. Of such men the reputation is ever on the increase, nor indeed can it fairly commence (with the public) before their death: for they instinctively shrink from prominence and from display; they are wholly free from any ambition, but that of doing good in their generation; and, so long as they are alive, they elude any attempts their admirers may make to obtrude or parade them before the world. Mr. Surtees declined the wish of his friends to place his portrait before one of the volumes of his History:* he even avoided a county dinner if he suspected he should be brought prominently forward: he disliked the crowded drawing-room and the strife of tongues, and he turned ever for refreshment to his garden and his books. There was something, perhaps, in his temperament, of the impatience of genius, and the sensitive excitability of the poet: for the title of Robert Surtees to be classed as a Poet must be admitted in every point required to sustain it, except that of publishing a volume of verses. The amount of his poetical compositions outnumbers those of Gray. Their fancy, their classic taste, their

pathos, distinguish them far above the productions of the common herd of versifiers. In imitation he was excellent: and so far did his success in this respect extend that he entirely foiled, in several instances, the penetration of his correspondent Sir Walter Scott, in that poet's peculiar field of the romantic ballad. More than fifty poetical pieces of various kinds by Mr. Surtees are now published in the volume before us, and they are a selection only from those which he left behind him. But, whether his poetical remains had been many or few, it was already well known that the Historian of Durham possessed a highly poetical taste, and that he infused the same into the composition of his great work. All who have made the acquaintance of the History of the County Palatine will admit the justice of the estimate made by Mr. Southey, that

Mr. Surtees was no ordinary topographer. The merest pioneer in literature could not have been more patient and painstaking. But he possessed higher qualifications than the indispensable ones of industry and exactness: few writers of this class have equalled him in richness and variety of knowledge: fewer still have brought to the task a mind at once so playful and so feeling.

At the time of Mr. Surtees's premature decease in 1834, Mr. Southey wrote the brief memoir of him which appeared in the Obituary of our Magazine.† A more extended memoir

* From this circumstance, there is no better likeness of him than a silhouette taken when he was a young man. An engraving of this is prefixed to the present volume. In this respect Mr. Surtees's conduct was parallel to that of Richard Gough, the editor and continuator of Camden.

† New Series, vol. III. p. 440. A letter addressed by Mr. Southey at the same period to Mr. Taylor is printed in the volume before us: "I am very sorry (he says) for your friend's death. The loss of a good and learned and happy man can never be

was undertaken by his old friend Mr. Taylor of Witton-le-Wear, father of the author of *Philip van Artevelle*, and it was printed in folio to be prefixed to the fourth volume of the *History of Durham*, which was left by its author unfinished in the press. On the publication of this memoir, we hastened in our Magazine for January 1840 to introduce to the notice of our readers some of its interesting contents. We there gave a summary of Mr. Taylor's biographical narrative, we related the literary history of the *History of Durham*; and we made considerable extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Surtees with Sir Walter Scott. We also ventured to express a hope that this interesting piece of biography should be published separately in octavo, feeling sure that it would be gratefully received by the public. After the lapse of twelve years, and the death of the author,* this is now accomplished: the extent of the work being increased by an equal amount of additional matter, which consists of three divisions,—the illustrative anecdotes and remarks of the Editor, selections from Mr. Surtees's poetical compositions, and selections from his literary correspondence.

The additions of the Editor, like the finishing touches of a picture, have imparted further life and completeness to the faithful portrait by Mr. Taylor. They consist chiefly of a variety of characteristic anecdotes, some of which might appear minute and trifling if they were extracted individually, but which will be duly estimated and welcomed by every reader, who, having once made acquaintance with the subject of the work, will catch at every trait of his benevolent and chivalric spirit. We present as a specimen this pleasant picture of the historian's literary workshop.

Of that library, from which proceeded the *History of Durham*, let me give a brief description. It is a room of a convenient size, upon the ground-floor, and commu-

nicating with the breakfast room. It is lighted by two windows to the west, opening upon the lawn through a wall, then profusely covered with gigantic old pear-trees with moss-grown stems interwoven with roses and other creeping and flowering shrubs, in the spring time of the year the breeding-place of numerous thrushes and blackbirds, not one of which was suffered to be disturbed. Hard by is a rookery, in an old clump of sycamores, which overhang the garden wall, and in the same wall, beneath a coping of a peculiar character, a whole tribe of starlings yearly lay their nests, and hold their mysterious converse on its top. Now and then, when a window was open, a red-breast would fly in and perch upon Dugdale or the Bordon Buke, and he, too, was welcome. Two sides of the room were closely occupied by old-fashioned mahogany book cases, a third book-case stood in a recess near the fire, and the cabinet of coins stood between the windows. A few portraits upon the wainscot, one of Fenelon, one of Walter Scott, and a third of Hogg the Shepherd, and an old friend upon the hearthrug in the shape of a dog, Bounce or Carlo or Nigel, completed the picture.

There are many who will thank me for bringing back this room to their memory, for along with the room will arise vividly to their mind, the most pleasing recollections of such a man as they may never know again.

We add another sketch, which leads us forth through the library window:

Mr. Surtees was no mean botanist, and he regularly made the pursuit take its part in his daily amusements. In spring, in particular, it was his habit to walk quietly every morning round his garden, and count the new flowers as they appeared in their turns, as above stated, illustrating them by their classical names and descriptions. When the dahlia was first introduced into the garden, and he saw, for the first time, its velvety bloom, he was much delighted, and going into the house came out with a mediæval poet in his hand, reciting, as he walked to meet me, two or three hexameters in which he fancied the flower was described. Not many days before he died, he amused himself by

supplied in his own circle. Slight and casual as my acquaintance with Mr. Surtees was, I have never thought of it since without pleasure. His position in society was precisely that in which such a man could at the same time be happiest and most useful. We may here add that Mr. Southey was the writer of the critique on the *History of Durham*, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xxxix. p. 361.

* Mr. Taylor died on the 2d Jan. 1851; and a memoir of him appeared in our *Obituary* in vol. XXXV. p. 317.

putting into rhyme the few flowers then out in his garden.

See where the tenants of the spring
Their chalic'd wreaths unfold—
Their silver rent the snowdrops bring,
The crocus pays in gold.

Of Mr. Raine's personal anecdotes we will give one, which has reference to Bishop Barrington :

This friendly intercourse was agreeable to both parties. When the Bishop was in the diocese, Mr. Surtees rode to Auckland whenever he felt inclined. The want of a frank for a letter, for which he knew he could not pay the postage without hurting the feelings of the person to whom it was addressed, and to whom he further knew that even the postage of a letter was a consideration, frequently afforded him an errand, and he was always welcome. The Bishop delighted in his playfulness. One morning he found a grave-looking personage in black closeted with his Lordship, and, notwithstanding he was earnestly pressed to enter, as the business of the person was not of a private nature, he retired till called for. "Why did you not come in, Mr. Surtees?" said the Bishop, "that was only my chimney-sweep with whom I wanted a minute's talk." "That a chimney-sweep, my Lord!" said Surtees, "I really believed you were engaging a new chaplain. He seem'd to me to be the very man for the job."

This anecdote affords another illustration of a remark made by Mr. Taylor, that whilst Surtees was distinguished by a sentiment of great respect for high birth and high station, it still was insufficient, in social intercourse, to repress the lively sallies of his humour. His elation in accomplishing an act of charity towards an indigent clergyman, gave rise to a memorable instance of the same propensity, which Mr. Taylor thus described :

Solomon Grisdale, Curate of Merrington, who was very poor, and had a numerous family, lost his only cow. Mr. Surtees determined to raise a subscription for another cow; and waited on the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (the late Earl

Cornwallis), then Dean of Durham, and owner of the Great Tithes of Merrington, to ask what he would give? "Give," said his Lordship, "why a cow, to be sure. Go, Mr. Surtees, to Woodfield, my steward, and tell him to give you as much money as will buy the best cow you can find." Mr. Surtees, who had not expected above a five-pound note, at most, exclaimed, "My Lord, I hope you'll ride to Heaven upon the back of that cow!" A while afterwards he was saluted in the College, by the late Lord Barrington, with—"Surtees, what is the absurd speech that I hear you have been making to the Dean?" "I see nothing absurd in it," was the reply: "when the Dean rides to Heaven on the back of that cow, many of you Prebendaries will be glad to lay hold of her tail!"

Such was the joyous and benevolent spirit whose smiles spread happiness around the daily path of its owner; and which fed its fancy and culled its peculiar delights in that study of past ages, which brought so much that was strange and grotesque before his vivid imagination.

The memorable imposition upon the editor of "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" of the ballad of Featherstonhaugh, and subsequently of some other similar compositions, was perfectly in character with Mr. Surtees's sportive temper, and with his various imitative compositions both in prose and verse, of which the book before us contains multifarious examples. Some recent critics have censured this matter with far greater severity than we can imagine that Scott himself would have done, had he made the discovery, even though he found himself the victim of the deception. The Author of *Waverley* wrote fragments of too many "Old Plays," assumed too many literary masks, and out-faced too many appeals to his personality, to have taken offence upon this score with the kindred fancy of Surtees. Besides, Scott's eagerness to rush into the snare* was enough to outstrip any

* From other instances it seems that Scott was naturally credulous on such occasions. He mistook a ballad adapted to the chorus of—

"Twenty thousand Cornish men will know the reason why"

for a "spirited ballad of the seventeenth century" (see Lockhart's *Life*), though it had been actually written in 1824, by the present Vicar of Morwenstow. He was also successfully imposed upon by the Rev. Henry I. T. Drury, who sent him anonymously from Cambridge, under the signature of Detector, a Latin version of the apostrophe to *Woman in Marmon*, affirming that it was a passage from one of the poems of Vida;

attempt that Surtees might have made to withdraw it.* It was at the commencement of the correspondence between the parties. Scott acknowledged the receipt of "The Fray between the Riddleys and Featherstonhaughs" in a letter dated the 17th Dec. 1806. The third edition of the Scottish Minstrelsy had just been published; but Scott declared he would certainly insert it in the next edition. He had not patience to wait so long. On the 21st Feb. following he informed Surtees that it had been placed in the notes to Marmion, a portion being introduced into the poem itself. This was, it will be observed, before Scott and Surtees were personally acquainted. Mr. Taylor's remarks on the point are these:

Mr. Surtees, no doubt, had wished to have the success of his attempt tested by the unbiassed opinion of the very first authority on the subject; and the result must have been gratifying to him. But at a later period of their intimacy, when personal regard was added to high admiration for his correspondent, he probably would not have subjected him to the mortification of finding, that he could be imposed on in a matter where he had a right to consider himself as almost infallible. And from this feeling most likely it was, that Mr. Surtees never acknowledged the imposition: for so late as the year 1830, in which Scott dates his Introduction to the edition of the Minstrelsy published in 1831, the ballad of the "Death of Featherstonehaugh" retains its place (vol. i. p. 240) with the same expressions of obligation to Mr. Surtees for the communication of it, and the same commendation of his learned proofs of its authenticity.

The vigour and animation of this composition had delighted every admirer of the romantic ballad. In December, 1811, Mr. John Bell, then a

bookseller on the Quay-side in Newcastle, asked Mr. Surtees's permission to include it in a collection which he entitled "Rhymes of Northern Bards." Surtees told him that it could be only with Scott's permission, which he undertook to ask for; whereupon Scott replied, "I have not either right or inclination to object to what Mr. Bell of Newcastle proposes. *An old ballad is, I apprehend, common property*; and cannot be appropriated exclusively even by the person who first brings it before the public; and at any rate, if I had any right in the matter, it could be only through you, to whom I owe the song, with many other favours." We here see how fully impressed Scott was with a belief in the genuineness of the "*old ballad*;" nor is there any reason to imagine that he was ever undeceived. The truth was first disclosed in a note by Mr. Raine, published in the "Durham Wills and Inventories," in 1835. There can be no doubt that Mr. Surtees had seen the will of *Albany Featherston*, of Featherston, dated and proved in 1573, which is there printed. It contains something about Haltwhistle, though no mention be made of "the Baily." The testator names his sons Nycholas and Alexander, who are the "*Nicol and Alick*" of the ballad.

But Mr. Surtees had pursued his sport still further. On the 28th Feb. 1807,—that is, just a week after Scott had written to him that the Death of Featherstonhaugh was enshrined in Marmion, he forwarded

A ballad of Lord Eure, apparently a song of gratulation on his elevation to the peerage, which (he added) I took by recitation from a very aged person, Rose Smith, of Bishop Middleham, æt. 91,

when Scott innocently confessed, that, though he had never seen or heard of such poem, "yet there was so strong a general resemblance as fairly to authorize Detector's suspicion."

* Compare a letter of Mr. Surtees to Scott, dated 23rd May, 1808, at p. 72 of the volume before us. Its contents are chiefly in reply to Scott's inquiries respecting Willimondswick and the Riddleys. "At the time I sent you my ballad (he writes) I had no immediate idea of your publishing it, and was probably not so minutely accurate as I ought, had I contemplated its appearance from the press. . . . I had intended, *et si mens non lava fuisset* I certainly should have written to you, on hearing you were about to honour the ballad with a place in Marmion, 'this seems to confess to some compunction, but he proceeds—] to give you some account of the old tower of Willimondswick,' &c. &c. Again, towards the end, "By-the-by, when you reprint Marmion, say the ballad was given me by an agent, &c. not the agent; as that would imply Col. Beaumont's chief agent, of whose name I am ignorant, and who probably knows nothing of the matter."

whose husband's father and two brothers were killed in the rebellion of 1745. I was asking her for Jacobite songs, and instead acquired "Lord Eure." The person intended is William Lord Eure, father of Sir Ralph killed at 'Ancram; created a peer in 35 Henry VIII. which would be, I believe, the year before Ancram fight.

This ballad was printed by Scott in his *Minstrelsy*, and in the edition of 1838 it occurs in vol. i. p. 417. In the volume before us Mr. Raine has presented another copy, with its tale-telling variations, from a loose paper in Mr. Surtees's handwriting.

A third case was Bertram's Dirge, which Scott also inserted in his *Minstrelsy*. Mr. Raine had suspicions of its authorship during Mr. Surtees's life, not merely from its style, but from the introduction of Grey friars, as he knew of no establishment of that order in any district of Northumberland in which the scene could be laid. He assigned it to Surtees in the margin of his own copy of the *Minstrelsy*, and the author confessed the impeachment, by adding, *Ita, teste seipso*. Bertram's Dirge was communicated to Scott in Nov. 1809, as a romantic fragment obtained "from the imperfect recitation of Anne Douglas, a withered crone, who weeded in my garden." It is now printed with variations, some of which (it is remarked by Mr. Raine) appear to surpass in beauty and simplicity the corresponding stanzas already before the public. Portions, it will be observed, are entirely new.

They shot him dead on the Ninestane rigg,
Beside the headless cross;
And they left him lying in his blood,
Upon the Ninestane moss.

They made him a bier of the birken boughs,
Of the sauf and the espin gray;
And they bore him to the Lady Chapel,
And watched him there all day.

They washed him in the Lady well,
His wounds so deep and sair;
And they plac'd a posy on his breast,
And a garland in his hair.

They row'd him in a lily sheet,
And bare him to his earth: [mass,
And the grey priests sang the dead man's
As they passed the chapel garth.

They buried him at mirk midnight,
By the side of the Ninestane burn;
And they cover'd him o'er with the heather
flower,
The gray moss, and the fern.
The birk tree grows aboon his grave,
—— and the espin gray;
His blood-hounds lie beside his feet,
That never shall wake the day.

They buried him when the bonny may
Was on the flow'ring thorn—
And she wak'd him till the forest gray
Of every leaf was lorn;

Till the rowan-tree of gramarye
Its scarlet clusters shed—
And the hollin green alone was seen,
With its berries glistening red.

They buried him when the Ninestane burn
Did o'er the pebbles greet,*
And she wak'd him till the water rose
And lav'd her lily feet.

They dug his grave but a bare foot deep,
With neither pick nor spade—
That the dew of Heaven might fall and dweep
On the mools† where he was laid.

This concludes the list of Mr. Surtees's compositions admitted into *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*; but he sent Scott still another, "Lord Derwentwater's Good Night," which was transferred to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and published by him in his "Jacobite Relics," ii. 30; and a fifth,

As I down Raby Park did pass,

but this was not adopted by Scott, because the author admitted at the time that it was almost entirely his own composition:—

I have only just heard, a few hours ago, the first stanza of this, evidently founded on "Plumpton Park;" can recover no more of the original than the two lines which I suppose were the burden. I have filled it up as a kind of cento from such ideas and passages as occur to me at the present writing. I would give ten pounds for the original Lament.

Both the pieces last mentioned accompanied the ballad on Lord Eure: and here we come to a close of the successful impositions of the English antiquary on the Scottish bard. For poetical merit they may be safely trusted to defend themselves. As fa-

* To greet, to weep.

† Mools, mold.

brications they would probably have been detected sooner or later, even if the original drafts had not been preserved. There is nothing in the harmless imposition practised on Sir Walter Scott that can justify the classification of these forgeries with those of Macpherson or Chatterton. They pretended to offer the public no new class of literary composition, and their perfect verisimilitude prevented their assuming any other character than that of being "very good of their kind." They are a species of mosaic-work, "a cento of ideas and passages" (to use the author's own words), gathered from historical reading, as Gray's poetry is a cento of ideas and passages culled from the perusal of his classic and polished predecessors; and their author merely pursued the path of the oft-commended Bishop of Dromore, but with more taste and more truth. Still, as we have already remarked, there are parts that would not have stood a strict critical ordeal. Mr. Raine has pointed out one in the non-existent Grey friars. There are several phrases, now familiar, and forcible enough, (such as "haud their jaw," &c.) but which would probably not be supported by other examples of so early a presumed date, and we can name one expression in particular which is not correctly used,

Symy Haw gat lam'd of a leg,
And syne ran wallowing hame.

where a note explains *wallowing* as "bellowing." But what says Brockett's North-Country Glossary? It contains no such verb: whilst in Jamieson "to wallow" is explained "to wither, to fade," from the Anglo-Saxon *wealowan*, *marcescere*, and in Johnson to wallow is "to roll like swine in the mud." In short, the word never existed in the sense imagined by Mr. Surtees.

It is evident that a poetical and

romantic version of the traditions of the North was one of Mr. Surtees's favourite schemes throughout his life, though it was repeatedly taken out of his hands. Mr. Raine states in the Preface to the present volume that, had he lived to finish his History, "it was his settled plan to compose what he often spoke of as his Bishopric Garland, to consist of the publication of ballads by his own pen, founded on the historical events and legendary traditions of the county."

In that work, had it been produced, it cannot be doubted that "The Death of Featherstonhaugh," and all the other compositions we have named, would have been honestly reclaimed by their true parent, as well as those which he had inserted in the quiet corners of his History, without any other intimation of their authorship, save that some of them were said to be extracted from an inedited Poem on the Superstitions of the North. But first Sir Walter Scott, next Mr. Bell in his "Rhymes of Northern Bards," and lastly Sir Cuthbert Sharp, were the adventurers in the same field who anticipated his designs.* To the last-named we find Mr. Surtees very kindly communicating his ideas on the subject, in a letter written only five months before his death.—

I think, (he says,) at least in the first instance, the Collection should be confined to genuine Durham ballads, or what John Bell calls Northern Rhymes. Some imitations (*but such mine scarcely are*†) might be added, but perhaps I might throw these into a separate though uniform shape. They would make a small garland, and some embellishments. Let us have the old stuff first.

It would seem that Surtees was contemplating that the proposed Garland should be a joint production: at least, he wished to retain the control and arrangement of it. In consequence of

* There is a fourth compilation of this kind, "The Local Historian's Table Book, Legendary Division," by Mr. M. A. Richardson, of Newcastle upon Tyne. In this work several of Mr. Surtees's ballads are republished, but it was only "The Fray of Featherstonhaugh" of the three inserted in the "Scottish Minstrelsy," as to the authorship of which the Editor had been enlightened.

† This expression is remarkable, but it is difficult to determine with precision its intended import, or to which of his compositions it was intended to refer. As for the ballads in the "Minstrelsy," if he did not regard them as imitations, it seems to imply a reflection on the penetration of any one who could mistake them for "the old stuff."

his death, Sir Cuthbert Sharp published his Bishopric Garland according to his own devices. It consists entirely of "the old stuff,"—a few ballads, a few doggrel rhymes, and a few traditional legends.

We have stated that Mr. Surtees excelled in other imitative compositions. He wrote some capital Barnabæan verses describing a visit to Harrogate and Richmond; but, as still more in character with his peculiar tastes, we shall here quote the following parody of "I do remember an Apothecary"—

I do remember a strange man, a herald—
And hereabouts he dwells—whom late I noted
In parti-colour'd coat like a fool's jacket,
Or morrice-dancer's dress—musty his looks,
Like to a piece of ancient shrivell'd parchment,
Or an old pair of leather brogues twice turn'd;
And round the dusky room he did inhabit,
Whose wainscot seem'd as old as Noah's ark,
Were divers shapes of ugly, ill-form'd monsters,
Hung up on scutcheons like an old church aisle—
A blue boar rampant, and a griffin gules,
A gaping tyger, and a cat-o'-mountain,
What nature never form'd, nor madman dream'd,
Gorgons and hydras and chimæras dire;
And straight before him lay a dusty heap
Of ancient legers, books of evidence,
Old blazon'd pedigrees and antique rolls,
(Which made full oft the son beget the father,
And give to maiden ladies fruitful issue,)
Torn parish registers, probates, and testaments—
From which, with cunning art and sage contrivance,
He fairly culled divers pedigrees;
And next, by act of transmutation rare,
Did change his musty vellum into gold—
For straight comes in a gaudy city youth,
(Whose father, for oppression and vile cunning,
Lies roaring low in Limbo lake the while,)
And straight depositeth some forty guineas,
And after some few words of mystic import,
Of Mowbray, Howard, Vere, Plantagenet,
And other necromantic terms of art,
Most gravely utter'd by the smoke-dried sage,
He takes, in lieu of gold, the vellum roll,
With arms emblazon'd and Earl Marshal's signet,
And struts away, a well-born gentleman.
Observing this, I to myself did say,
"And if a man did need a coat of arms,
Here lives a caitiff that would sell him one."

In accordance with the same train of ideas, we have been more than amused by the Historian's sketch of his own character. It was written when he

was about three-and-twenty, and is the earliest of his compositions that has been preserved:—

Heraldicus is the only child of a gentleman of independent fortune in one of the northern counties.* His mother was a lady of great good sense and elegant accomplishments, and his father, to a taste for painting and the fine arts, added a degree of information in the most useful branches of general science and natural history seldom met with in any one not professionally connected with those subjects. The subject of these Memoirs inherited from both of them a quickness of apprehension, a diligence of application, and a degree of retentive memory, which, under a proper direction, might probably have either enabled him to attain a respectable situation in any professional line, or have rendered him useful as a country gentleman and magistrate. Unfortunately, however, Heraldicus has rendered of no avail all these qualifications, by an exclusive application of them to a study at once useless and uncommon. In an age when the fictitious splendour of heraldry and the idle boast of pedigree are universally seen through and despised, and when the trifles which amused, and perhaps polished, and the *distinctions* which awed our unreasoning ancestors, are sinking fast into oblivion, as institutions which, having outlived the purposes they were intended for, are considered (like corporations, brass (*blanks*), and boot-tops) not only useless but noxious—when the idea of hereditary right and divine succession gives place to notions of equality in rights, with distinctions in property and subordination for civil purposes, founded on reason, not prejudice,—Heraldicus, who ought from his talents and (*blank*) to have been one of the first to hail the dawns of a brighter age, and who might, perhaps, have usefully and honourably assisted in dispelling the remaining mists of ignorance and darkness, instead of this, employed his faculties in attending to and admiring the invidious distinctions so long held to scorn by the eye of philosophy, and forgetting, or perhaps approving, their tendency to enslave and debase, spends his time in contemplating and admiring the gorgeousness of the trappings in which the genius of the feudal times held enchained the liberties of mankind; contemplating the mass of

* "His father, Robert Surtees, esq. had married his first cousin Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of William Steele, of Lamb Abbey, in Kent, and Red Lion Square, London, an East India Director, and M.P. for Hindon. The mother, a lady adorned with personal and fashionable attractions, possessed considerable literary acquirements: the father was a scholar, a skilful amateur painter, and a recluse."—(From a notice of Mr. Surtees, written by Sir Cuthbert Sharp.)

armorial *et cetera* which adorn the walls of the feudal fortress, he forgets the dungeon in which the prisoners of some petty tyrant languished. He has, indeed, employed himself in the study of history, but he has left off reading it at the very period when it becomes useful and interesting. Enquire after the exploits of some petty Norman baron, or one of the princes whose internal quarrels desolated the fine empire of France, and he will weary you with a long and tedious history of their manors, possessions, and victories; what abbeys their superstition founded, and what ravages their lust and cruelty occasioned. Examine him as to anything subsequent to those days of darkness, concerning any modern act of legislature, or any late regulations as to landed or commercial property, the influence of which is still felt, and he will answer you only by lamenting that Henry VII. permitted the nobles to alienate their estates, and that the commissioners of Henry VIII. were permitted to deface the painted windows and gorgeous shrines of the monasteries. In matters useful to the private gentleman he is equally ignorant. Agriculture, which so much and deservedly occupies the attention of the country gentleman of the present day, has for him no charms. He knows not whether the fields which surround his house grow larger turnips, but he will tell you exactly where the entrenchments of a Danish camp, which his good fortune has placed near him, formerly existed. It is precisely those ages which the liberal enquirer is content to pass with a sigh of general pity for their ignorance, and averted horror for their barbarity, precisely the history of these that is his favourite study. Heraldry, it may be supposed, is one of his chief objects. It is, indeed, his loved employment by day, his dream by night. Whilst at Oxford, instead of laying in stores of general learning, which the public library presented, he read nothing but the mis-spelt, tattered folio MSS. of Roger Dodsworth, the Yorkshire antiquary. These, indeed, he copied verbatim, and many a charter and many a feoffment he toiled through. Though not destitute of a taste for poetry, he seldom amused himself with reading the compositions of the muse; and, though on classic ground, he only once, to quiet the perpetual solicitations of his tutor and the college forms, wrote a copy of Latin verses, which were sufficiently applauded, describing in poetical

language the crests and armorial bearings of the warriors. He prefers that chapter of Ariosto which describes the badges of the heroes, and was, when a child, fond of reading, in the Universal History, the emblems of the twelve tribes of the Jews. When removed to Lincoln's Inn for the study of the law, he gave, in order nominally to comply with his father's desire, one hundred guineas to an eminent conveyancer, for the liberty of *not* attending his office; but his time was spent in the British Museum and the Heralds' Office, and his rooms were filled with transcripts of Visitations of counties, grants of arms, and useless copies from the mouldering records of the Harleian Manuscripts. Dallaway's Heraldry was the only book he ever subscribed to, though he wished him at the d. for forestalling the subject. He was once, indeed, heard to say he had some idea of studying conveyancing, and settling as a lawyer in the country, that he might in the course of business gain easier access to the pedigrees and ancient evidences of the gentry. When at home, in the midst of an elegant collection of books on polite literature, he spends all his time in poring over the registers of his own and two or three neighbouring parishes, making extracts of the gentry. These, with some inscriptions from tombstones, and a few anecdotes of scoundrels long since rotten, he binds and gilds, and calls COLLECTAN. DUNELM. . . .

The letters which Mr. Surtees wrote to Mr. Raine in the olden style are also excellent for their imitative truth. The masterpiece in our view is one which describes his adventures in the Dean and Chapter Library, on an occasion when he undertook to supply Mr. Raine's place as Librarian:—

Maineford, 20 Jan. 1826.

Good Maister Rayne,—Ye schal understonde that I stode for ye in the libr^y Tewesday and Thorsday, and on y^e first daie cam a certen nobillman of y^e reaulme of Scotland, yat is callid Blynd Erskine,* and on namid Prynce of Shincliffe; and Dom^r Erskine gat a boke, which is fairly enterid; Maister Prynce askid for on boke yat was not imprinted. And on Thorsdaie was grete snowe and hail, and yer cam no on nigh; but at the last it fell out, as I sat reading in Strype's Annals, the windowes all shook fearfully, and y^e

* This gentleman, who had the misfortune to have been born blind, was an excellent, well-informed man, and at that time resided in Durham, for the education of his sons at the school. The earldom of Mar, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, was restored to Mr. Erskine's father by George IV.

portraicture of bloody Mary movid, and right aneath Deane Sudbury a panel opened,* and there came in an apparition fairly attired, lyke a yong dame after London fascion; by which mater I gat a grete fright, for I knewe of non such passage. And on the next Tewsdaie, when Maister Wheler shuld have taken the key, he fell seeke of a grete stroke of payne across the smale of his bakke (a part which maie not be easilie found), and so I deliv'ed the grete key to Maister Millar, Scotus, and, he standing in som doubt, I also spake with M^r Prebendarie Darnell, who was verie willing to come in case of need; and with him I left your small keys, which he said he faithfully (would) liver over to you; and I did observe, Maister Rayne, that y^e dore hinges of the auld cabinet be sore shaken and disrupted, so that it hingeth altogether by the locke, which mater gat worse in my handling by the breking of an auld nayle, and Maister Darnell said yt shuld be amendid when ye returned; and I send herewith yo^r boke of Lycens and Administration, and one other old boke out of the privy Closet, *e dextra ut intraveris*, and one boke of Aydes and Subsidies, which methinke I never saw afore: and, when ye have had y^r use of it, I schal pray ye to send itt forth again: and I have of yo^r one boke of Testaments, No. III, and y^e Catal. spectant. Fishlake and Hemingburgh I could not finde; so that mater restith. And having good hope to see ye in Dirrame in short time, I saie no mor at this present, except sending ye a curious receit to cure dronkenness in any ill man or wife, which is:

Take lyve vyperres, and bruise them not, but putt them in the pot or can whereof the dronkard schal go to drinke, and it schal moche amende him, and if he drinke of them and they engendre kindly in his kyte, it wil be better, for soe schall he drinke no moe.

Soe restith yours ever, R. S.

The Correspondence of Mr. Surtees now published for the first time consists of some hundred and twenty letters, extending from the year 1803 to that of his death, thirty years later. The most prominent of his early correspondents (as here exhibited) were the late Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe of Edinburgh, and Mr. Frank of Stockton-

upon-Tees, the nephew of Ritson; the more recent are the Rev. James Raine, Sir Cuthbert Sharp, and his printers the Messrs. Nichols. There are a few letters to the Rev. John Hodgson, the late Historian of Northumberland, and many—perhaps the most interesting of the whole—addressed to Mrs. Surtees. Mr. Frank of Stockton was addressed chiefly on behalf of Walter Scott, with reference to Ritson's poetical collections. Surtees's correspondence with Scott himself was previously worked up in Mr. Taylor's biography.

Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe† of Hoddam Castle, in Dumfriesshire, was a fellow-collegian of Surtees at Christ Church: and Scott thus mentions him in a letter written from Edinburgh in April 1808:—

Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe is here at present; he is, I find, an old college friend and correspondent of yours. He is a very ingenious as well as agreeable young man, and, I think, will be an excellent poet, when the luxuriance of his fancy is a little repressed by severer taste. I never saw so excellent a drawer of comic figures, for I will not debase his sketches by calling them caricatures.

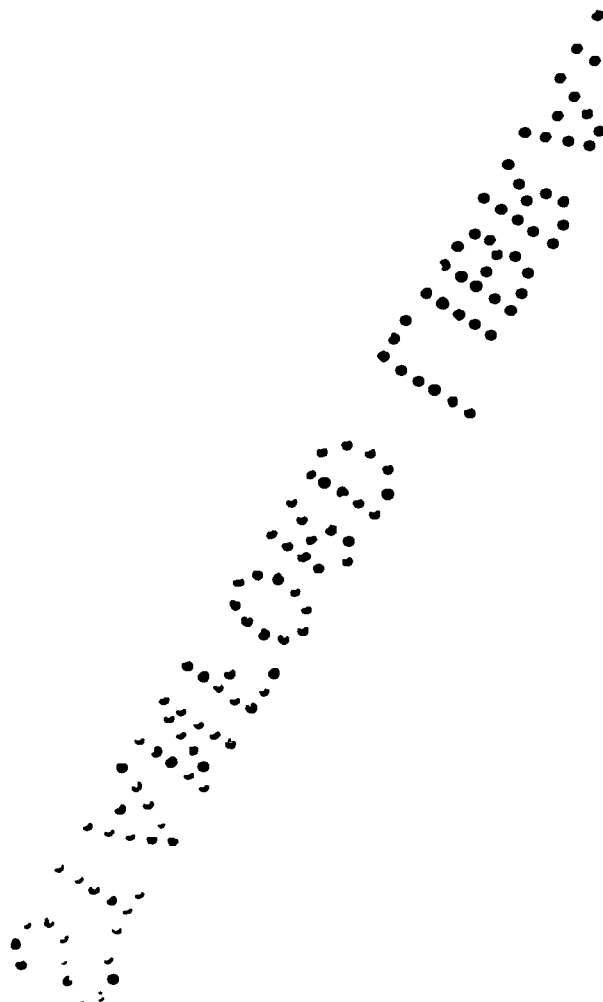
We think in this case, and perhaps in some others, the Editor would have done well to have introduced both parts of the correspondence, following Mr. Taylor's example with respect to Scott. We have none of Mr. Sharpe's letters to Surtees, but among many of Surtees to Sharpe there is one, dated in March 1808, which warmly testifies to their mutual regard. It was written before Mr. Surtees had ventured into print, and we extract a portion of it:—

I go on collecting and collecting, but as to publishing, I fear dealing with printers and engravers worse than critics. If they mauled your volume of poems, what will they do with a heavy volume of topography, full of uncouth names, law-Latin, and old English, a noble field for errata? I got your poems,‡ and have been most highly gratified, not less by the poetry than notes. Your account of the overloading Holyrood House Chapel is the most satisfactory

* In this part of the library there is a private entrance through the wainscot into the deanery.

† Mr. Sharpe died on the 17th March, 1851; and a memoir of him will be found in our Obituary, vol. xxxv. p. 557. Of the sale of his library see vol. xxxvi. p. 523.

‡ Metrical Legends and other Poems. Lond. 1807. 8vo.





J. H. Johnson

Rephael Brundage, Archt.

account that could have been given; Julian of the Bower is sweetly pretty, and the Countess of Roxburgh most delightfully arch, and reminds me so much of Charles Sharpe, that I long for Christ Church again, notwithstanding the appendages of Carey and a long list of frightful spectres that rise in review at the name. It strongly reminds me of a lady whom you were determined to call Lady Southesk, and who, perhaps, now enjoys the title. I was extremely struck with the lines on *Guise*. Amidst some strange conceits, they possess, at least in your version, a romantic air of sorrow that is not always found in attempts of the same kind, either in the *temps passé* or present; but the *bas de soie incarnat* in the note, which set the French son of a b— a-crying, is exquisite.

I wish you would give us a few more translations of the best pieces of Boccace, in the style of your Lorenzo and Isabella. They remind me of Dryden's Tales and Translations, which were always peculiar favourites with me. These kind of stories are, I think, much better in verse than in roundabout half-poetic prose.

Our space will not allow us to make further extracts from the Correspondence of Mr. Surtees: but we cannot conclude without expressing our opinion that this volume will be one of the most acceptable that has been provided for the members of the Surtees

Society. Our readers are aware that that Society was established shortly after Mr. Surtees's death, with the conjoint objects of doing honour to his memory and of illustrating the history of the North of England and the Scottish borders. It has given birth to a series of works,—not so numerous as those of some other publishing Societies, but, it is universally admitted, altogether of a more uniformly important and substantial character. In the year 1849 the subscription was reduced from two guineas to one *per annum*; and since that time the Society has produced—

In 1850, *The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, 1577—1587*. Edited by the Rev. James Raine, M.A.

In 1851, *The Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, from MSS. of the xith century, in Durham, the British Museum, &c.* Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A.

In 1852, *The Life of Mr. Surtees*; and

Boldon Buke. Edited by the Rev. William Greenwell, M.A. [Of this last we shall take some further notice in another place.]

STOWE BARDOLPH CHURCH, NORFOLK.

(*With Exterior and Interior Views.*)

The parish church of Stowe Bardolph has been lately restored, chiefly at the expense of the patron, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The roofs being in a bad state, it was necessary to have new roofs both to the nave and chancel, and it was determined at the same time to replace the old square-headed windows of no-order of architecture by decorated windows, and also to reseat the church with open seats; taking down a partition and huge gallery, which cut off the font and tower, and thus opening the west window to the church. Towards this the parish raised 500*l*. Upon stripping the plaster from the walls (which, as is common with our parish churches, were plastered outside as well as in), that on the south side was found to be in such a defective condition, that it

was decided to rebuild it from the foundation. This was accordingly done, and a general restoration made after the designs of Raphael Brandon, of Beaufort-buildings, architect.

Early English sedilia, a Piscina with lancet window above, and a curious low side-window, about 28 inches high and 5 inches wide, looking directly upon the high altar, were discovered on stripping the plaster from the walls, and have been represented in the Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. These have all been rebuilt in their exact original position. The chancel, which was pewed, has been fitted with oak stalls and seats, and the patron's seat, which occupied one side of the chancel, has been thrown back into a private side chapel, by opening an arch through the north

wall; a new oak screen has been placed under the chancel arch; also a new carved oak lectern, stone pulpit, and font. The windows throughout have stained glass, executed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon; those in the nave were given (together with the font)

by Major F. M. Martyn. The walls are built of the brown rag of the country, which is of divers hues, whilst the basement, string course, gables, water tables, and crosses, with the dressings generally, are of Caen stone. The total cost was upwards of 2,100*l*.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

VI.—THE ROMAN POTTERIES ON THE BANKS OF THE MEDWAY.

IT was a bright and beautiful day in the month of May, 1846, when a few friends, all interested more or less in antiquarian pursuits, assembled at Strood, in Kent, at the invitation of Mr. Humphrey Wickham of that place, a gentleman well known to archæologists for his numerous and interesting discoveries on the site of the cemetery of the Roman city of *Durobrivæ* (Rochester) which lay at Strood. Our party consisted of Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Fairholt, Mr. Jerdan (of the *Literary Gazette*), Mr. A. J. Dunkin, Mr. Wickham, myself, and one or two others. A fine yacht, which had been lent us for the occasion, waited upon us in Chatham harbour.

After a hearty breakfast at Strood, a prudent preparation for such an excursion, we went on board our craft, which was immediately put under weigh, and we were soon sailing down the waters of the Medway; I might well have added joyously, for there is nothing more exhilarating than an excursion on the water in one of the smiling days of spring. The banks of the Medway, so fine above Rochester bridge, are below Chatham nowhere very interesting, and they soon become extremely flat, with ground rising a little behind, on which we may trace here and there the tower of a village church. We pass on the left Upnor castle, and on the right Gillingham, two of the defences of Britain in the olden time, and then we come upon low level ground, extending from Gillingham to the isle of Sheppey, and known as the Gillingham, Upchurch, and Halstow marshes, from the three parishes over which they extend. They are not correctly described by their name of *marshes*, as they can hardly

be called marshes in the usual acceptation of the term; the ground is in fact hard, but it lies upon a very tenacious and fine clay, its level being a little above that of the river at high water, and the latter has cut it into innumerable little creeks and channels. It was at the mouth of one of the larger creeks, known by the name of Otterham creek, which runs in a winding course from the Medway up to the western boundary of the village of Upchurch, that we cast anchor.

It is time that I should state the object of our little voyage. Various accidental discoveries made of late years had shown that these marshes are the site of very extensive Roman potteries, which must, from appearances, have been worked during the whole period of the Roman occupation of the island. In many parts along the sides of the creeks, where the sea has broken away the ground and left a perpendicular or almost a perpendicular bank, we can see running along at a depth of from two to three feet a regular layer, in many places a foot thick, of Roman pottery, most of it in fragments, but here and there a perfect or nearly perfect vessel, and mixed with lumps of half-burnt clay. The bed of the creek is formed of the clay in a liquid state, forming a fine and very tenacious mud, which is completely filled with the Roman pottery, which is more easily procured in the mud than in the bank, and with less danger of breaking the perfect specimens. These latter may be felt by pushing a stick about in the mud. When I say more *easily* found, I mean by those who have no objection to trusting themselves into the mud, with the hope of getting out of it again.



INTERIOR LOOKING WEST STOWE BARDOLPH CHURCH, NORFOLK

and the water, to the no small annoyance of multitudes of shrimps and small crabs, the latter of which were running about like so many very large spiders. Our proceedings, however, were venturesome enough to be not altogether agreeable to one or two of our party, who preferred basking in the sun on the more solid bank, and looking on at the freaks of their companions.

We had soon collected a very considerable quantity of samples of Roman pottery, of a great variety of forms and patterns, though we had not been very successful in finding perfect vessels. Many of our fragments, however, were sufficiently large to shew us the original shape and character of the vessels to which they belonged, and they always possessed the classic elegance of form characteristic of Roman art in all its branches. The pottery made here, however, was of an inferior kind to that made in the no less extensive works which have been discovered at the northern *Durobrivæ* (Castor, on the eastern borders of Northampton-

shire). Nevertheless, the Roman pottery of the Medway was of a fine and hard texture. Its colour is usually a blue-black, which was produced by baking it in the smoke of vegetable substances, in what have been designated by Mr. Artis, the discoverer of the Durobrivian potteries, smother-kilns. The ornaments of the pottery found in these marshes are simple in character, but very diversified. Sometimes they consist of bands of half-circles, made with compasses, sometimes by themselves, and sometimes combined with lines drawn from the half-circles to the bottoms of the vessels, with an instrument like a notched piece of wood. Some of the samples of this ware are ornamented with wavy intersections and zigzag lines, while on others the ornament is formed by raised points, encircling the vessels in bands, or grouped into circles, squares, and diamond patterns. In other examples the ornament is more simple, consisting merely of parallel or crossed lines. Lines crossed diamond-wise, like network, form a very common ornament. A few sam-



Roman Pottery from the Upchurch Marshes.

ples of this pottery, to furnish a general notion of its character, are given in the accompanying cut. Some specimens of a red ware have been found in Otterham creek and its neighbourhood; they are of the same kind of clay, but were made by subjecting them to a stronger degree of heat in the burning. The vessels of this red ware are usually bottle-shaped, with narrow necks and with handles.

The most extraordinary circumstance connected with these layers of pottery is their great extent. They

have as yet only been very partially explored, but they have been found within the parish of Gillingham, and again on the edge of the flat land or marshes towards the isle of Sheppey, and they have been discovered on every point which has yet been explored between these extremes, a distance of not less than seven or eight miles. In the transverse direction, the site of the potteries extends as much as three miles. The bed of pottery is, as before stated, usually nearly a foot thick. In the mud of the creeks it is found in

such quantities that you may often thrust your arm down and bring up a handful of it, and it is so hard that you run the risk of cutting your fingers with the fragments. From an examination of the fragments as they lie, and of the more perfect specimens found among them, we can have no doubt of their being the refuse of the kilns of the potters, who, it seems, gradually moved along in the course of years, or rather of ages, using up the clay, which is peculiarly well calculated for the purpose, and throwing their refuse—the broken and damaged pottery—on the land which they had exhausted, until this extensive tract of ground became covered with it. The channel of the Medway appears then to have been narrower than at present, and these—as they are now called—marshes were then not subject in the same manner to the influx of the sea. The Romans left them, either when they left these potteries to seek some new site, or when Saxon invaders drove the inhabitants away, a mere wide field of broken pottery. This was gradually covered by alluvial soil to the depth of two or three feet; at some subsequent period the sea has scooped this ground into creeks and channels, till it looks almost like a great honeycomb; and thus the bed of pottery was again brought to light. What were the changes through which the river has gone during this known period, and what were their causes, are questions not unworthy of the consideration of the geologist.

Mr. Roach Smith has examined this district more extensively than any one else, and he has traced on the high grounds behind indications of buildings which no doubt mark the site of a village or small town inhabited by the potters and their masters or overseers. "In the Halstow marshes," he says, "I noticed, at a particular spot, a considerable quantity of tiles and stones, which I could not positively identify as having been used in buildings; but adjoining the church, near the creek, there are abundance of fragments of

tiles of various kinds, that clearly show the locality to have been the site of buildings, which, if we may judge from their *debris*, must have been tolerably extensive. On the sides of the church, facing the creek, an embankment has been thrown up to protect the land from the sea; this defence is filled with broken tiles and pottery, which also literally cover the shores. The church itself, probably of Saxon origin, has a large quantity of Roman masonry worked into the walls, and in a field, west of the church, in the side of a well sunk for water for purposes of brick-making, I noticed a tier of Roman tiles, which appeared to be part of a hypocaust." The high grounds behind the Upchurch marshes, beginning at the head of Otterham creek, were the site of a Roman cemetery belonging no doubt to the settlement at Halstow. Sepulchral deposits of urns and calcined bones are frequently met with there, and in one of them was found a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius.

The whole of this extensive and little known district deserves a much more careful exploration. Our researches, in the visit I have been describing, were entirely confined to Otterham creek. After passing the greater part of the day very pleasantly in the mud, until the tide flowing in was rapidly covering it, we gathered ourselves together in the boats, and rowed down to our yacht. We had taken abundance of provisions on board at Chatham, and the exercise of the day combined with the bracing sea air had put us in a condition to make a rather alarming attack on the dinner. When this matter was fully discussed, we were again speedily under sail, and reached our station at Chatham as dusk of evening was beginning to set in; and it was fortunate that it was so, for when we landed from our boats at Strood, it appeared, in spite of all our precautions of watermen's boots and sou'westers, as if we had been trying to show what a mess an antiquary can make of himself if you only give him mud enough to roll in!

THE NOBILITY OF SCOTLAND IN 1592.

THE following list of the Peers of Scotland, made in the year 1592, is preserved with the Scottish Correspondence of that year in the State Paper Office. It is indorsed "Of the Nobilitie in Scotland." Lord Burghley, who had studied the paper, and marked the names of the Catholics, has added to the indorsement, in his own hand, "A Catalogue," and the date, "1^{mo} Julii, 1592." The figures over the Papists' names are also in his hand.

<i>Their</i>			
	<i>Surnames.</i>	<i>Religions.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>
Duke of Lennox.	Stewart.	Prot.	Of 20 yeres. His mother a French woman. Married the third daughter of the late Earl of Gowrie. She is dead. His house, Castle of Methven.
<i>Earls.</i> Arran.	Hamilton.	Prot.	Of about 54 yeres. His mother Douglas, daughter to the Earl of Morton, who was Earl before James the Regent. His house, Hamilton; and married this Lord Glamis' aunt.
Angusse.	Douglass.	Doubtful.	Of 42 yeres. His mother Grame, daughter to the Laird of Morphy. Married the eldest daughter of the L. Oliphant. His house, Tantallon.
Huntley.	Seton-Gordon.	1. Pa.	Of 33 yeres. His mother daughter to Duke Hamilton. Married the now Duke of Lennox's sister. His house, Strabogy.
Argile	Campbell.	Young.	Of 17 yeres. His mother sister to the Earl Marshall, this Earl's father. Not yet married. His house, Dynnone.
Atholl.	Stewart.	Protest.	Of 32 yeres. His mother daughter to the Lord Fleming. Married this Earl of Gowries sister. His house, Dunkell.
Murray.	Stewart.	Young.	Of 10 yeres. His mother daughter to the Earl of Murray, Regent, by whom this Earl's father (slain by Huntley) had that Earldom. Not married. His house, Tarnewny.
Crawford.	Lindsey.	2. Papist.	Of 35 yeres. His mother daughter to the Earl Marshall. Married first the L. Drummond's daughter, and now the Earl of Athol's sister. His house, Fineaven.
Arroll.	Hay.	3. Papist.	Of 31 yeres. His mother Keith, daughter to the Earl Marshall. Married first the Regent Murray's daughter, next Athol's sister, and now hath to wife Morton's daughter. His house, Slanes.
Morton.	Douglass.	Protest.	Of 66 yeres. His mother Erskin, daughter of the L. Erskin. Married to the sister of the Earl of Rothes. His house, Dalkeith.
Marshall.	Keith.	Protest.	Of 38 yeres. His mother daughter to the Earl of Arrol. Married this L. Hume's sister. His house, Dunotter.
Cassills.	Kennedy.	Young.	Of 17 yeres. His mother Lyon, aunt to this L. Glames, and who now is the L. J ^o . Hamilton's wife. Not married.
Eglinton.	Montgomery.	Young.	Of 8 yeres. His mother Kennedy, daughter to the Laird of Barganie. Unmarried.
Glencairn.	Cunningham.	Protest.	Of 40 yeres. His mother Gordon of Lochinvar. Married the Laird of Glenurchy's daughter Gordon. His house, Glencairn.
Montrosse.	Grame.	4. Pap.	Of 49 yeres. His mother daughter of the L. Fleming. Married the Lord Drummond's sister. Auld Montrosse, in Angus.

<i>Earls.</i>	<i>Surnames.</i>	<i>Their</i>	
		<i>Religions.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>
Menteithe.	Grame.	Young.	Of 19 yeres. His mother daughter to the old Laird of Dūlanrig. Married to Glenurchy's daughter. Kylbryde.
Roths.	Leslie.	Pro.	Of 65 yeres. His mother Som'ville. Married first the sister of Sir James Hamilton, and then the sister of the L. Ruthven. Castle of Leslie.
Cathness.	Sinkler.	Neut.	Of 26 yeres. His mother Hepburn, sister to Bothwell, that died in Denmark. Married this Huntley's sister. Tungsbeey.
Sutherland.	Gordon.	Neut.	Of 36 yeres. His mother sister to the Regent Earl of Lennox. Married the Earl of Huntley's sister, this Earl's aunt. His house, Dunrobyn.
Bothwell.	Stewart.	Prot.	Of 30 yeres. His mother Hepburn, sister to the late Earl Bothwell. Married the sister of Archibald Earl of Angus. He stands now fralted. Crighton.
Buchan.	Douglas.	Young.	Of 11 yeres. His mother Stewart, heretrix of Buchan. Unmarried.
Mar.	Erskine.	Prot.	Of 32 yeres. His mother Murray, sister to the Laird of Tullybarden. A widower. His house, Allowaye.
Orkney.	Stewart.	Neut.	Of 63 yeres. Bast. sonne of K. James the Fifth. His mother Elphingston. Married to the Earl of Cassillis' daughter.
Gowry.	Ruthven.	Young.	Of 15 yeres. His mother sister to unquhile L. Methven. Unmarried. Ruthven.

LORDS OR BARONS.

<i>Lords.</i>	<i>Surnames.</i>	<i>Their</i>	
		<i>Religions.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>
Lyndsay.	Lyndsay.	Prot.	Of 38 yeres. His mother sister to the Laird of Loughleaven. Married the Earl of Roth's daughter. His house, Byers.
Seaton.	Seaton.	5. Papist.	Of 40 yeres. His mother daughter to Sir W ^m . Hamilton. His wife is Montgomery, the Earl's aunt. His house, Seaton.
Borthwick.	Borth'.	Prot.	Of 22 yeres. His mother daughter of Buccleughe. This wife the L. Yester's daughter. Borthwick.
Yester.	Hay.	Prot.	Of 28 yeres. His mother Carr of Pharnherst. His wife daughter of the L. of Newbottle. Neidpeth.
Levingston.	Levng'.	6. Pa.	Of 61 yeres. His mother daughter of unquhile Earl of Morton. His wife the L. Fleming's sister. Calendarre.
Elphinston.	Elp'.	Neut.	Of 63 yeres. His mother Erskine. His wife the daughter of Sir John Drummond. Elphinston.
Boyd.	Boyd.	Pro.	Of 46 yeres. His mother Colquhoun. His wife the Sheriff of Air's daughter. Kilmarnok.
Sympil.	Sympill.	Pro.	Of 29 yeres. His mother Preston. His wife daughter of the Earl of Eglington. Sempell.
Ross.	Ros.	Pro.	Of 30 yeres. His mother the L. Sempill's daughter. His wife Gavin Hamilton's daughter.

<i>Lords.</i>	<i>Surnames.</i>	<i>Their</i>	
		<i>Religions.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>
Uchiltree.	Stewart.	Pr.	Of 32 yeres. His mother sister to the L. Methven. His wife Kennedy, the daughter of the Laird of Blairquhen. Uchiltre.
Cathcart.	Cathcart.	Pr.	Of 55 yeres. His mother Simpill. His wife Wallace, the daughter of the Laird of Cragy Wallace. Cathcart.
Maxuell.	Maxw'.	7. Pa.	Of 41 yeres. His mother daughter to the Earl of Morton that preceded the Regent. His wife Douglas, sister to the Earl of Angusse.
Harris.	Maxwell.	8. Pa.	Of 37 yeres. His mother Harris, by whom he had the Lordship. His wife is the sister of Newbottle. His house Triagles.
Sanquhar.	Crichton.	9. Pa.	Of 24 yeres. His mother daughter of Dūlanrig. Unmarried. His house Sanquh'r.
Somerville.	Somerville.	Prot.	Of 45 yeres. His mother sister to Sir James Hamilton. His wife sister to the L. Seaton. Carnwath.
Drumond.	Drum'ond.	Pr.	Of 41 yeres. His mother daughter to the L. Ruthven. His wife Lyndsay, daughter of the Laird of Edzell. Drum'ond.
Oliphant.	Oliphant.	Prot.	Of 65 yeres. His mother Sandielands. His wife is Arrell's sister. Duppline.
Gray.	Gray.	10. Pa.	Of 54 yeres. His mother the L. Ogilvy's daughter. His wife the L. Ruthven's sister. Fowlis.
Glames.	Lyon.	Young.	Of 17 yeres. His mother sister to the L. Saltoun. Unmarried.
Ogilvy.	Ogilvy.	11. Pap.	Of 51 yeres. His mother Campbell of Cad-dell. His wife the L. Forbes' daughter. No castle, but the B. of Brichen's house.
Hume.	Hume.	Suspect.	Of 27 yeres. His mother the L. Gray's daughter. His wife the Earl of Morton's daughter. Hume.
Fleming.	Fleming.	12. Pa.	Of 25 yeres. His mother daughter of the M. of Rosse. His wife the Earl of Mont-rosse's daughter. Bigger.
Innermeith.	Stewart.	Pr.	Of 30 yeres. His mother the L. Ogilvy's daughter. His wife Lyndsay, the Laird of Edzell's daughter. Redcastle.
Forbes.	Forbes.	Pro.	Of 75 yeres. His mother Lundie. His wife Keithe.
Salton.	Abernethy.	Young.	Of 14 yeres. His mother Athol's sister, this Earl's aunt. Salton.
Lovat.	Fraser.	Prot.	Of 23 yeres. His mother Stewart, aunt to Athol. His wife the Laird of M'Kenzie's daughter.
Sinckler.	Sinckler.	Pro.	Of 65 yeres. His mother Oliphant. His wife the L. Forbes' daughter. Ravins-Crage.
Torpichen.	Sandilands.	Young.	Of 18 yeres. His mother daughter of the L. Rosse. His house Calder or Torpichen.
Thirlstane.	Maiteland.	Prot.	Of 48 yeres. Married the L. Fleming's aunt. A new house in Lowther or Lethington.

HOUSES DECAIDE.

Methven.	Stewart.	Decaied by want of heres; and coming to the King's hands he hath dispoit it to the Duke.
Carlisle.	Carlisle.	The male heiars are decaied. There is a daughter of Lord Carlisle's married to James Douglas of the Parkhead, who hath the living but not the honours.

LORDS OR BARONS CREATED OF LANDE APPERTAINING TO BISHOPRICS AND ABBACIES.

<i>Lords.</i>	<i>Surnames.</i>	<i>Religions.</i>	
Altrie.	Kelthe.	Prot.	Of 63 yeres. His mother Keith. His wife Laureston. This lordship is founded on the Abbot of Dere.
Newbottle.	Ker.	Pro.	Of 39 yeres. His mother, the Earl of Rothes' sister. His wife Maxwell (sister) to this L. Harris. This lordship is founded on the abbacy of Newbottle. His house Morphale or Preston Grange.
Urquhart.	Seaton.	13. Pa.	Of 35 yeres. The L. Seaton's brother. His wife the L. Drummond's daughter. Founded on the priory of Pluscardy.
Spiney.	Lyndsy.	Prot.	Of 28 yeres. The Earl of Crawford's third brother. His wife Lyon the L. Glamis' daughter. This is founded on the Bishoprick of Murray. His house is Spynay. But Huntly is heritable Constable on that house.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

Bondage in England—Religious opinions of Spinoza—Iconic Vicissitudes—Visit of James II. to Shrewsbury—Derivation of Wakere—Alchymists in England

BONDAGE IN ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN,—The first progress that was made towards the extinction of slavery, better known by the names of villenage and bondage, in this kingdom, has been referred by Dr. Sullivan, and Blackstone who has cited him, to the confusions occasioned by the contentions between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, when it became necessary for lords of manors to emancipate bondmen as a means of obtaining their service as soldiers, and it also seems that the distractions of those troublous times impeded the prosecution of their rights by lords of manors against those of their bondmen who escaped to corporate and privileged towns and cities, and by remaining there the year and day without claim acquired freedom for themselves and their posterity. The dissolution of monasteries also afforded frequent opportunities for manumission upon easy terms, and bishops also, as Sir Thomas Smith observes, manumitted their bondmen "partly for argent, partly for slaunders, [an] that they seemed more cruel than the temporalitie;" and he in his *De Republica Anglorum*, first published in 1583, distinguishing the villein in gross (i. e. the bondman bound to the person) from the villein regardant (bound to the manor or place, and to the lord or owner thereof), further says (fo. 108, ed. 1583), "Neither of the one sort nor of the other have we any number in England. And of the first I never knew any in the realme in my time; of the second, so few there be,

that it is not almost worth the speaking." However, at the time Sir Thomas Smith wrote there yet remained those who were in law bondmen regardant or attached to the manors in the hands of the Crown, and it also is evident that those unfortunate persons who had acquired property during a period of non-claim, sufficient, perhaps, to have barred any other person than the sovereign, against whom no limitation of suit was available, were being made the objects of a cruel and rapacious traffic, as is demonstrated by the following commissions and grants, whereby the oppression of the sovereign in supporting projects for raising money at that period is fully exemplified, and how greatly the agents and instruments employed therein, or who farmed these sources of revenue, must have profited when everything that could bring money into the exchequer was countenanced by patent, is clearly shewn. Indeed the projects of Attorney-General Noy are partially divested of their odium when compared with the following proceedings, the earliest of which is given in Rymer's *Fœdera*, XV. A. D. 1574. Your readers will pardon my giving this, although already in print, somewhat at length, as it the better enables me to abbreviate as well as elucidate the three subsequent entries on the Patent Roll, which, had they appeared in Rymer, would have long since imparted all the intelligence that remains upon this remnant of feudal tyranny; in fact, the

ensuing documents may be said to supply an hiatus in the *Fœdera* so far as the present subject is concerned.

DE COMMISSIONE AD MANUMITTENDUM.

Pat. de diversis Annis Eliz. Reg. m. 32. 31. d. [3 April 16 Eliz. Anno 1574.] —ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, &c. to our trustie and welbeloved counsellor Sir William Cecill, of the Garter Knighte, Lord Burghley and Highe Treasurer of England, and to our trustie and right welbeloved counsellor Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, Chauncellor and Under-treasurer of our Exchequer, greeting: Whereas divers and sundrie of our poore faithfull and loyal subjects, being borne *bonde in blode* and regardant to divers and sundrie our manors and possessions within our realm of England, have made humble sute unto us to be *manumysed*, *enfranchised*, and *made free*, with their children and sequells, by reason whereof they, their children and sequells may become more apte and fitte members for the service of us and of our common wealthe; we therefore, having tender consideration of their saide sute, and well consideringe the same to be acceptable unto Almightye God, who in the beginninge made all mankinde free, for the tender love and zeale which we beare to our said subjects, and for the speciall trust and confidence which we have in your approved wisdomes and fidelities, do name and appoynte you two our Commissioners [and their nominees] —to enquire of all our bondmen and bondwomen, with their children and sequells, and of all their goods, chattels, landes, tenements, and hereditaments within the severall counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester, and of what value the same be of—and to accepte, admit, and receive to be *manumysed*, *enfranchised*, and *made free*, such our bondmen and bondwomen in blood —compounding with them for such reasonable fines or sommes of money, to be taken and received to our use, for the *manumission* and *enfranchisement*, and for the possessions and enjoying of all and singular their landes, tenements, goods, and chattels whatsoever, as you and they can agree for the same, after your wisdomes and discretions [here follow clauses conferring certain powers for effecting this composition, and giving the enfranchised persons “full power, authority, and liberty to possess and enjoy all and singular their manors, messuages, landes,” &c.] At Gorhambury, the 3rd April, in the 16th year of our reign. *Per ipsam Reginam*.

It does not appear what profit accrued to the Queen's Exchequer from this commission; however, it is very certain that the

project was so far gainful that it was made the means of rewarding Sir Henry Lea, and to what extent in point of number of bondmen is apparent from the subsequent entries upon the Patent Roll, although the amount of property so harshly confiscated and compounded for (*Anglicè*, *extorted*) is very discreetly kept in the shade.

Pat. 17 Eliz. p. 9, in dors' [17 Jan. 1575]. (*Extract.*)—ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, &c. To our well-beloved and faithfull subject and servant Sir Henry Lea, knight, greeting: Whereas divers and sondry of our poore, faythfull, and loyal subjects, being borne bond in blood and regardant to divers and sondrie our mannors and possessions within our realm of England, *have made humble sute unto us* to be manumysed, franchesed, and made free, with their children and sequells, by reason whereof they, their children and sequells, may become more apt and fitt members for the service of us and of our commonwealth, We, therefor, having tender consideracion of their sute, and well considering the same to be acceptable to Almightye God [&c. as in the former commission, with power to enfranchise two hundred bondmen and bondwomen, as recited in the next commission]. Witness ourself, at Westm. the 17th day of January.

Pat. 17 Eliz. p. 14, m. 40 [30 June, 1575]. (*Extract.*)—ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, &c. To all to whom, &c. [reciting the last letters patent, whereby she did name and appoint] “Sir Henry Lea our commissioner, and that he should by force and warrant of the same l'res patent, or otherwise by commission from us under the seal of our Court of Exchequer, should enquire or cause enquiry to be made of all our bondmen and bondwomen, with their children and sequeles, and of all their goods, chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within this our realm of England and Wales, and of what nature the same be, and that certificates should be returned concerning the premises into the Court of Exchequer; and that the said Sir Henry Lea should have full power and authority to appoint, accept, admit, and receive to be manumysed, enfranchised, and made free such *two hundred* of our bondmen and bondwomen in blood, which should be so certified by force of any such commission, or otherwise found out by his inquiry, travell, or diligence, with all and every their children and sequells, their goods, cattalls, leases, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as then were either bondmen or bondwomen in blood in gross, or appurteyning or regardant to all or any of our manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the said *realm of England*

and Wales, as to him by his discretion should seem meet and convenient, compounding with them for such reasonable fines or somes of money, to be by them payed to him for their manumission and enfranchisement, and for the possessing and enjoying of all and singular their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, leases, goods, and chattels whatsoever, as he and they should agree for the same, after his wisdom and discretion, which fynes and sums of money we did by the same L^{res} Patent frelie give unto him the said Sir Henry Lea, Knight, to be taken of our liberality for his good service heretofore done, without any accompte or other thing to be yelded or done to us, our heirs, or successors, for the same or any part thereof, and that further thereupon he should have full power and authority, by force of the same our L^{res} Patent, from time to time, to make warrant under his hand to the L^d Chanc^r or L^d Keeper of the Great Seale of England, for the time being, to pass such and so many enfranchisements to any such persons as he should so compounde and agree withall, and as to him should be thought meet. That, in enlargement of the said grant, the said Sir Henry Lea had power and authority to appoint, accept, admit, and receive to be manumysed, enfranchised, and made free, over and besydes the said two hundred, with their sequels and children, mentioned in our said L^{res} patent, such other number of one hundred of bondmen and bondwomen in blood which shall be so certified by force of any such commission or otherwise, found out by his enquiry, travell, meanes, or diligence, with all and every their children and sequells, their goods, chattels, leases, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as now are either bondmen or bondwomen in blood in gross, or apperteyning or regardant to all or any the lordships, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments," &c.

This scheme seems to have proceeded as most odious schemes of that period were usually conducted. It probably had been suggested to her most gracious majesty, that some money could be made by reviving the dormant villenage that still existed in some of her manors in some particular counties, and such was the scope of the first commission. Next a courtier, for some service, was preferred with a similar commission and grant, extending to England and Wales, to which commission inquisitorial powers were annexed, with power to enfranchise two hundred persons possessing property, but tainted with bondage, and, as the former commission naturally excited remarks against the sovereign, inasmuch as the proceeds

of this commission were to find their way into her exchequer, a patentee was introduced upon the next commission, who was willing to undergo the odium and reap the fruits of this iniquitous grant. Next remains to be seen, how that the unhappy objects of these harpy-like commissions, finding that all their property was forfeit, because it might be suspected their parents or ancestors had been villeins, took measures to conceal and convey to friends in trust that property, and thus prevent the patentee from obtaining his extortionate estates in plundered families: to meet the difficulties thus interposed, one more licence, grant, or commission became necessary, and in every probability this was the last, as my further searches, in elucidation of this subject, have not produced me any subsequent or later allusion to this shameful traffic in slavery. The last commission and grant is as follows, viz:

"De Licentia pro Lea, milⁱ, Pat. 19 Eliz. p. 8, m. 19. [17 Dec^r 1576].—ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, &c. To all to whom, &c. Whereas diverse and sondrye bondesmen in blood of us and our progenitours, as well in grosse as appertaining or regardant to divers and sondrie lordships, manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments of us and our progenitors, have aliened, geven, granted, conveyed away, and imbeselyd divers and sondrie their manors and lordships, lands, tenem^{ts}, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, to our great disinherison and losse, contrary to their duty, and the laws of this our realme of Eng^{land}; for remedy whereof, and to the intent the same may be the more better revelyd and brought to light, and to the end the good service heretofore to us by Sir Henry Lea, knt. may be the better recompensed, We, of our special grace, certain science, and mere mocion, do by these presents name, constitute, and appoint the said Sir Henry Lea, knt. commissioner for us, our heirs and successors, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the said Sir Henry Lea, knt. full power and auctoritie that he from time to time, and as often as he shall think meet or convenient, either by vertew and warrant of these presents enquier, or otherwise by commission from us, our heirs, or successors under the greates seal of our Court of Exchequer, to be made to such meete persons as the said Sir Henry Lea shall nominate, and the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of our said Court of Exchequer for the time being, or one of them, shall allowe, cause from time to time enquiry to be made by the othes of twelve lawful men, and by all and every other lawful ways and means, of all, eve

and singular the lordships, manors, lands, tenements, possessions, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and leases, whatsoever heretofore given, granted, bargained, aliened, demised, leased, or imbeselyd away, or at any time hereafter during the space of seven years next ensuing the date hereof to be given, granted, bargained, aliened, demised, or by any wayes or means conveyed or imbeselyd by any bondmen or bondwomen in blood, of us, our heirs, progenitors, or successors within this our realm of England and Wales, and of what valewe the same goods be or shall be, and in whose hands they do or shall remain, and of what yearly valewe above all reprises the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments be or shall be, and also who have or shall hould the same or perceave and take the profits and emoluments thereof, and of all circumstances touching or concerning the same. And our will and pleasure is, and of our further grace, mere motion, certain science and liberality, we do by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, give and grant to the said Sir Henry Lea, knt. his heirs, executors, and assigns, for ever to his and their proper use and behoof of the said Sir Henry Lea, knt. his heirs and assigns, all and singular such manors, lordships, landes, tenements, possessions, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and leases whatsoever which by any bondmen or bondwomen in blood, in gross, or apperteyning or regardant to any lordships, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of us, our heirs, or successors, or of any our pro-

genitors at any time heretofore, have or hath been or hereafter during the said space of seven years shall be aliened, bargained, geven, granted, assured, imbeselyd, leased, assigned, demised, or by any ways or means conveyed by any bondman or bondwoman in blood which are or shall be withholden from us, our heirs, progenitors, or successors, or any of them, which by force of any such commission or commissions shall be certified or otherwise by the travell, industry, means, or diligence of the said Sir H. Lea, knt. shall be found, discovered, or reveled to be aliened, &c. or by any ways or means conveyed by any such bondman, bondmen, or bondwoman, or bondwomen in bloode as are before mentioned, without any accompt or any other thing thereof, or by reason thereof, to us, our heirs, or successors in any wise to be yelded, payd, or done, to have and to hold all such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the said Sir H. Lea, knt. his heirs and assigns for ever to his and their proper use and behoof, to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only in free socage and not in capite."

These are the latest recorded instances of tenure in villenage subsisting in effect, but perhaps some of your intelligent correspondents may be able to cite legal instruments and copies of Court Roll of a still later date, in which its continuance is recognised or assumed.

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

THE RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF SPINOZA.

MR. URBAN,—It was not rashly that I made the assertion, which a Correspondent impugns, characterizing as a calumny the vulgar belief which places Spinoza among atheists. I have for many years been a diligent reader of Spinoza's works, and from no books have I received deeper religious impressions, by none have I had my faith in a Supreme Being more strongly confirmed. It might be a sufficient reply to your Correspondent to say that those who from levity, or from bigotry, have been readiest to charge Spinoza with atheism, have shown the greatest backwardness to establish the averment by fair and copious extracts from Spinoza, and by substantial and irrefragable arguments. They who have been content to accept the hearsays on which this huge slander floats would be a little astonished to find, if they were to read Spinoza for themselves, that the first part of his greatest work, the Ethics, is devoted to the demonstration of God's existence and the

illustration of his attributes, and that all through his writings ontology is theology in the original and highest sense of the latter word, and that the science of being never fails to be transformed, in his hands, emphatically and grandly into the science of God. I quote a few passages which ought surely to satisfy every lover of the truth:—

God, or a substance consisting of infinite attributes, of which each expresses eternal and infinite essence, necessarily exists.

Except God no other substance can exist or can be conceived.

Whatever is, is in God, and apart from God nothing can either exist or be conceived.

God acts by the sole laws of his own nature, and not constrained by any other agency.

God is the abiding and not the transitory cause of all things.

These passages are enough to convince

all but the invincibly prejudiced, and I could confirm them by a hundred more, if your Correspondent were entering on controversy, and not merely asking for information.

The belief in Spinoza's atheism has altogether died away in Germany and France, because those who interest themselves about philosophy there have done a very honest and a very simple thing,—they have read his productions. Here we shall for some time yet receive without questioning the fictions of the most ingenious but most inaccurate Bayle.

There is scarcely any excuse for the ignorance of any one pretending to scholarship in regard to Spinoza's system and opinions. His works, which are not voluminous, have been more than once republished since Paulus gave a complete edition of them about fifty years ago. The whole of them have been admirably translated into German by Auerbach; the chief of them have been translated into French by Saasnet, nearly all modern philosophies also are nothing more than reproductions of Spinozism. In every history of metaphysics Spinoza is one of the great figures that cannot be overlooked. Next to Plato no primordial thinker has exercised so wide and deep an influence, or met with so many interpreters. If interested in metaphysical pursuits, but limiting ourselves to the metaphysicians and metaphysics of our own country we persist in asserting that Spinoza was an atheist, this is plainly a fanaticism on which argument and evidence would be expended in vain.

Spinoza was the champion of spiritualism, the strenuous upholder of the noblest principles in morality and religion, and nothing can be found in his books which which is not favourable to the stability, elevation, and divine growth of human

societies. His ideas respecting the nature and character of God are exactly such as abound in the Gospel of John, in the Epistles of Saint Paul, and in other parts of Scripture. They are such as receive corroboration from the best of the Christian Fathers. They inspired the mightiest of those thinkers in the Middle Ages in whom we discover a Platonic element. The merit of Spinoza in respect to them is that of having given them most symmetrical organization, and most commanding unity. If Spinoza had been the preacher of a materialism leading to the most disgusting licence, or if he had been the ferocious assailant of Christ and Christianity, like the French infidels of the last century, no fiercer curses could have been heaped at his grave than those that the rancorous hand of ignorance still occasionally throws. I am thankful for the opportunity which your Correspondent has given me of testifying that no one can form a thorough acquaintance with Spinoza and his works without confessing that he was a saint and a sage, a man brave as he was modest and charitable, consecrating the most beautiful of lives to the sublimest of systems. And it is precisely to his pages that I would send any Earnest Brother for weapons, who yearns to combat and to crush the wretched atheisms which are striving now to wriggle themselves into notoriety. On the other hand, the most eloquent pleaders for a Providential Deity will always have an immense disadvantage in the contest, so long as they are unable or unwilling to distinguish between the divine spiritualism of Spinoza and the foul materialism of the most degrading sensational philosophies, for this will argue an excessive and incurable materialism in themselves, akin to atheism in fact, however severed from it in theory.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS HARWELL.

ICONIC VICISSITUDES.

MR. URBAN,—Pope, in the frontispiece which he designed for his "Essay on Man," among other instances of the ravages of time, has introduced a statue with the inscription *VIRI IMMORTALI*, but which has been unfortunately decollated, so that to guess at the subject of it is impossible. Mortifying as it would be to foresee the mutilation of one's image, perhaps the trial would be even greater to know that it would one day serve as the material or the site of another.

Thus Livy relates that the Consul *Emilius Paulus*, in his progress through Greece after the battle of *Pydna*, displaced the projected statues of *Perseus* at *Delphi* for his own. "*Ubi sacrificio Apollini facto, inchoatas in vestibulo columnas, quibus im-*

posituri statuas Regis Persei fuerant, suis statuis victor destinavit." (b. xlv. c. 27.) "The Delphians (says Dr. Gibbes, acquiescing in the change, but employing the singular number) had formerly voted a statue to *Perseus*, whose superstition sometimes assumed the guise of liberality. A column to support the figure had been erected, but the honour intended for the vanquished king was with propriety transferred to the conqueror." (Hist. of the World, ii. 442.)

An earlier instance occurs in the history of Greece, after the battle of *Marathon*. "The block of marble which *Datis* was said to have brought for a trophy, was gratefully wrought into a statue of *Nemesis*." (Thirlwall's Greece, i. 243.)

Probably few revolutions have occurred without being accompanied by changes of this nature. During our own a statue had been designed by the Scottish nation for Cromwell—a circumstance that almost staggers belief, if the evidence were not of the most public kind. “The intention was probably frustrated by Cromwell’s death, and the block of marble imported for this statue lay upon the wharf of Leith for nearly 150 years. Lately (continues the writer) we are informed it was made use of for the statue of George III. executed by the honourable Mrs. Damer, and placed in the register office in Edinburgh.” (Memoir prefixed to the Culloden Papers, p. xxxix. note.) The memory of Cromwell is not greatly honoured in Scotland, nor, politically speaking, has it any peculiar claim to be so; but the memoir states, that his “judges were very popular with the Scotch, notwithstanding their being strangers.” (Ibid. p. xxix.)

The French Revolution must have been fertile in such changes. They are admirably exemplified in Lord Orford’s story of the showman, who had a tiger from Bengal of the largest species, called the Royal Tiger, but who, being afraid of a charge of incivism, changed the title on his signboard from *Tigre Royal* to *Tigre Nationale*. Mr. Redhead Yorke, in his Letters from France (which, though not published till 1814, were written in 1802), has given some curious instances. At Versailles, in the Saloon of War, he says,

“Over the chimney-piece is a fine oval bas-relief, twelve feet high, by N. and G. Couston, of Mars on horseback. This piece had not the good fortune to escape the revolutionary frenzy; for as the head of Mars represented Louis XV. the sovereign people thought proper to knock it off. However, as it is disgusting to see a man on horseback without a head, it is in contemplation to repair the mischief by placing the resemblance of a celebrated Corsican gentleman in the stead of their former master.” (Vol. i. p. 180.)

Again, under the same head, “Opposite to the greenhouse, and beyond the little park, is a large bason, 2,100 feet in length, and 720 in breadth, called the *Pièce des Suisses*, at the extremity of which is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; but they have changed the traits of

the countenance, so that it now represents Quintus Curtius devoting himself for his country. These metamorphoses are very common in France, and have, upon some occasions, been carried to an unpardonable degree of blasphemous impiety. In a picture, representing our Saviour discoursing from the Mountain, the countenance was altered to that of Robespierre; should this painting descend to posterity in its dishonoured state, it will be a memorable record of the monstrous impiety and madness of those times.” (p. 190.)

If Napoleon, as has been mentioned, supplanted others, he was doomed to give way in turn. His statue at Lyons, which was erected near the new imperial palace, was removed for a new equestrian one of Louis XIV. on the site of one which had been destroyed in 1793.* This return of the site to its original occupant was only just: but the emperor’s trophies had to undergo less appropriate changes. The grand, but unfinished triumphal arch of Neuilly, facing the palace of the Tuileries, on the side of the garden, originally destined to commemorate his German campaign, was completed as a monument in honour of the Duc d’Angoulême, and his expedition to Cadiz,—“a destination (it is remarked) so ill-judged and incongruous as to partake of the burlesque.” (ibid. p. 240.) His ill-fortune, or retributive justice, as royalists would view it, pursued him into Italy. The Arch of Peace, projected as the termination for his Simplon road at Milan, was begun 1807, and the first artists were employed on statues and bas-reliefs, intended to illustrate the most brilliant events of his life. The American tourist, Miss Sedgwick, shall relate the sequel in her own words:

“When the work was finished, his power and life had ended; and art, too often the passive slave of tyrants, was compelled to sacrifice truth and beauty, to desecrate its own work, by cutting off Napoleon’s head, that noble head (made to be eternised in marble) and substituting in its place the imbecile head of the emperor Francis.” (Letters from Abroad, 1841, vol. ii. p. 30.)†

Professor Spalding, in his compendious work on Italy, relates, in the article on Ferrara, a curious instance of such vicissitude:

* “Cities and Principal Towns,” vol. i. p. 263.

† The noble head is regarded very differently by Miss H. M. Williams, in her “Narrative of Events in France in 1815.” A celebrated physiologist, she says, gave this opinion of it. “When I beheld this man ten years since in Italy, I augured ill of his destiny: his head partakes too much of the organisation of the tiger and the peacock; it is cruel and climbing.” (p. 281.)

"A public square, planted in the middle, had once a statue of its founder, Pope Alexander VII.; but in 1796 the pontiff was deposed, the First Consul afterwards took his place, and the square was named the Piazza di Napoleone. In 1814 the ex-emperor's statue was thrown down, and, by way of compromise, the square was named the Piazza of Ariosto, whose statue in 1833 was placed on the accommodating pedestal." (Vol. iii. p. 164)

A list of artists who have concurred in such changes would be curious. The "Dictionnaire des Protées Modernes," (Paris, 1815,) enumerates several who devoted their talents alternately to conflicting dynasties. I subjoin two brief extracts from the former list, concerning

two painters, Pajou (son of the celebrated sculptor) and Vernet—"Dans l'espace de deux ans, M. Pajou fils n'a changé que deux fois; cela est bien modeste en comparaison de ceux qui ont varié d'opinion deux fois en deux mois." (p. 209.)

M. Vernet, in 1814, had exhibited a portrait of the Duc de Berry, but "à l'arrivée de Napoléon, M. Vernet, qui sait tirer parti des circonstances, s'empresse de suivre le vent qui soufflait alors, en achevant et exposant un tableau représentant la bataille de Marengo, qui prit la place du portrait du Duc de Berry. Comme les poètes, les peintres ont deux poids et deux balances." (p. 250)

Yours, &c. J. T. M.



Room in the Council House at Shrewsbury

VISIT OF KING JAMES II. TO SHREWSBURY

Shrewsbury, Sept. 10.

MR. URBAN,—In the course of the progress which King James II. made into several parts of the kingdom to influence the election of parliament-men favourable to his views, he visited Shrewsbury August 24th, 1687, on which occasion it appears there was no want of outward demonstrations of enthusiastic loyalty and rejoicing to welcome his arrival. The corporation resolved to expend 200*l.* "in presenting to and entertaining his Majesty," and also ordered all the incorporated companies to assemble "with their drums beating and their colours flying," and that "the conduits run with wine, the day his Majesty comes to town."

As, with the exception of the above, and that the King attended St. Mary's Church on the morning after his arrival to exercise the royal gift of healing, no particu-

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lars of his visit here have been published, the following incidents from an old manuscript volume (lately presented to me), entitled "Remarkable Occurrences in Salop," may deserve attention.

The King on this occasion kept his court at the Council House, or "Lord's Place," the office of mayor being filled by Thomas Bawdewin, esq. barrister-at-law, "in whose time," the manuscript narrates, "King James came in his progress to Shrewsbury, and on the Wyle Cop Mr. Mayor presented him with the keys of the gates and a purse of gold (100 guineas). He received them, and did give the keys to Serjeant Willm. Bowers, who was one of the mayor's serjants then, and he kept them till the coming in of the Prince of Orange, and then delivered them in the Chequer."

"When King James was at supper in

the great chamber of the Counsell-house, hee caused the chamber to be propt up* for feare of falling, and hee had 3 dishes of flesh, 1 of fowle, and 1 of sweet meats, 9 in all, to supper, and no more. Mr. Patrick Lamb, his head cook, brought them all 9 to the table, and did presentt them on his knee. Hee brought all his household goods with him, and his owne beer, and wine, and bed. And on the morrow, being friday, all the fish that could bee had was bought up and presented, in order for his dinner. And the maior and aldermen, being 12, and assistants 24, came to attend him; butt he stayed nott to dine, nor to see them, butt gott downe a private backstaires, and for haste gott upon the wrong side the horse, and to Whitechurch y^e nighte,—this I had from one y^e saw him take horse."

"On the same morning the presbyterian preachers John Brian, Francis Talientts, preachers at Oliver's chapel in the High streete, and Mr. Rowland Hunt, Doctor Jackson, doctor of physick, Daniel Jenks, ironmonger, Joseph Pearson, cutler, presented him with a purse of gold, supposed to be £100, and was freely accepted, but still lying the obligation on them to chuse such members for next parliament as should bee for taking of the penall laws and test: and to y^e end he left behinde him William Pen,† chiefe and head of the Quakers, who began to speake at Mardoll head: butt y^e rabble supposing what hee would bee att, the mob gave a shout and over-bawled him; so hee desisted and gott his way, the mob knocking the bulks‡ as he passed."

"A man climbed up and gott to stand on the top stone of St. Mary's steeple, and held by the cross bar, with a flagg in his hand, all the while the King was touching for the King's evil in the church under him, and when the King came out of the church, the man on the steeple shott of a pistoll, which made King James ask what meant that, and yt was answered him that yt was for joy of his presence; the King

said it was a presumptuous thing to doe itt; butt I never could learne the man ever gott a farthing for his paines."§

The chance circumstance detailed below would seem almost a foreboding coincidence of the downfall of the last of the ill-fated Stuarts in the following year.

"Upon the high conduit, at the top, in an alabaster stone about two feet square, was the King's armes engraven, and stood facing the castle, on the side of the conduit, next the High Cross; which alabaster stone, with the King's armes on itt, the very same day and at the same time that King James went by to go up to the Counsell-house, where hee lodged, the stone fell downe and all broke and dashed in pieces, for the stone was much whiter and higher than all the rest, which was of Grinshill free-stone."

It may be mentioned that under the charter of Charles the First the corporation of Shrewsbury consisted of 24 aldermen and 48 assistants. This charter being surrendered and annulled, James granted another March 17, 1684-5, whereby the body corporate were reduced to one half of the above number, and reserving to himself (as he did in most other places) the power to amove the mayor or any of the members at his own will and pleasure. This renewal of the charter cost the corporation 200*l*, and only four months after his visit here James exercised his prerogative by dismissing five of the aldermen and nine of the common councilmen, and substituting others in their place. The government of the town, however, was on the 16th of October, 1688, restored to that regulated by the charter of Charles the First, and continued so until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835.

The Rev. John Brian and Francis Talientts were ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662 from the churches of St. Chad and St. Mary, in Shrewsbury, and subsequently became the joint pastors of a Presbyterian congregation. The manuscript above cited states that "Oliver's

* The last court of the Council of the Marches which met in this their ancient mansion was in 1683. After that time it is therefore not unlikely that the chamber (50 feet long) from neglect might require the precaution of a temporary support.

† When the King visited Chester after leaving Shrewsbury, Thomas Cartwright, bishop of Chester, in his Diary (which has been printed for the Camden Society), relates, "Aug. 28th—I was at his Majesty's levee, from whence, at 9 o'clock, I attended him into the choir, where he healed 350 persons. After which he went to his devotions in the Shire Hall, and Mr. Penn held forth in the Tennis Court, and I preached in the Cathedral."

‡ The "*bulks*" were stalls which formed part of the open shop-fronts before the introduction of glazed windows. Several of these existed in the street called "Mardol" above mentioned, and in other parts of the town, within the last thirty-five years.

§ The height of this spire is 220 feet from the ground. The ladders which had been used in replacing the bar and vane, lately damaged by a high wind, had probably not been removed.

meeting-house was so-called by reason of one Thomas Oliver, a turner, living in that house. The congregation afterwards built a more convenient place for them "in the garden where Oliver kept his timber," and which was opened for wor-

ship in 1691. It was destroyed by a riotous mob in the night of July 6th, 1715, but soon re-edified at the expense of Government.

Yours, &c.

HENRY PIDGEON.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD WEKARE.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 8.

MR. URBAN, -When I wrote my account of Cressage which appeared in your July number, p. 59, I was at a loss as to the derivation of the opprobrious word "*Wekare*," with which the inhabitants of that place were reviled by the constable of Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward the First. In mentioning the subject, however, to a friend, he suggested that, as many cant terms used in this country centuries ago came to us through the Spanish, a root for "*Wekare*" might be found in that language which would explain the reason of the woman taking offence so immediately.

The term "*Bigardo*," or "*Vigardo*," which are both given in the Spanish dictionaries, was used, says Minshew, "by the mad mob when irreverently reviling any one belonging to a religious order," and derives it from a set of monks called "*Begardos*;" this also would in Spanish be called "*Vegardos*" as often as "*Begardos*." The Dictionary of the "*Aca-*

demia Real Espanol," says that it is used as a term of reproach for "free livers," "*de vida libre*." Thus, if the terms be really connected, the cry of "*Wekare*" would be equivalent to or something like the opprobrious epithet "whores." The change is not so violent as that which occurs in other words of a foreign origin; the *v* easily passes into *w* or *vv*, as the Latin *vinum* passes into *wine* and *wine*; and we know that *guerre* and *war* are the same. Guarantee and warrant are only dialectic differences, the *g* as easily passes into *c*, or *k*; thus "*catt*, or *cat*,"—Belgic, "*katte*," Teutonic "*katz*," Italian, "*gatto*," "*gatta*," French "*chat*, *chatte*," Spanish and Portuguese "*gato*, *gata*." The English would soon drop the "*d*" at the end of the word, and "*Vigarda*" (the feminine) would become *Vegar*, *Vekar*, *Wekar*; the *i* (pronounced *ee* in Spanish) would find its substitute *e* in the English. The spelling would, as in other cases, be guided by the ear.

Yours, &c.

HENRY PIDGEON.

ALCHYMISTS IN ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN, -The delusion that the baser metals could by a secret process be turned into gold and silver, not only prevailed in England, but met with as great encouragement from royalty here as it did upon the continent. King Edward the Third personally interested himself in the experiments suggested by Rouse and Dalby,* two alchymists or professors of the philosopher's stone; and although in Henry the Fourth's time the "multiplication of metals" was made felony, this offence being supposed in its consequences to weaken royal authority, yet Henry the Sixth not only encouraged one John Cobb† by royal licence to "transubstantiate" imperfect metals into gold, but by advice

of his council granted commissions‡ for the discovery and promotion of an art that promised to replenish the royal coffers and render the King independent of his parliament and people, in which he was followed by Edward the Fourth.§ Indeed the possibility seems never to have been doubted; the only question seems to have been, how could this occult science serve *pro commodo regni*, as the phrase was, and enrich the crown "beyond the dreams of avarice."

Queen Elizabeth was not a whit behind any of her predecessors in credulity. In fact, she is known to have encouraged Dr. Dee's speculations, after she had received from him a round piece of silver, which

* De ducendo ad Regem Johannem le Rouse et Mag'rum William de Dalby, alchymistas, cum instrumentis suis ad faciendum experimenta coram Rege pro commodo regni.—Pat. 3 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 21.

† Quod Johannes Cobbe per artem philosophie possit metalla imperfecta de suo proprio genere transferre, et ea in aurum vel argentum transubstantiare.

‡ Pat. 22 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 11. Also see the Supplement of Prynne to his *Aurum Regine*, where two commissions by patent to Missenden and others to practise alchemy to serve his mint are given at length.

§ Quod David Beaupre et Johannes Merchaut pro quatuor annis possint occupare scientiam naturalem generationis a mercurio in aurum faciendo et simili modo a mercurio in argentum, &c.—Pat. 16 Edw. IV. p. 1, m. 20.

he told her was formerly brass, and had been cut out from a warming-pan, and transmuted by means of the philosopher's stone. I had always considered that her Majesty's dabbling in this occult science had been confined to her transactions with Dr. Dee; but I now find that in the 17th year of her reign a project was set on foot for the transmuting of iron into copper, and lead and antimony into quicksilver; and a company was by the royal permission also founded for carrying the scheme into effect. From the names of the persons who were to be entrusted with the supposed invention, the reader will perceive that the intervention of a company with by-laws was merely a piece of statecraft in order more completely to secure to the crown every possible advantage without incurring any correspondent risk. The following is the preamble to the charter, intended to protect the "new art," and which seems to have been the last royal recognition of this delusion. The chief mover was one William Medele, esq.

De concessione pro Thomâ Smythe mil', Roberto Comit' Leicestr', Will'o Barone de Burghley, et al' Societat' Novæ artis, et successoribus suis.—(Pat. 17 Eliz. p. 9, m. 3 [40] to 7 [36].) 14th Feb. 1574-5. Eliz. by the grace of God, &c. To all to whome, &c. Whereas our righte wel beloved our right faythfull and trusty counsaylor Thomas Smyth, of Teidon at Mount, in the county of Essex, Knight, hath thorough longe searche in bookes of divers arts divers trials many tymes in vaine assayde and manyfolde expence of his time and money before tyme lost; now at the last by Goddes goodnes and with the industrye and practyse of Willyam Medeley, esquier, found out and put in ure a new and certen arte to try (*sic*) out of yron very true perfecte and good copper and of antimony and lead true and perfecte quyck sylver, which arte, as it is merveyllous rare, so hath it heretofore not byn put in ure and practyse in this realme as he offereth to do yt, nor to any such greate benefitt and enrichinge of our realme as far as we have had yet understandynge: The which devyse and notable invencion, if God graunte good successe to those that shall further travayle therein, wil be very profitable to us, our heirs and successors, for the makynge of our ordinaunces and other munycions for the warres, and for many other lyke uses, and also to all other the people and subjects of this our realme of England and other our domynions: We therefore, greatly likynge of all good sciences and wyse and learned invencions tending to the benefyt of the commonwealth of our said realme and domynions, and servyng

for the defence thereof, and myndynge, as it behoveth, so good and excellent an invencion so hardly and so happely come to further and advaunce, and the skilfull and first fynder therof graciously to reward as to us in honour in such cases doth apperteyne, do therefore to continew the memorye of the same invencion, and of our gracious acceptynge therof, as of a service done greatlye to our honour and the benefyt of our realme, determyne to ordeyne and make the sayd Sir Thomas Smyth, and also our dere cosen and counsellor Robert Earle of Leycester, our ryght trustye and welbeloved counseylour Sir Willyam Cecill, knyghte of our order [*sic*], Baron of Burghley, our high Treasurer of England, Sir Humfry Gilbert of Otterden, in our county of Kent, knight, and the sayd Willyam Medeley esquier, whome the said Sir Thomas Smyth hath especially chosen to be joined to him, that by theyr common charges and expences the burden of the further procedynge in and perfectynge of the said arte and enterpryse may be the better borne, to be one body politique and corporate for ever, and to have and enjoy for ever the lycences, benefyts, prehemynences, franchises, liberties, powers, and authorities hereafter in these presents specified. And therefore knowe ye that We, of our especiall grace, certen knowledge, and mere mocion, have gyven and graunted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and graunt, to the said Sir Thomas Smythe, Robert Earle of Leycester, Willyam Baron of Burghley, Sir Humfrey Gilbert knight, and Willyam Medeley esquier, that they by the name of Governor and Socyetie of the New Arte shall be from henceforth for ever one body politique in ytself incorporate, and shall have perpetuall succession in that name and bodye, and be a perpetuall socyetie of themselves, both in deede and name, for ever. And them by the name of Governor and Socyetie of the Newe Arte, for us, our heires, and successors, do by these presents constitute, make, ordeyne, incorporate, name, and declare to be a body politique, corporate, and perpetuall, and by that name they and their successors to have successyon and continuance for ever by these presents.—And to have a common seal, &c. [Here follow the by-laws of the company.]

It will be observed that, although this society or company was empowered to practise a "new invention," yet the delusion was the same as that professed by the older alchymists. The idea of transmuting iron into copper, and antimony and lead into quicksilver, was just as unreasonable and unphilosophical as that of producing

gold from the baser metals. Mr. Mackay, in his "Memoirs of Popular Delusions," Lond. 1841, has given an entertaining biography of the alchemists; but he has not appended the sequel which I now

supply. My references may, perhaps, assist such of your readers as may desire to investigate the whole subject more closely.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Archaeological Institute and Newcastle Society of Antiquaries—Guild of Literature and Art—Manchester Free Library—Meeting of the British Association at Belfast—Prizes of the Institute of Civil Engineers—Statues of Sir Robert Peel—Portrait of the Historian of South Yorkshire—Sir Henry De la Roche—Architecture and Sculpture for the New Crystal Palace—Recutting of the Koh-i-noor—Portrait of the Bastard of Burgundy.

The meeting of the *Archæological Institute* at Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been, on the whole, the most successful of any of its annual congresses. Not only were the excursions most interesting and satisfactory, and the hospitalities unprecedented, especially in the princely saloons of Alnwick, and in Bishop Hatfield's hall at Durham, where the thoughts of those present were carried back to a memorable precedent, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Walter Scott were together entertained there in the year 1827,—but the papers read were unusually substantial and valuable. The great liberality evinced in various ways by the Duke of Northumberland, was emulated by other parties, and the Corporation of the Town granted 50*l.* towards the expenses of the meeting. The preparation of so many excellent memoirs in illustration of the antiquities of the town and county may be attributed to the amount of local knowledge and research which has been cherished for many years past by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,—a Society which has latterly manifested increased activity and productiveness. They are now located in a most interesting monument of past ages, the Norman Castle, which affords ample accommodation to all their collections: but we must admit that the series of Roman sculptures, altars, and inscriptions struck us with much greater admiration when they were formerly arranged in a cloister attached to the Literary Institution, than now when they are scattered up and down, and in and out, amidst the various small chambers and closets of the castle walls.

At the monthly meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, held on the 1st of September, the following members of the Archaeological Institute were elected honorary members. The Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A.; the Hon. Richard C. Neville, F.S.A.; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. F.R.S., M.R.I.A., President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society; William H. Blauuw, esq. M.A., F.S.A., President of the Sussex Archæo-

logical Society; Edwin Guest, esq. M.A., Secretary to the Philological Society; the Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A.; James Yates, esq. F.R.S.; Wm. Watkins E. Wynne, esq. M.P.; the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A.; the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.S.A.; Sir Chas. Anderson, Bart.; Sir William Lawson, Bart.; Dr. Wilson, Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries; John Mitchell Kemble, esq. M.A.; Anthony Salvin, esq. M.I.B.A., F.S.A.; William Beaumont, esq. of Warrington; and Henry Maclauchlan, esq.

The Amateur Company of the GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART has made its final circuit through the principal towns of the North of England, and gave one of its performances in the Assembly Rooms at Newcastle during the week of the Archæological Meeting, performing Sir E. B. Lytton's play of "Not so Bad as we Seem," and the amusing farce of "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," written by Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Mark Lemon. On the 31st August the dramatic company was entertained at a public banquet in the Athenæum, in Manchester, Robert Barnes, esq. the Mayor, presiding. The guests were the following gentlemen: Sir E. B. Lytton, M.P., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Dudley Costello, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. J. Tenniel, Mr. F. W. Topham, Mr. A. Egg, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. W. H. Wills, and Mr. R. Bell. Mr. James Crossley proposed the principal toast, "Prosperity to the Guild of Literature and Art," which was eloquently acknowledged by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who, in the course of his speech, thus described the objects of the association: "Our modes of relief we anticipate to be twofold—first, a permanent mode of relief, in the way of life annuities to those whom the public recognise to be the chiefs of arts and letters; and next, an assistance for a more limited period to a smaller amount, perhaps for one, for two, or for three years, according to the discretion of the society,

to those who will have given sufficient promise and industry to enable us to hope they may one day rise to be chiefs themselves. We do not propose to give anything like monetary relief, by way of alms or charity. We leave that to the noble institution of the Literary Fund, which amply suffices for this purpose, although by the laws of that society it cannot fulfil our objects, since it cannot give more than 50*l.* at a time, and cannot bestow anything resembling life annuities. The Artists' Fund also is subject to the same limitations. Our next object will be, if the society flourish, to connect it as much as possible with the great body of the people by some link of general utility and instruction; if, for instance, we should be enabled, as I hope we may be, to make this guild undertake, as a corporate body, to give lectures gratuitously at all the principal Mechanics' Institutes or other associations intended for the instruction of the people throughout the kingdom. I do hope, I do believe, that it will ultimately become a distinction to be a member of this guild, and that these salaries will be regarded as recognitions of genius, and not as mere charity to distress. In fact, if we can carry out ultimately all our objects, I hope that we shall have laid the foundation-stone of an institution which may serve authors as a guild, and tend to instruct the people as a college."—The Amateur Company having finished their performances, they have now advertised for sale their theatre, with its scenery, and very beautiful dresses, &c. The price asked is 350*l.* to be added to the funds of the guild.

Two days after, Manchester witnessed another literary festival on the opening of a FREE LIBRARY. The meeting took place at 11 a.m. and Sir John Potter presided. In the course of the chairman's address he pointed to a number of handsomely bound books behind him, presented by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. He concluded by formally handing over to the Mayor of Manchester the title-deeds of the building, and a transfer of the library, in trust for the people. This address was followed by a succession of eloquent speeches from the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Sir James Stephens, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Bright, Mr. C. Knight, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Bishop of Manchester, and others. The building consists mainly of two lofty and spacious rooms occupying each of the principal floors, the lower one containing the library for lending, and the upper the books for reference.

The meeting at Belfast of the BRITISH

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, has been fully attended. Though there have been fewer foreign visitors than on former occasions, the scientific men of the United Kingdom have met cordially together, and the numbers more than doubled those who met last year at Ipswich. Colonel Sabine officiated as President; and at the first General Meeting delivered an address on the progress of science during the past year. He first commented on the exertions that have been making during the past year for the establishment, under the auspices of the Government, of an observatory in the southern hemisphere for the examination of the southern nebulae; and next referred to the investigations that are being made with the aid of Lord Rosse's telescope to demonstrate the physical features of the moon. He alluded to the interesting discovery (by Professor Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics,) of the presence of a new celestial blue light; and to the revision by chemical philosophers of the equivalent members of the elementary body. After some remarks on the researches of Mr. Hopkins on heat, he enlarged on the subject of terrestrial magnetism, which has occupied a large portion of his own attention; and then noticed the barometrical observations that have been taken at St. Helena and Singapore for the investigation of a lunar tide in the atmosphere. Arctic searching expeditions and their results received some passing notice, and the recent scientific ascents of the Nassau balloon drew attention to the Observatory of Kew, in which great exertions are being made for the improvement and supply of instruments for the observation of terrestrial physics. In his concluding observations, he referred to the result of the Parliamentary Committee on Pensions to Scientific Persons, by which it appeared that, out of the sum granted annually in recompense of civil services, chiefly, though not exclusively, in literature and science, only about one-eighth of the whole amount, or thirteen per cent. had been allotted to scientific recipients. The committee thought it proper to bring the subject under the notice of the Treasury, and a satisfactory change has been recorded, as during the past year pensions have been granted, at the instance of the President of the Royal Society, to Mr. Hind, who has the unique distinction of being the discoverer of no less than six out of the twenty-five planets; to Dr. Mantell, so well known as a palæontologist; and to Mr. Ronalds, for the electrical and kindred researches in which he has been engaged for so many years past,—pensions involving in their aggregate an amount equal to one-third of the

whole grant. The President notified that our Government had acceded to the request made by the United States' Government, that scientific publications for the purpose of presentation should be admitted duty-free, conditionally that they should pass through the Royal Society. This concession, so imperatively demanded for the advance of science, was speedily followed by a remittance from the United States, which was of such magnitude as to amount to three tons in weight. He concluded his able address by some observations on the advisability of science being more directly represented in Parliament—a question which had been mooted, but to which he could not give his support.

Among the recommendations suggested by the General Committee at this meeting were the following: "That a Committee be formed for the purpose of considering of a plan by which the Transactions of different Scientific Societies may become part of one arranged system, and the records of facts and phenomena be rendered more complete, more continuous, and more convenient than at present. That it be an instruction to this Committee to place itself in communication with the Council of the Royal Society, and the Councils of other Scientific Societies which receive scientific communications at regular meetings. That the Committee consist of Prof. W. Thomson, Prof. Andrews, Leonard Horner, Prof. Owen, Sir R. I. Murchison, Col. Sykes, J. M. Rankine, J. C. Adams, Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Prof. Wilson (of Belfast), Rev. Dr. Robinson, Bell, Professors Graham, Grove, Sir D. Brewster, and *ex-officio* officers, with power to add to their number. That it is important to have a Quarterly Record of British and Foreign Scientific Publications and Discoveries, and that the consideration of the practicability of obtaining them be referred to the same Committee."—It was arranged that the meeting of 1853 shall take place at Hull.

The Council of the INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS have awarded the following Premiums:—Telford Medals, in silver, to Capt. Mark Huish, for his paper On Railway Accidents; Braithwaite Poole, esq. for his paper On the Economy of Railways; Col. Samuel Colt, for his paper On the Application of Machinery to the Manufacture of Rotating Chambered-breech Fire-arms, and the peculiarities of those Arms; Frederick Richard Window, esq. for his paper On the Electric Telegraph, and the principal improvements in its construction; Charles Coles Adley, esq. for his paper entitled The History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph; M. Eugene Bourdon, for his De-

scription of a new Metallic Manometer, and other Instruments for measuring Pressures and Temperatures; M. Pierre Hippolyte Boutigny, for his Description of a new Diaphragm Steam Generator, and George Frederick White, esq. for his Observations on Artificial or Portland Cement. Council Premiums of Books, suitably bound and inscribed, to John Baldry Redman, esq. for his paper On the Alluvial Formations, and the Local Changes of the South-Eastern Coast of England, from the Thames to Portland; William Thomas Doyne, esq. and Prof. William Bindon Blood, for their paper, entitled An Investigation of the Strains upon the Diagonals of Lattice-Beams, with the resulting Formulae; George Donaldson, esq. for his paper On the Drainage and Sewerage of the town of Richmond; Prof. Christopher Bagot Lane, for his Account of the Works on the Birmingham Extension of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway; and William Bridges Adams, for his paper On the Construction and Duration of the Permanent Way of Railways in Europe, and the modifications most suitable to Egypt, India, &c.

In our last Magazine, p. 278, we recorded the inauguration of Mr. Noble's STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL at Tamworth. Two others have since been completed, at Montrose and at Leeds. The Montrose statue was executed by Handy-side Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and stands in the High-street, opposite the house once belonging to the famous Marquess of Montrose. The statue at Leeds is by Behnes, and cost 1,500 guineas. It represents Sir Robert Peel in an attitude which he often assumed when addressing the House of Commons—his left arm resting on his hip, and his right hand grasping a roll of papers. In height it is eight feet six inches, and was cast in one solid piece at the works of Mr F. Robinson, in Pimlico. The pedestal consists of a base of Grey Aberdeen granite, with a shaft of red. On this shaft is deeply cut, in simple characters, the single word, "Peel."

The Portrait of the HISTORIAN OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE, which we some time since mentioned as in preparation at the expense of his townsmen of Sheffield, is now suspended in the Cutlers' Hall at that town. It has been painted by Pickersgill, R.A., and is a three-quarter length, in a sitting posture. A local paper states that "The artist has been equally happy both in the head and the attitude of his subject. The face is lighted with intelligence and benevolence; and with the fidelity necessary to a perfect likeness, the

artist has combined the happiest expression." It was a remarkable coincidence that the Portrait was presented to the Corporation on the same day that the historian's brother, Mr. Michael Hunter, was elected Master Cutler for the ensuing year; and at the Cutlers' Feast, which took place on the 2d of September, Mr. Hunter was present among the guests. His health was drank with enthusiasm, and in acknowledging the compliment, he remarked that, "he stood in that hall as, in some sense, the representative of persons who from the very beginning of the guild were officers in it, and who had filled the chair now so worthily filled by his relative. It was now fifty years, or nearly so, since he had lived amongst them, but there were in that room some whom he remarked as the friends of his youth." He afterwards declared that no mark of respect could have been more grateful to him than that his Portrait should have been hung upon the walls of that hall, along with other portraits and busts of persons, many of whom he had known, and all of whom he very greatly respected.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the order of Leopold with the civil decoration upon Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, of the Geological Survey Office, of London, as a public testimony of his Majesty's esteem and satisfaction for the eminent services rendered by him to geology by his numerous and valuable publications.

Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt are travelling on an artistic tour through France, Italy, and Germany, for the purpose of collecting illustrations of ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE, the histories of which arts are to be represented by ancient and modern specimens in the New Crystal Palace, under the direction of the gentlemen in question.

The re-cutting of the KOU-T-NOOK is finished, and the expectations of Mr. Fedder, the Jewish artist who undertook the task, have been fully realised. It is unsurpassed by any other diamond above ground in shape, lustre, and beauty. The artisans employed have each received from the hands of their employer, Mr. Garrard, the Queen's jeweller, a piece of silver plate with a model of the Koh-i-noor in the centre, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented by Mr. Garrard to Mr. Fedder (Mr. Voorsanger) in commemoration of the cutting of the Koh-i-noor; commenced the 16th of July, and finished the 7th of September, 1852."

Professor Hübner has made an interesting discovery in connexion with one of the pictures in the Dresden Gallery—it is a small but well-known portrait of a middle-aged man, wearing a high Burgundian cap, and adorned with the order of the Golden Fleece. The painting has been attributed to Holbein; but Hübner, having some time ago occasion to examine it more closely, discovered on the back of it the Burgundian device and motto "Nol Ne Si Frote." On a subsequent visit to Berlin, with the assistance of Dr. Friedland, who is celebrated for his numismatic knowledge, he discovered the same portrait on a medal of Antoine of Burgundy, called in his time "Le Grand Bâtard," son of Philip the Good and his mistress Marie de Tiffrey. This picture must have been painted somewhere about the year 1460, and according to the opinion of Hübner, and other competent judges, is without doubt the work of Hans Hemling. Van Eyck, the only other artist of the age to whom it might have been attributed, died in 1441. The Dresden gallery is rich in Holbeins, but, with this one exception, possesses no work of Hemling.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Walton's Life of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St Paul's. (H. K. Canston.) 12mo.—The biographies written by the worthy Isaac Walton are interesting in themselves, but they have derived an adventitious estimation from being regarded as a sequel or companion to that highly popular book *The Complete Angler*. From this cause Mr. Major, who bestowed so much care and expense on the reproduction of that work, also prepared an illustrated edition of Walton's Lives, which has since been republished by Washbourne, Mr. Pickering, the publisher of Sir Harris Nicolas's edition of Walton's Angler, fol-

lowed the same course; and now, in like manner, Mr. Canston, having lately printed an edition of *The Complete Angler*, proceeds to follow it up with the six Lives of Donne, Walton, Hooker, Herbert, Sanderson, and Walton himself, each to form a distinct pocket volume. Mr. Canston does not allude in his prospectus to Major's or Pickering's editions, but he states that the present is by no means a reprint of that by Dr. Zouch (in 1807), and he claims the merit of introducing "new matter in this edition about equal in extent to the whole of the former." We must give the Editor credit for con-

siderable industry in these voluminous illustrations, which consist of extracts from Donne's own writings, from contemporary letters, and of biographical notes. Altogether, especially in the last particular, the work is, perhaps, overdone. A whole page on Bishop Andrewes, and nearly the same measure on other characters as well known, was surely unnecessary. On the royal favourite, Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the Editor bestows two pages and a half; and in so doing he has fallen into the old error, that Carr was made Knight of the Bath at King James's coronation. Mr. Major's Editor was more correct, in saying that Carr was knighted on recovering from the accident in the Tilt-yard which first introduced him to the King's notice, though that accident was incorrectly assigned to the year 1611. Carr was knighted on the 24th Dec. 1607, and the same day sworn of the King's Bedchamber. (Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James I. ii. 161.) The fact is that there were three knights named Sir Robert Carr or Kerr, at the court of James the First. One, the Knight of the Bath, became, in 1609, the second Earl of Lothian. Another, the Earl of Somerset, was the most important "Sir Robert Carr" from 24 Dec. 1607 to the 25th March, 1611, when he was created Viscount Rochester. This was the great Court favourite for about eight years, and the third, who was the intimate friend and frequent correspondent of Dr. Donne, was for many years Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles both when Prince of Wales and King, and at length, in 1633, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Ancrum. We have noticed these particulars the more precisely in reference to the two following passages of Walton's biography, which it seems to us more than possible may be still somewhat misunderstood. Walton shows that Donne's introduction into the Church (at the age of thirty-seven) was a consequence of his having, at the King's command, written a book to prove "That those which are of the Roman religion in this kingdom may and ought to take the Oath of Allegiance." This book, bearing the name of Pseudo-Martyr, was printed in 1610. "When the King had considered that work (says Walton) he persuaded Mr. Donne to enter the ministry, to which, at that time, he was, and appeared, very unwilling, apprehending it—such was his mistaken modesty, to be too weighty for his abilities; [and though his Majesty had promised him a favour, and many persons of worth mediated with his Majesty for some secular employment for him to which his education had apted him, and particularly the Earl of Somerset, when in his greatest

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height of favour, who being at Theobalds with the King, where one of the clerks of the council died that night, the Earl posted a messenger to Mr. Donne to come to him immediately, and at Mr. Donne's coming, said, Mr. Donne, to testify the reality of my affection, and my purpose to prefer you, stay in this garden till I go up to the King, and bring you word that you are Clerk of the Council: doubt not my doing this, for I know the King loves you, and know the King will not deny me.] This passage between [] was an insertion of Walton's second edition of 1675. But the King gave a positive denial to all requests, and, having a discerning spirit, replied, I know Mr. Donne is a learned man, has the abilities of a learned divine, and will prove a powerful preacher," &c. &c. The second passage is this: "He was once, and but once, clouded with the King's displeasure, and it was about this time [the last matter mentioned is the Parliament of 1621]; which was occasioned by some malicious whisperer, who told his Majesty that Dr. Donne had put on the general humour of the pulpits, and was become busy in insinuating a fear of the King's inclining to popery, and a dislike of his government, and particularly for the King's turning the evening lectures into catechising, and expounding the Prayer of our Lord, and the Belief, and Commandments. His Majesty was the more inclined to believe this, for that a person of nobility and great note, betwixt whom and Dr. Donne there had been a great friendship, was at this very time discarded the court,—I shall forbear his name, unless I had a fairer occasion,—and committed to prison."—Which allusion the present editor has attempted to explain by attaching in a note the name of "Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset." This is wide of the mark, for Somerset had been dismissed the Court in Oct. 1615, almost seven years before.

The date of the King's suspicion of Donne is as clearly shown as could be desired by contemporary evidence. The Rev. Joseph Mead, in a letter dated Sept. 14, 1622, says, "Dr. Donne preaches at Paul's to-morrow;" and Mr. Chamberlain, on the 25th, states that "On the 15th the dean of Paul's preached at the Crosse to certify the King's good intention in the late orders concerning preachers and preaching, and of his constancy in the true reformed religion, which people, it should seem, began to suspect . . . but he gave no great satisfaction, or, as some say, spoke as if himself were not well satisfied." This tallies as completely with Walton's narrative as if it had been the authority for it. there is therefore no ground for the Editor's

"doubt" on the matter expressed in p. 95, but which he appears to relinquish in his subsequent supplemental note at p. 157. The letters quoted by the Editor in pp. 96, 97, clearly belong to another period, when King Charles took offence with a sermon that Donne had preached before him. This is admitted in p. 97, but the text is rather obscured than illustrated by the expressions of the Editor, that "several of Donne's printed letters appear to refer to this circumstance of his life,"—that mentioned by Walton, which is not the fact; and "it would seem that the temporary cloud had occurred not in the reign of James," (p. 97) whereas it is clear that the two incidents were perfectly distinct.

Guesses at the Beautiful. Poems, by Richard Realf. With a Preface and Dedication, by Charles De la Pryme, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo.—We have here another addition to the list of "born poets," whom it is the high pleasure and prerogative of a discerning aristocracy to raise from their humble sphere, and place upon their proper pedestal. This is no doubt very kindly meant; but, as there is such a thing as "killing with kindness," it is not without a distrustful sympathy that we view the object of their favour. Our means of judging are however imperfect; for, though Mr. De la Pryme has volunteered a biographical preface, he has withheld one very important fact, namely, the present age of the Poet. We are informed that Richard Realf is the fifth son of a family of ten children born at Uckfield near Lewes. His father has been for eleven years a police constable in the East Sussex Constabulary Force. The boy was an eager pupil at a village school, where his ambition was to be the alpha of his class. "Thus did he progress in the daily routine of reading and writing—the word *arithmetic* I must omit, from the perfect horror he appears to have had of a slate bearing figures." From the age of seven he was employed in various trifling occupations, until he was of age sufficient to take a situation, which he did; but was so disgusted with the habits of his employers, that he left them to become a sailor. Whether he actually went to sea is not stated, but "this circumstance brought him to Brighton, and was the immediate cause of his being engaged in the service of Mrs. Parnell Stafford, who felt that, could the hand be found capable of directing such a being, there was a great opportunity for accomplishing a high and noble work—that of forming a mind intensely strong with passions that needed a lofty direction for

their perfect harmony and moral beauty." This one object, we are further told, has engaged the lady's benevolent mind from 1849 to the present time; but it is not added what course she has pursued, whether that of providing her protégé with further instruction, or merely allowing him sufficient leisure in the intervals of her domestic service to pursue his poetic inspirations. The muse he courts is one of liberal sentiments. We give the following specimen.

NOBLE MEN.

Can't Man be noble unless he be great—
With a patrimonial hall,
And heaps of gold and a vast estate
And vassals at his call?
Can't Man be noble unless there be
A title to his name,—
Unless he revel in luxury,
Or live in the lists of fame?
Can't Man be noble unless his voice
Be heard in the senate band,
And his eye flash bright, and his words
breathe might,
Through all his native land?
O yes! at the forge and the weaver's loom,
As well as in halls of state,
At the desk and in the cottage room,
There are noble ones and great.
They are springing up on every side,
In hamlet and in town,
Where the river pours and the ocean roars
They are wreathing a laurel crown.
They are wielding the mighty pen of Truth,
And bold are the strokes they make,
For oh! they are teaching Age and Youth
Oppression's bonds to break.
Yes! these are the noble and the great
Who will shine at a distant day,
When titled ones of hall and state
Shall have been—but to pass away!

The Editor, as well as the author and the lady patroness, is a resident in Brighton; and he has made some remarks on the literary character of that town which we append for their historical import:—

"There is a story told of an author being on a visit here, and enquiring whether Brighton had any claims to literary distinction. The answer was, 'It is not a literary town, it is only a *watering-place*.' This, however, is no longer true; as the names of Horace Smith, Morier, Le Bas, Creasy, Robertson, Anderson, Sortain, Elliott, Andrews, &c. can testify. And until very lately it was the residence of the gifted author of 'Proverbial Philosophy,' a work in which there is so sweet an admixture of poetry and prose that it would be difficult to speak of it without the appearance of exaggeration.

For the sake, therefore, of the literary reputation of the place, every Brightonian, and also every lover of Brighton, ought to hold out a helping hand to its budding Poet."

Mr. De la Pryme appears to have forgotten that Dr. Mantell (a native of Lewes) formerly lived in Brighton, and then founded the Literary and Scientific Society; and there is still, in honour of him, a Mantellian Academy of Sciences. Mr. Taylor's *Sussex Garland*, published a year or two ago, affords the best assemblage of the literary biography of the county.

It is only fair to add "that these poems are not given out as masterpieces; but rather as bright promises of a latent talent, which only requires an adequate cultivation and a fair opportunity to bring it into active vitality." Whether Richard Realf's future productions will justify the expectations of his friends, or fulfil the prospects held out by the kind approbation of Samuel Rogers, W. S. Lindsor, Leigh Hunt, Robert Montgomery, and others of the poetic choir, time alone will show.

Notes, explanatory and practical, on the Book of Revelation. By the Rev. Albert Barnes. Post 8vo. pp. xvi. 608. (Knight.)—There are four epochs in the modern exposition of the Apocalypse, which (like the Bampton editors of the classics) we may distinguish by the names of their founders, viz. Mede, Daubuz, Frere, and Elliott: 1. Bishop Hurd, in the 10th of his *Discourses on the Study of the Prophecies*, describes Mede as "a sublime genius, who arose in the beginning of the last (17th) century, and surprised the learned world with that great desideratum, a key to the Apocalypse." 2. Daubuz was a French refugee, of whose commentary a competent judge (Mr. Orme) pronounces that "it is one of the most important works on the Revelation, and has been of great service to subsequent writers." 3. The labours of Mr. Frere are well known, as the origin of the *Irvingite* school of expositors, which has now nearly passed away. 4. Mr. Elliott's work has given a powerful impulse to the study of the Apocalypse, and its reproduction, in a more popular form, by the lectures of Dr. Cumming, has brought it to bear on hearers as well as readers. The author of these notes (Mr. Barnes) though *nullius in verba*, &c. belongs, generally speaking, to the last of the forementioned schools. It is now more than twenty years since he began his notes on the New Testament, and thus "bringing to the labour all the exegetical tact which

he had acquired in the course of his twenty years' experience . . . he may justly be considered as being singularly qualified for such a work." Such are the expressions of Dr. Henderson (a commentator of the highest critical class), who has furnished a recommendatory preface.* The work, though written in America, and dated from Philadelphia, is *first* published in England, with a view to copyright, in consequence of the favourable reception of the author's former volumes. If it be not a commentary of the very highest order, still it deserves to be respectably mentioned, both for the *general* soundness of its views, and for its utility to teachers and others in condensing the substance of many more expensive works. We have said *general*, because we cannot always assent to the explanations: thus, for instance, at chap. i. 16, that the words of the divine speaker "were as if a sharp sword penetrated from his mouth;" for there is no more violence in the supposition that a sword apparently (and emblematically) "went out of his mouth," than that he had visibly "in his right hand seven stars," which expression there is no attempt to *figuralize*. Nor can we agree in regarding the *false prophet* (xix. 20) as Mohammed (though often so called), for the description rather identifies him with the *second beast* (conf. xiii. 14), who is associated with the *first*, and must therefore be sought elsewhere. Many of the expositions are adopted from Gibbon himself, whose language, unbeliever as he was, "was often such as *he would have used*, on the supposition that he had designed to prepare a commentary on the symbols employed by John." So striking are the coincidences that it is not unlikely some of them may find their way into the notes of future editions of the "Decline and Fall." But it would be unjust to Mr. Keith (who is so widely known as an expositor of the prophecies of the Old Testament) not to add that he led the way in referring to Gibbon, unless, indeed, some of the *Irvingite* expositors set him the example. Mr. Barnes rarely touches upon the subject of various readings, probably regarding his object as practical; for Dr. Wordsworth's important one at chap. xii. 14, *Μακάριοι οἱ πλύνοντες τὰς σταλάς αἰμάτων* ("Blessed are they that wash their robes white," conf. vii. 14), is unnoticed. At chap. xix. he is opposed "to the notion of a literal resurrection, and a personal reign of Christ on the earth," a subject

* For notices of Dr. Henderson's *Translations of Isaiah, the Minor Prophets, and Jeremiah*, see *Gent. Mag.* June 1851, p. 638, and the references there.

which we abstain from discussing here, observing merely that Mede viewed it otherwise. Owing, perhaps, to the smallness of the type, the book is not so correctly printed as is desirable. Thus, at p. 189, we have *por sicula*, instead of *per sacula*, in a quotation from Virgil. On the whole, however, we are glad to have met with the work, and, making allowance for occasional differences of opinion, can gladly recommend it.

Æsop's Fables; a new version. By the Rev. T. James. Post 8vo. pp. xx. 148. (Murray.)—In former times, under the old regime of publishing, it used to be said that "a quarto is always the forerunner of a duodecimo." Something similar has happened to the present work, which, after having appeared at first in a tall and costly form, has descended to a smaller and cheaper one, being reprinted in Mr. Murray's "Reading for the Rail." Our concern, however, is with its intrinsic qualities. It is in every respect a new *Æsop*, being free from the vulgarities of L'Estrange and Croxall, and from the garrulity of Edward Baldwin, under which name it is said the late Mr. Godwin condescended to write fables expanded into tales. It is illustrated with upwards of a hundred wood-cuts, all of a spirited quality, adapted to *Æsop's* age and country, if indeed we may use such an expression as *Æsop's country*, about which the learned are disagreed; but having been engraved for a larger-sized volume they sometimes fill up the page, and, if we were disposed to be critical, we should question the relative proportions of some of the figures. The editor has adopted, in a great measure, the popular biography of *Æsop*, telling it in his own way, and fortifying himself by a seemly array of references, but maintaining that "*Æsop's* personal deformity and swarthy complexion have not the slightest testimony from ancient authority," while "the negative evidence, which in this case is strong, tells all the other way," (p. ix.) a discovery for which we are indebted to Bentley. The present version, which is quite new, is derived from various sources, such as the common Greek *Æsop*, the Latin iambics of Phædrus, and the Greek choliambics of Babrius. "Some are compounded out of many ancient versions: some are a collation of ancient and modern: some are abridged, some interpolated . . . a few adopt the turn given by L'Estrange, or speak almost in the very words of Croxall or Dodsley," and a few modern

ones, marked (M) in the index, have been inserted, such as *The Miller, his Son, and their Ass*; *The Mice in Council*; *The Countrymaid and her Milk-can*, which one, we may observe, seems almost ubiquitous, though told in such different ways. The *Morals* are condensed, often to single sentences, which those who remember reading Croxall's long "Applications" at school will congratulate their children upon. Sometimes the moral is not expressed, but the reader is left, as Gay says at the end of his "What d'ye call it?" to "find it out." At p. xii. after relating Jotham's parable of "The Trees and the Bramble," the editor proceeds to say, "In like manner fables effected their work in the politics of Greece," of which he has collected several instances. Roman history affords the celebrated instance of Menenius Agrippa quelling an insurrection by reciting "The Belly and the Members;" and Scotland furnishes the character of "Archibald Bell-the-Cat." He considers that "the history of *Æsopian* fable seems to be this. *Æsop* was one of the first and most successful in adopting this kind of apologue as a general vehicle of instruction. Being striking in point, and easy of remembrance, his stories were soon bandied about from mouth to mouth, and handed down from generation to generation, with such alterations as are ever attendant on oral narration." (p. xiii.) Having attended the reader thus far into the vestibule of this pleasing volume, we must now leave him to go on by himself. That it will occupy a place in most juvenile libraries we confidently and reasonably expect.

Spencer's Cross Manor House; a Tale for Young People. By the Author of "*Belgravia*," &c.—This is a tale which will, we think, be popular with young people, but there are certain absurdities and improbabilities which will annoy critics of a more mature standing. Nevertheless, as the book is wholly without injurious tendency, and has much merit, the larger the number of young people who have the pleasure of reading it the better.

Journal of a Summer Tour. By the Authoress of *Amy Herbert*. Part III. *From the Simplan to the Tyrol and Genoa.*—Having already noticed the two first parts of this book, we need only say that the conclusion is fully equal to the commencement.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.



MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The members of the Archæological Institute assembled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday, the 23rd of August. The opening meeting was held in the Great Assembly Room, where Lord Talbot de Malahide took the chair as President. The Mayor, James Hodgson, esq. presented an address, expressing the gratification of the corporation on the visit of the Institute, which was read by the Town Clerk, John Clayton, esq. and the President delivered an introductory address in the course of which he announced that the Duke of Northumberland had caused a very complete survey to be made of the Watling-Street, from the borders of Yorkshire to those of Scotland, which had been executed with great care by Mr. MacLachlan. It had been lithographed, and was now presented by his Grace to the Institute. For this magnificent gift a special vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, and seconded by Sir William Lawson. In the afternoon a numerous party availed themselves of the guidance of Mr. George Bouchier Richardson and Mr. John Dobson to visit the churches, the town walls, and other antiquities of the town. In the evening a brilliant conversation was given by the Literary and Philosophical Society, when an impromptu discourse on the Advantages derivable from Archæological Investigation was delivered by Dr. David Wilson, of Edinburgh, Hon. Secre-

tary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

On Tuesday, the 24th of August, the Historical Section was formed in the Lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, where the Rev. James Raine took the chair as Vice-President, until the arrival of the Earl of Carlisle. The first paper read was by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, "On the State of Newcastle and Gateshead during the Saxon period." The author remarked that "The position and ancient state of the Roman fortress which stood within the area of the present town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have ever been favourite subjects of investigation with our local antiquaries, from Horsley downwards: and every discovery calculated to throw light upon them has been faithfully recorded in recent times in the pages of Hodgson and Bruce, and still more minutely in a paper by Mr. G. B. Richardson in the *Archæologia Æliana*. The Saxon history of the town has been comparatively neglected, although materials are not altogether wanting for its elucidation. Within the walls of Newcastle are united two towns or vills, which were distinct from each other until the 27th Edw. 1. when the vills of Pandun was by royal charter annexed to Newcastle, and incorporated in the same municipality. Pandun lies a little to the east of the bridge across the Tyne which gave name to the Roman station of *Pons Æli*, in a

small valley, which still retains its ancient name, although the buildings of the modern town have not only filled up the interval which separated it from Newcastle, but have extended widely into the country to the north and east. The popular belief of the extreme antiquity of this place is shown by a proverbial expression, "As old as Pandon," quoted by Grey, who wrote his "Chorographia" in 1649. The same writer tells us that, "after the departure of the Romans, the kings of Northumberland kept their residence here, and had their house, now called Pandon Hall. It was a safe bulwark, having the Picts' Wall on the north side, and the river Tyne on the south." The Venerable Bede, when describing the baptism of Pæda prince of the Middle Angles, son of Penda king of Mercia, previous to his marriage with Elsfeda, the daughter of Oswy king of Northumberland, says: "He was baptized by bishop Finan, with all his comrades, and soldiers, and servants, that came along with him, at a celebrated village belonging to the king, called Ad Murum." Again, in reference to Sigebert king of the East Saxons, another convert of king Oswy, he tells us, "he was baptized by bishop Finan, in the king's villa above mentioned, which is called Ad Murum, because it is close by the wall with which the Romans divided the island of Britain, at the distance of twelve miles from the eastern sea." Camden, without due consideration, fixed Ad Murum at Walton or Welton, and Dr. Smith, the editor of Bede, at Walbottle, on the ground of the occurrence of the syllable "wall" in these names, and of both of them lying near the line of the great Roman barrier. There are however upwards of twenty other places which equally combine these two qualifications, and several which are much nearer the situation indicated by Bede, "twelve miles from the eastern sea." Wallsend and Benwell have each had their advocates, but the former is much too near the sea, the latter too distant, and neither of their claims is supported either by tradition or remains. The twelfth mile by the course of the Tyne (which must have been the route most familiar to Bede, a resident at Jarrow, on the south of the river), terminates at Newcastle Quay, within the ancient precincts of Pandon. Here Brand has demonstrated the site of the villa of king Oswy, supporting his conclusion, not only by coincidence of distance, but by the evidence of the ancient palace recently in existence, and by the testimony of tradition. One circumstance he has omitted to notice, that a portion of Pandon, on a rising ground immediately above the old

hall, still retains the name of *Wallknowle*, a designation whose affinity to *Ad Murum* is at least as distinct as any of those previously suggested. Pandon is written in the earliest records *Pampedene*. The last syllable is obviously derived from its situation in a "dene," that is a ravine, with a brook flowing through it. "No one," says Brand, "has hazarded a probable etymon of the first syllable." There seems however to be good ground for attributing it to the very transaction related by Bede. In a very ancient genealogy of the Mercian kings, appended to Neunius's History of the Britons, the name of the son of Penda is written, not Pæda, but Pantha; and Panthadene would hardly be distinguishable in pronunciation from Pampedene, which is probably merely a corruption of the former. The conversion of Pæda and of Sigebert took place about A.D. 654.

Newcastle itself was known until a period posterior to the Norman Conquest by the name of *Monkehester*, the latter part of the word affording conclusive evidence that it was built on a Roman foundation. It is described under this name by Simeon of Durham, both in his history of the church of Durham, and in his history of the Kings of England, when describing the revival of religion in Northumberland by the efforts of Aldwine prior of Winchcombe, and two other monks of Evesham. In the latter work his narrative is shortly as follows: "Three Mercian monks, truly poor in spirit, arrived at York on a divine mission into Northumberland, seeking from Hugh the son of Baldric, who at that time held the office of sheriff, a guide to a place called *Munkeceaster*, which is now called Newcastle. Whither being conducted they remained for a time; but when they found no vestiges of any ancient congregation of the servants of Christ, they betook themselves to Jarrow." Except in the transfer of the same passage to the pages of the other chroniclers, no other mention has been found of *Monkehester*, except in the Life of Saint Oswine, published by the Surtees Society, where it occurs as the former name of Newcastle, which is described as a place of little importance or population in the reign of William the Conqueror, and the early part of that of William Rufus. The suggestion hazarded by Brand, that *Monkehester* was, after the subversion of the monarchy, the residence of the Northumbrian Earls, is altogether unsupported. We are told, indeed, that it was under the jurisdiction of the Earl and not of the Bishop; but this is equally true as regards any other locality to the north of the Tyne. From the ac-

count given by Florence of Worcester and others of the erection of the New Castle on the Tyne, so far from collecting that any official residence existed there, we are not even assured that there were any buildings at all, beyond the remains of the *old* chester in contradistinction to which the Norman fortress received its name. As regards the Saxon period, therefore, after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison from Pons Ælii, the popular opinion of the superior antiquity of Pandon to that of Monkchester or Newcastle seems to be well founded; nor is there any reason to doubt the continued occupation of the "vicus" at the former place from a period probably considerably earlier than the reign of Oswy, till the time when its independent existence was merged in the municipality of Newcastle. The latter, on the other hand, boasts its original foundation by Roman hands, but was subsequently unoccupied, or at least undistinguished, until after the time of Beda; and it may fairly be doubted whether it possessed a stationary population until the erection of the fortress from which it derives its modern name. Viewing both villas as component parts of a united community, we have reasonable ground for assigning to them a continuous existence from the reign of Hadrian to the present day.

The only notice of Gateshead during the Anglo-Saxon period occurs in a passage already quoted from Beda, in reference to the baptism of Pæda, in which mention is made of "Utta, an illustrious priest, and abbot of a monastery, which is called *Ad Capræ Caput*." Beda is notoriously an indifferent etymologist, and his derivation of Gateshead is not an exceptional case. It is quite clear that Gate's Head, and not Goat's Head, is the correct reading of the name—signifying as it obviously does, a place standing at the head of the gate—that is, the commencement of the road leading from the Tyne southward. Gate is still commonly used in this sense in the vernacular vocabulary of the north of England. This casual notice merely informs us of the existence of a monastery here, A.D. 654, but affords no clue either to the period of its foundation or the particulars of its fate. Christianity was introduced into Northumberland in the reign of Edwin, A.D. 627, but, on that king's death, was discouraged and nearly extirpated by his pagan successors. On the accession of Oswald in 634, he sought the aid of missionaries from Iona to instruct his people, and three Scottish bishops presided in succession over the Northumbrian church for a period of thirty years. Of these the second was Finan,

who administered the right of baptism to Pæda and Sigebert. His successor, Colman, being worsted in a controversy with the followers of the Roman church, retired with the clergy of his own communion into Scotland. It seems probable, therefore, that the monastery of Gateshead was founded either in the episcopate of Finan or his predecessor Aidan, and was abandoned when Colman and his followers left Northumberland. We can hardly doubt that, if it had been in existence when Beda wrote, or even at the period of the foundation of Jarrow in its immediate vicinity, we must have found further particulars respecting it in the *Ecclesiastical History*. A chapel (*ecclesiola*) existed in Gateshead in 1080, and was the scene of the murder of bishop Walcher. This chapel probably marked the site of the abandoned monastery, and may have been maintained from the days of Finan and Colman. There is nothing in Simeon's narrative to lead to the conclusion that Gateshead was at this time a place of any considerable population. He does not describe it either as a town or village, but uses the word "*locus*." The multitude who laid violent hands on the bishop came from the north of the Tyne, and it is not impossible that the ordinary congregation of the chapel may have consisted of the inhabitants of Pandon or Monkchester—the nearest churches of the existence of which we have any evidence on the Northumberland side, being Tynemouth on the east and Newburn on the west—the latter, like the chapel of Gateshead, known to us only as the scene of a foul murder committed on Copai earl of Northumberland.

Mr Hinde read a second paper, "On the Trade of Newcastle previous to the reign of Henry III. with a view of its relative importance as compared with other towns, and the general commerce of the kingdom." After a sketch of the early history of the borough, and a recapitulation of the peculiar privileges of the burgesses, the paper gave the laws relating more directly to commerce:—

1. All merchandise ought to be brought to land, except salt and ferringa, which may be sold on board.
2. But if a ship calls at Tynemouth, and wishes to proceed on its voyage, the burgesses may buy from it what they please.
3. If a dispute shall arise between a burgess and a merchant, it must be determined within three tides.
4. No merchant, not being a burgess, can buy wool, nor lutes, nor other merchandise without the borough, nor within, except from a burgess.
5. None but a burgess can buy webs for dyeing, nor make them up, nor cut them.

This last regulation shows that the wool of this country was not generally manufactured at home, but dyed, sent abroad,

and reimported in the web. To encourage domestic manufacture, the importation of woollen cloth, dyed or undyed, was afterwards prohibited—a prohibition which, however popular with weavers, was unpalatable to the towns where the dyeing of foreign fabrics had been carried on; and, accordingly, in the reign of King John, when any privilege might be obtained for money, Newcastle and other towns purchased permission to buy and sell woollen cloth as in the time of Henry I. The relative importance of the trade in the several towns may be in some measure estimated by the amount of the fines which they paid:—Lincoln paid 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Newcastle 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Northampton 10*l.* 6*s.*, Gloucester 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Worcester 5*l.*, Norwich 5*l.*, Nottingham 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* London, York, and other places, where weavers' guilds were successively established, do not occur, as the restriction was in their favour. The articles of export, besides wool and hides, which occur in the (Newcastle) table of tolls, are the skins of foxes, martens, sables, beavers, goats, and squirrels; feathers, lead, and miscellaneous articles, on which last the toll is charged by load or bundle. The only imports specifically mentioned are alum, pepper, and ginger. The articles on which market-tolls were exacted were cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, herring and other fish, corn, flour, salt, fat, and lard. There was also a toll on woad, which was doubtless extensively used by the dyers.

Amongst the skins, it will be observed, occurs that of the beaver; nor does it appear to have been of extraordinary rarity, as it is classed with the ordinary sorts, on which the toll was charged by the timber, or bundle of forty, and not by the dacre, or bundle of ten. The same classification is adhered to in the table of tolls appended to the *Leges Burgorum* of David I. of Scotland. Pennant says:—"The latest account which we have of the beaver in Great Britain is in Giraldus Cambrensis, who travelled through Wales in 1188. In his time they were found only in the river Teivi. They must have been scarce even in earlier times. By the laws of Hoel Dda, the price of a beaver's skin was fixed at 120 pence—a great sum in those days." How long the beaver lingered in the streams in the North of England or of Scotland it is vain to conjecture; but, considering the scanty population of the highland district of the latter country as compared with Wales at an early period, it is no improbable supposition that it was plentiful in Scotland long after it had ceased to exist in the Teivi.

Mr. Hinde proceeded to remark upon

the special mention of "herring," while the tariff is silent as to salmon. The salmon-fisheries of the Tyne were, nevertheless, at this time, singularly productive. On the south side of the river also, from Hedwin Streams to the sea, there were sixty-eight fisheries in the time of Henry I.; and probably the number was as great on the north side. Having spoken more at length on the trade in fish, Mr. Hinde states that, at first, Newcastle appears to have received its imports in foreign bottoms. The burgesses, however, were not without ships of their own. Reginald of Coldingham mentions the circumstance of a person coming from Dunbar to Newcastle to purchase a ship. This was about the reign of Stephen, when Newcastle seems to have been the chief market for the supplying of the surrounding district. In the life of Saint Oswine, published by the Surtees Society, is an account of a miracle wrought at the shrine of the saint at Tynemouth, on the occasion of an offering made, by a worthy burgess of Newcastle, Faramannus, as he was wont on the sailing of his vessels, freighted with various wares for sale amongst the "South Angles." In the reign of Henry II. we have mention, amongst the inhabitants of Newcastle, of William the moneyer, Gervase the physician, Baldwin the goldsmith, Walter the dyer, Maurice the mason. We also incidentally learn of the existence of two smithies, and of a retail trade in wine—the import of which was then confined to a very few ports.

By far the most important document which we possess respecting the early commerce of England, and the relative importance of the trade of her several maritime towns, is an account rendered to the Exchequer in the 7th of John of the produce of the *quindena* or *quinzime*, being the fifteenth part of the goods of all merchants throughout the kingdom, granted to the Crown. This account, first noticed by Madox in his History of the Exchequer, has been printed at length, with other interesting records, by Mr. Frost, in the appendix to his 'Notices relative to the Early History of Hull.' It comprises all the ports from Newcastle to Land's End, exclusive of the county palatine of Durham. No account is extant of the amount collected at the ports on the western coast; which, indeed, with the exception of Bristol, and perhaps Chester, would be of trifling consideration. The total sum contributed by the eastern and southern ports was 4,958*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; of which Newcastle paid 158*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* being the eighth in amount of contribution.

Mr. Hinde briefly noticed the origin of the coal trade, and treated more at length

of lead-mining. He then came to the establishment of a moneyer at Newcastle. From the 4th to the 29th of Henry II. William the moneyer was established in Newcastle, and money from his dies is not of unfrequent occurrence. He pressed the bad moneys of the times to his own uses and that of his master's. His successor in the town, Allan the moneyer, was settled in Carlisle. Money coined at Newcastle is not again met with until the reign of Edward I. during which, and that of his successor, coin was frequently minted. In conclusion, after naming the grant of the Wear-dale mines to bishop Pudsey, by his uncle king Stephen, Mr. Hinde observes—"During the early Norman reigns the Tyne was the port of shipment for the bishopric of Durham, and the bishops judiciously granted the rights connected with its navigation, maintaining for themselves the same privileges on the southern bank, which were possessed by the burgesses of Newcastle on the northern. On the acquisition, however, of the wapentake of Sadberge, by Hugh Pudsey, the facilities possessed by the situation of Hartlepool seem to have attracted his notice. Under his episcopate, and that of his successor, it became the emporium of the palatinate; and the control of the navigation of the Tyne was, after many struggles with the borough of Gateshead, and the monasteries of Tyne-mouth and Durham, ultimately transferred to the exclusive conservancy of the corporation of Newcastle."

Mr. Taylor read an interesting paper on the "Archæology of the Coal Trade." He commenced by referring to the early opinions entertained with respect to coal, and then described in detail the means and machinery by which the mines were worked. The coal first worked was that which cropped out at the surface, and then lay to the north, the south, and the west of Newcastle; it was only after the demand for coal increased beyond the means of supplying it from these sources that recourse was had to the deep-lying strata east of Tyne Bridge. The coals were at this period placed under sheds built on the margin of the river, whence they were put on board "keels," in which craft they were conveyed down the river for shipment. In the fourteenth century a duty on coals was first met with, it being imposed for the defence of Scarborough against the French. The facility of collecting duties on coal would seem to have given encouragement to this mode of taxation, which was carried to an extent far beyond what was justifiable upon an article so important in domestic use. The writer went on to consider the origin and

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nature of way-leaves and leaves, and all the details of mining operations. On the importance of coal as an article of fuel, the lecturer remarked that in order to grow timber sufficient for the conducting of the iron manufactories alone, one-half of the surface acreage of the kingdom would be required, whereas coal answered a better purpose, was equally accessible, and much more economical.

The Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell then took the chair as President of the SECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, and said that, as there was to be an excursion this afternoon, he would merely invite their attention to one or two objects worthy of some little notice, and then, after a short paper had been read, adjourn the meeting to a future day. The excursion was to Ravensworth Castle, where there are some remains of antiquity which have been seldom visited and little described. He held in his hand very accurate drawings of one of two ancient towers still remaining there, which formed part of a fortress, and there were some peculiarities in the building of those towers of very remote antiquity, and which might probably fix the building of them about the twelfth century. He would now show them a set of ancient arms, discovered a few years ago in their family property, at Whittingham, in Northumberland, and which were in a very perfect state of preservation (three bronze spear-heads and two sword blades were exhibited). The spot must formerly have been a quagmire, and was supplied with a copious spring of water. The arms were found sticking in the moss with the points downwards, in a circle, about two feet below the surface. It was probable that a party of soldiers had retired for repose into the thicket surrounding the spring, and stuck their arms in the ground, and during the halt had been surprised and slain, or carried off, and the arms may have remained in the thicket till the shafts of the spears and the handles of the sword-blades rotted off with age and damp. The arms exhibited no symptoms of rust or decay. The Watling Street traversed the country within a few hundred yards of the spot.

Mr. Pulski then read a short but interesting paper on ancient Gems, exhibiting a beautiful collection. In ancient times, he observed, the art of carving gems remained attached to the courts of kings and emperors, and the most renowned artists in this line lived at the courts of Alexander and Augustus. At a time when the monuments of art were destroyed by barbarians, gems were preserved because they were easily hidden or transferred to the victors, and many of them found their way into

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Tynemouth Priory

the treasury of the cathedrals or kings, and but a small number were hidden in the earth. The soil of Greece and Italy, so fertile in all other monuments of art, yielded but very few gems, and since the Middle Ages their number had not been materially increased. The principal collections of gems in ancient and modern times, and the princes and nobles who formed them, were then noticed, and the paper closed with some remarks upon the restoration and forgeries of gems, a subject to which Mr. Pulski had paid much attention during repeated visits to Italy.

In the afternoon the members of the Institute visited Ravensworth Castle, and were hospitably entertained. At 8 p.m. the Antiquarian Section was resumed, when the Hon. H. Fox Strangways occupied the chair. The papers read were, 1. On the Votive Monument of Kloster Nieuberg, near Vienna, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne; and 2. On the Celtic barrows of Northumberland, by Mr. George Tate, of Alnwick; in illustration of which he produced a variety of sepulchral urns, and drawings. At the close of these readings, the party repaired to the Castle, (now occupied by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,) when its several parts were described by the Rev. J. C. Bruce.

On Thursday, the 26th of August, in the Architectural Section, Mr. Edmund

Sharpe, of Lancaster, delivered a discourse "On Tynemouth Priory," having first, on entering the lecture-room, presented every person with a handsome series of lithographic illustrations of the ruins. After a general introduction in reference to church architecture, and an allusion to the various ancient structures of the North of England, the lecturer came to his more especial subject—Tynemouth Priory, and in doing so paid a high compliment to Mr. Sidney Gibson as the author of an admirable work upon it, in two vols. 4to. 1847, which was also honourable to Newcastle as a specimen of typography. Mr. Sharpe next referred to the abolished barbarisms and happy remedies resorted to at Tynemouth, in connection with the priory, since Lord John Russell's adoption of the prayer of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Great improvements, he said, had been effected under the superintendence of Captain Andrews. The operations in progress were characterized by intelligence and skill, and beauties which had long lain hidden were now revealed to the eye. He was happy to add that the private soldiers were zealous fellow-labourers with their officers, and took a deep and intelligent interest in the work. Nor could he quit the subject without complimenting one gentleman who took a prominent part in the improvements and restorations, and

who was an honour to Newcastle;—he need not say he referred to Mr. Dobson.

Mr. Dobson, jun. (in the absence of his father) then read a paper on the Lady Chapel of Tynemouth. In a charter of the date of 1346 is mentioned "the new chapel of our blessed Lady within the Priory." Whether this referred to the building now under notice was doubtful. Its architecture might, with more safety, be assigned to the latter part of the fifteenth century. Probably the noble family of Percy aided in its construction; the monogram of Percy and Lucy, as well as a crescent and fetterlock, with the armorial bearings of the family, being sculptured above the door. The chapel was only 12 ft. long by 12 feet wide, and 14 ft. 9 inches in height from the floor to the crown of the vault. It is, from its mechanical construction, particularly interesting to the architect; and the bosses at the intersections of the ribs of the roof contain finely sculptured emblems. In converting it into a receptacle for gunpowder (on account of its being entirely of stone) not only were windows blocked up, but string-courses, tracery, &c. were cut away, and much mischief was done by the mutilation of the interior. The exterior had also been injured. The termination to the angular buttresses had been destroyed, as well as the cross at the apex of the gable, of which the base only remains. Sculptured tablets on each side the circular window at the east end have been removed. In some parts the ornaments are entirely gone, so that there is no guide to their restoration.

Mr. Woodman, Town Clerk of Morpeth, read a paper "On the Historical Traces of the Knights Templars, and on a Preceptory at Chibburn;" also, "Some Extracts from the Bye-laws of the Cordwainers' Company at Morpeth, *temp.* Edward IV."

The Rev. C. Hartshorne then read a memoir upon the Castle at Alnwick. Having made some references to the early history of Northumberland, he remarked that the fortress of Alnwick, from its importance, was the subject of frequent contention. In the year 1135 it was captured, together with the castles of Norham and Newcastle, by David I. king of Scotland. In 1176 the castle of Warkworth was besieged; and one of the Umfrevilles sustained a long siege in Prudhoe Castle, which at length was succoured by a number of the barons. After this event, many ravages having been committed in the locality by the Scotch, the English barons determined to attack William, king of Scotland. They came to Newcastle on the evening of July 12, 1174, and very early next morning marched against Aln-

wick Castle, accomplishing a distance of twenty-four miles before five o'clock. There was a dense fog, and the barons became dispirited; but one of them urged the others to persist. Immediately afterwards the fog broke, and they found themselves in sight of Alnwick Castle. Indeed, the king thought they were his friends till he saw their banners. He soon dashed in among them, but was taken, and they immediately returned to Newcastle with their royal prize. The present castle seems to have been erected between the years 1140 and 1180. Probably Eustace Fitzjohn laid down the plan, dividing it into three wards, and making the keep. He was one of the most powerful nobles in England, and was an intimate friend of Henry I. After Henry's death he delivered up Alnwick to the King of Scotland, the historian, Richard of Hexham, describing it as then the most important castle in the north of England. Eustace also founded a neighbouring monastery. King John, after receiving the homage of William the Lion, rested at Alnwick on Feb. 12, 1201; and was at Newcastle on Feb. 20. In 1209 he was again at Newcastle, and went with his army to Norham, but peace was there made, and he returned to the South. On the 4th of April in that year he was at Alnwick. An agreement was afterwards made with one of his vassals for the destruction of Alnwick Castle, which was to be effected so thoroughly that Eustace de Vesci could make no use of it. Alexander of Scotland marched to Norham soon after. King John was now exceedingly disliked by the barons of the North, some of whom even paid homage to Alexander. Wm. de Vesci, son of Eustace, took a prominent part in the acts of the times. He was afterwards one of twelve claimants to the throne of Scotland. He left no legitimate issue, and he infeoffed a bishop in full confidence, to hold the castle for his illegitimate son; but the prelate broke his agreement, and sold the castle to Henry de Percy, in the 3rd of Henry II. The lecturer here described the architecture of the castle at that period, which was about 1310, attributing to Henry de Percy the circular towers, the Constable's tower, the gateway to the middle ward, and the hall and kitchen, with an addition to the curtain wall. The Record tower was more modern; but had an ancient foundation. In five years he died, and the castle was placed in the hands of an escheator. The Postern tower was of a somewhat later period than the parts already mentioned, but the difference was very slight. Subsequently repairs were constantly going on; sometimes from the excursions of the Scots, sometimes from

natural decay: so that much patchwork is visible. In the 12th Hen. IV. Alnwick was a walled town, and a gateway named Bondgate was built. Several ancient surveys of Alnwick Castle are in existence. The first is dated in 1548, when it had been forfeited to the crown. The next was made in 1567, and includes Warkworth and Bamborough. Another in 1569. The castle barony of Alnwick then computed thirty-three towns, a constable, at 20*l* a year, resided in one of the towers, and there was a porter at 5*l*, as well as other officers. There was another survey in 1586. In 1624 a large survey was made, which occupies nine folio volumes, and presents a very interesting chorographical view of the possessions of the Earl of Northumberland at that period.

Mr. Thomas Sopwith, of Newcastle, read a paper on the Lead Mines of the North of England, arranging his notices under the separate heads of a description of the districts in which the principal mines are situated, of notices of the various charters under which lead mines were worked in the early periods of English history, and the gradual stages by which successive improvements were introduced. The Romans occupied the lead mines at Alston Moor, and one of the most perfect of their stations now remaining is at Whitley, three miles north of Alston. There could be no doubt that they exercised, during their occupation of our mining districts for three or four centuries, the knowledge which they possessed of the metallurgic arts. Caesar, indeed, expressly mentioned as one of his reasons for invading Britain, the assistance which the inhabitants rendered to the Gauls from their treasures. The terms upon which mining operations were permitted by the lords of the soil at various periods form a curious class of records. In 1426 Henry VI granted to John Duke of Bedford "all mines of gold and silver within his kingdom of England for ten years, paying the tenth part to the holy church, to the king the fifteenth, and to the lord of the soil the twentieth part." One of the prominent features illustrated by Mr. Sopwith was the former abundance of wood in the mountainous districts, which are now almost treeless, and the rapid removal of which was owing to the vast quantities of fuel required by the miners. The several rates of duty under which the mines were held, and other conditions, were noticed, and a general view was taken of the introduction of successive improvements connected with the lead mines of Northumberland and adjacent counties. The paper was illustrated by diagrams, showing the produce of the mines at different periods, and by tables

of detailed-statements relating to mining statistics. Mr. Sopwith adverted, in conclusion, to the paucity of mining records of past times, and the value of them in connexion with mining interests.

On *Friday the 27th August* an excursion was made to Alnwick Castle, by invitation of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. A special train was provided for the purpose. The escape from the smoky atmosphere of Newcastle was truly delightful, and after glancing on the journey down the bosky dells of the rivers Blyth, Wansbeck, and Coquet, and viewing at a distance the town of Morpeth and the towers of Widdrington, the party alighted to take a more leisurely survey of the finely situated and architecturally interesting remains of the ancient castle of Warkworth, and that very curious relic of early piety, the Hermitage cut in the rocky cliff of the river. The castle of Alnwick remains for the most part in the "Gothic" frippery of the Batty Langley school, in which it was attired early in the reign of George III. The present Duke has lately restored some of its windows to a more consistent form. Internally, the decorations, however inconsistent, have a not inelegant *à fresco* effect: and filled with the gay party, who were sumptuously entertained by the Duke and Duchess to the number of upwards of two hundred, they made full amends for the severer characteristics of castellated architecture. The more ancient features of the castle were examined under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne; the deep well was illuminated to exhibit its depth and proportions; and the Egyptian museum formed by the Duke in his travels was opened to inspection. After the refection, a visit was paid to Hulne Priory, and its embellished pleasure-grounds, all the available carriages and horses in the neighbourhood having been most liberally laid under requisition by the Duke to convey his numerous guests. This monastic remnant has some interesting architectural features and various sepulchral relics. Rooms for the accommodation and entertainment of parties from the castle were fitted up in it about the same time as the castle itself received its present decoration.

On *Saturday, August 28*, an excursion was made to Durham, where the arrival took place in time to attend the morning service in the cathedral. Immediately after, the company assembled in Bishop Cosin's library, in order to hear a lecture on the architecture of the cathedral, which, (in the absence of the Institute's ordinary elucidator of cathedrals, Professor Willis,) had been kindly undertaken by the Rev. James Raine, the Historian of North Dur-



Alnwick Castle

ham. The particulars which Mr. Raine had to impart were of course chiefly arranged from his own *Brief Account of Durham Cathedral*, 1813, 12mo. and from *The Rites and Monuments of the Monasticall Church of Durham*, which he edited for the Surtees Society in the year 1842. He stated that, on the commencement of the present edifice, at the close of the eleventh century, the whole of the foundations were laid, but the superstructure proceeded gradually, as the means were obtained, being commenced at the east, and carried forwards towards the west, during which process four or five sensible gradations of style may be observed which characterise the several portions that were the work of each period. Altogether, as compared with other English cathedrals, the interior of Durham is distinguished by severity. It is remarkable that the priory church of Lindisfarne, which was reared at the same period, was a model, on a reduced scale, of the church of Durham, pillar answering to pillar with exact conformity. Mr. Raine's condemnations of the barbarities perpetrated by Wyatt in the days of bishop Barrington, were received with a responsive echo from the whole assemblage. The lecture was followed by a survey of the edifice itself, which concluded in the

chapter-house, where Mr. Raine (who has for many years been the librarian of the Dean and Chapter) exhibited some of the greatest curiosities of the library of the church. Among these, were the Bible, in four volumes, presented to the monks by Bishop Pudsey; a treatise on the Psalter, which belonged to Bishop Cuthbert the founder of the cathedral, and which contains a contemporary portrait of that prelate; several volumes in the hand writing of Bede, and magnificent copies of the works of St. Augustine, Cassiodorus, &c. He also exhibited the original bede-roll for the priors Barnby and Ebechester, which has been noticed in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Institute* (Norwich volume, p. 104), and which is adorned with a series of illuminations depicting the sickness, death, and beatification of the deceased. This portion of the roll had evidently done duty more than once, as Mr. Raine showed from the marks of former stitches. Mr. Raine added that, when looking over some old accounts at Ely, he came across the mention of the very man who called at the monastery there with this bede-roll, and he found that he had received a penny dole for his trouble.

In the case of one of the most curious

books, four leaves had been restored which at one time were removed in order to help in binding another volume. Some years ago, the Dean and Chapter, at the expense of some hundreds of pounds, had bookbinders from London, who rebound all the books, preserving at the same time nearly every scrap of the old binding—a task which occupied them nearly two years.

At three o'clock the hall of the ancient palace was filled with nearly three hundred guests, who were entertained at the charge of Archdeacon Thorp, the Warden of the University. The chief speakers, in addition to the host and Lord Talbot of Malahide, the President of the Institute, were the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Townsend, and the Bishop of Exeter. The Rev. George Ormsby (author of an excellent Guide to the city of Durham) delivered the following brief account of Durham castle:—The castle of Durham, in its pristine state, was not so much a palatial residence of the Bishops of Durham as a house of defence. The proximity of our Scottish neighbours rendered precaution necessary, as was exemplified even in the humble dwellings of the rectors and vicars in Northumberland; especially where, as in many cases, the little peel or castle still remains attached to the modern parsonage, testifying to a bygone age when defence was necessary. And as the bishops of Durham in those days were episcopi or overlookers, not only as regarded the spiritual welfare of their flock, but also as to their temporal safety, their stately dwelling was built with a view both to their own security and to that also of the capital of their diocese. To this necessity the castle of Durham owed its origin. It was built about 1072, and of course its original features were entirely Norman, considerable traces of which still remained in different parts of the fabric. The most interesting portion of the early work of the castle was the ancient chapel, undoubtedly coeval with its first erection, consisting of three aisles, the pillars having curiously carved capitals, and the original pavement still remaining. It had been lighted by three windows at the east end. Another interesting feature was of later Norman—the splendid doorway to what had been Bishop Pudsey's great room of state, unequalled in the richness and beauty of its mouldings. Above this had been another great room, lighted by a long range of deeply recessed Norman windows, which were still in existence, as also the doorway which gave access to it. The great hall, in which the company were then assembled to receive the munificent hospitality of the Warden, had been commonly attributed to Bishop Hatfield, and was frequently

called by his name, but it undoubtedly laid claim to an earlier date; the windows, which had recently been restored after their original pattern, when the hall was extended in one direction to its first proportion, evidently carrying it back to Beck's period. Indeed, the crypt below was probably Norman. There were no remains of the original Norman keep; the shell of that which within the last few years had been restored having probably owed its erection to Bishop Hatfield. The part now occupied by the kitchen of the castle originally formed part of the great hall, but was converted to its present purpose by Bishop Fox, and presented many interesting features—the buttery hatches being still in existence and applied to their ancient uses, with Fox's badge and motto carved upon the oak, now black with age. The present chapel of the castle had been built about Ruthali's time, and possessed some curious carvings on the misericords of the stall-work. There were also indications of Tunstall's work, to whom the castle was indebted for the long gallery. The black oak staircase and some of the fittings of the gallery were added by Cosin. The mutability of human events had now placed the stately dwellings of the bishops in the hands of the University, founded by the munificence of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and since it could no longer be an appendage of the prelates of the diocese, it could not have been applied to a more fitting purpose; for it could not be but that a building so time-honoured and so replete with associations of the past, must exercise an insensible yet powerful influence upon the minds of those who passed their academic life within its ancient walls. It might be permitted to him, as an alumnus of the place, to conclude with the earnest wish, "*Floreat Universitas Dunelmensis*."

Monday the 30th August was devoted to an excursion to the Roman Wall, a visit being paid on the way to the abbey-church of Hexham, of which a description was given by the Rev. James Turner, of Durham University, well-known in the diocese as an amateur architect of great learning and ability.

From the railway station at Bardon Mill, the passengers were conveyed by a truck line, belonging to Mr. Makepeace, to the station of Vindolana at Chesterholm. On alighting the members, under the guidance of the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, proceeded to a little villa built by the late Rev. Anthony Hedley, of Gateshead, on the banks of the Chureley burn, from the ruins of the neighbouring station. The whole of this residence, with the exception of the window quoins, is of Roman



Hexham

stones, untouched by a modern chisel. Many interesting relics—inscribed and pictorial stones—are built in with the walls. Before crossing the burn, a bag-piper was engaged to head the excursion. A guide, also, was provided—a native of the locality, and well acquainted with the Wall. He was named "Tom Codleygate," from his territorial domain at Chesterholm—his more ordinary surname being Robinson. Beyond the burn the party halted at a milestone, six feet high, standing *in situ*, on the Roman road passing the camp—the only known Roman milestone in England that occupies its original site. A similar stone, equally perfect, formerly stood a mile distant, but a utilitarian farmer chopped it in two to supply himself with a couple of gateposts. Mr. Sopwith had carefully measured the distance between these two milestones, and found it to be 1,658 yards and four-tenths, being less by 61 yards than an English mile. The company next proceeded by Peel Crag, which commands an extensive view of the Northumbrian lakes and the surrounding country, the aspect of which is bleak and desolate, but not without a rude and rugged beauty. Passing along the precipitous crags, the question was started, "Why the Romans built their Wall along these eminences? why not make these great natural barriers suffice?" Mr. Bruce suggested, among other reasons, that the soldiers on duty would need shelter from the northern blasts; also, that the hardy Britons could scale the cliffs, and must be kept out by artificial defences. The Earl of Carlisle admitted the force of these suggestions: at the same time, he said, a simpler solution might be the true

one. The Wall might have been made continuous merely in obedience to a general order to build from point to point. Our own government had sent supplies of fresh water to the military on the shores of the Canadian lakes. Posterity might perplex itself to discover the motive, but the fact was that the water was sent in compliance with a general order.

What we call the "Roman Wall" is a fortification consisting, as is generally known, of a stone wall with a ditch or fosse on its northern side, and a turf wall or vallum on the south, and, further, a series of stations, mile castles, watch-towers, and roads, for the accommodation of the Roman soldiery—(Asturians, Dacians, Batavians, Tungrians, Gauls, Dalmatians, Spaniards, Thracians, &c.)—who manned the barrier along the whole line from the Tyne to the Solway, and for the transmission of military stores—crossing our island where, in the middle of the last century, (being then, as General Wade, writing from Newcastle, was obliged to inform the governor of Carlisle, in some parts "impassable for artillery,") a military road was constructed, and where, in our day, iron lines have been laid, over which we wing our way from Newcastle to Carlisle in less than three hours.

The Wall was constructed, not merely to serve as a barrier over which the natives on the north might not clamber into that part of the island which Rome had subdued, but as a fortification from which the soldiery might operate upon the unconquered Britons on the one hand, and the vanquished but refractory kinsmen on the other. "The most striking character, both of the Murus and the Vallum, is the determinate

manner in which they pursue their straightforward course. The Vallum makes fewer deviations from a right line than the stone Wall; but as the Wall traverses higher ground, this remarkable tendency is more easily detected in it than in the other. Shooting over the country in its onward course, it only swerves from a right line to take in its route the boldest elevations. So far from declining a hill, it uniformly selects it. * * If it never moves from a right line except to occupy the highest points, it never fails to seize them as they occur, no matter how often it is compelled, with this view, to change its direction." In short, the Roman engineer took care that the Wall should never be commanded by the Britons, subject or independent, from natural heights on either side, but, on both sides, "keep the natives under."

Whether the Walls of earth and stone are one work—portions of one and the same plan—or were constructed independently of each other; or whether the builder of the Wall and its adjuncts, supposing it to be one work, was Severus or Hadrian; these are questions which have perplexed the learned, and are yet unsettled; but the weight of evidence inclines to the erection of the whole by Hadrian. The original height of the Wall was probably about eighteen feet:—its width was not uniform, but averaged about eight. It is in many places, in this respect, yet perfect, and may be measured.

Between Vindolana and Borcovicus, a mile castle, partially excavated, and a section of the Roman military road, laid bare by Mr. Clayton, were viewed with interest; and, at the close of their walk, the party arrived at *Borcovicus*, (now Housesteads,) Stukeley's "Tadmor of Britain," and, in the judgment of Gordon, "the most remarkable and magnificent station in the whole island" (see *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1851, p. 149). The south gateway (vide *ibid.* p. 150) was first inspected, with its guard-rooms, and the ruts worn by chariot-wheels, and the scoop worn (as conjectured) by the sharpening of the soldiers' knives. From a pedestal near the centre of the station—supplying the place of the departed statue—Mr. Bruce addressed the company, in explanation of the scene before them. The "houses" in the station—all that remained of them—were visited. A room, ten feet square, was assigned to ten men; and, as two of them were always on guard, eight must have made themselves as comfortable as they could, when under shelter, on one hundred square feet of earth. The streets were shown to have been very narrow—little wider than seven feet. The chief attraction was the northern gateway, re-

cently laid bare by Mr. Clayton, and of which an engraving and description will appear in Mr. Bruce's second edition. The massive masonry impressed all beholders with a deepened sense of Roman greatness. It was formerly thought that the stations had no northern gateways, and that the Romans were under the necessity of dispensing with entrance-doors on the side next the Scottish borders. This notion, the offspring of a supposition that the North Britons were the sole cause of the Wall, is now exploded. We pass over the strong outer walls of the station, the kilns for drying corn, and the evidences exhibited by Mr. Bruce of the successive occupation of Housesteads by different races. As a striking illustration of the change which has been wrought in English society by time, he stated that a moss-trooper named Armstrong, who once occupied this station by the law of the strong arm, sold his estate, a few days before he was hanged, for some 50*l.* or 60*l.* or about a fifth or a sixth of its present annual rental!

A bountiful luncheon was provided at this spot by the Town Clerk of Newcastle, John Clayton, esq. of Chesters, who is the owner of *Borcovicus*; after which, the return journey was made to Newcastle.

Tuesday, August 31. At 10 p.m. the reading of papers was recommenced in the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Institution. The President first called upon James Yates, esq. F.R.S. to read a paper "On the *Limes Transrhenanus* of the Roman Empire, the great Boundary Barrier joining the Danube and the Rhine." Mr. Yates stated that, when Newcastle was selected as the place of meeting for 1852, it was thought desirable, as they were about to assemble on the Roman Wall of England, that they should have a paper on the Roman Wall of Europe, and, with the sanction of the Central Committee, he had visited the Continent to collect information on the spot. When the territories which the Romans had conquered, and wished permanently to retain, were not marked out by some natural boundary, as a sea or a river, it was their custom to construct an artificial barrier, called a *limes*. The *limes transrhenanus*, completed by Hadrian and Probus, extended from the Danube to the Rhine, along a line probably agreed upon between the Germans and the Romans. Its primary object was the prevention of aggression and disputes, but doubtless it also served the purposes of defence. It generally ran in a straight line, climbing precipitous hills and descending the steepest declivities. Its mountain-track was commonly the water-shed, as a precaution against de-

attraction by streams and torrents. Its construction was essentially that of a palisade. Not an atom of the palisade is now in existence, but traces of its constructional character abound in names of localities, derived from their position in connection with the barrier. Nineteen-twentieths of its course lay through forests, and on the German side of the boundary there was a cleared space of considerable width, so that its military guardians could not be taken by surprise. It did not seem, however, that the Romans were rigidly confined within the barrier; for roads, connected with it, extended into the German territory. There was a fosse on the German side of the vallum, and a mound on the Roman. The line of this great boundary was only traceable, in our day, by the remains of the vallum, agger, or mound, variously formed of earth, earth and stones, and stones (not partaking of the character of masonry), and of a fosse or ditch. Within the pale the Romans had a series of watch-towers or signal stations, which communicated with each other by trumpet, torch, smoke, or other means. The historical name of the boundary *limes trans-rhenanus*, comprised the cleared space, the palisade, the ditch and mound, and the stations. The people now living on the line are continually digging up relics of the Roman occupation. He had in his hand the iron portion of a Roman hoe, which he would have much pleasure in presenting to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Coin were dug up in such abundance that the boors (so it was said, paid for their beer with Roman money). In conclusion, Mr. Yates stated that, notwithstanding the destruction of this wonderful work by the hand of Time, the mind could construct the whole by the traces which yet remained.

The Rev William Greenwell, Warden of Neville College, Newcastle, gave a description of Inscribed Markings, attributed to the Celtic period, noticed upon certain rocks in the Northern parts of England. The drawings exhibited by Mr. Greenwell were from rocks at Rowting Linn, in the parish of Ford, and at Old Berwick, in the parish of Eglingham, both in the vicinity of ancient camps. The incisions consist chiefly of concentric circles with other lines passing from the circumference to the centre, and might be supposed to be rude plans of entrenched camps. Some figures of a similar character have been noticed in Ireland, Scotland, and Britany.

William Hylton Longstaff, esq. then read an essay on the evidences of Saxon Architecture at Jarrow and other places in the county of Durham. After alluding

to the admitted examples of that period that have been ascertained since the separation of the Saxon style from the Norman (which heretofore bore that designation), Mr. Longstaff divided the Saxon style into three periods: 1. *the Anglo-Saxon*, which we read of in the seventh century, when Paulinus built a stone church at Lincoln in 628, and the monastery at Tyne-mouth in 642; 2. *the Romano-Saxon*, introduced by archbishop Wilfrid, who erected the monasteries of Hexham and Ripon between 670 and 678; and during whose time Benedict Biscop constructed the monastery at Wearmouth, *juxta morem Romanorum, quem semper amabat*, and Jarrow was founded in 682. The first and most striking characteristic of these works is the skilful masonry of which they are composed. The stones are of cubical form, and set in very regular courses. The church of Ripon was of polished stone from the foundations in the earth to the summit. The masonry of Wilfrid's crypt at Hexham is a fine example of the period, and the regularity and Roman-like appearance of the Saxon remains of the monastic building at Jarrow must strike every observer. For this mode of building, of course, stones which the Romans themselves had used were extremely convenient. At Hexham, most (perhaps all) of the stones in the crypt are Roman. Jarrow, also, is on a Roman site; and probably most of the stones of the Saxon remains there are borrowed from the Roman ruins. Wearmouth was on or close to Roman buildings. So situated, also, were York and Ripon. Great intricacy appears in the arrangements, as strikingly exemplified in the crypt of Hexham. That monastery is chronicled as having secret cells and subterranean oratories below, and walls of three distinct stories, and supported by well polished columns, above, thus in no material respect differing from the later cathedral arrangement of crypt, arches, triforium, and clerestory. The walls, the capitals of the columns, and the arch of the sanctuary, were decorated with historical, fanciful, and unknown figures in relief, besides surface paintings. The body of the church was everywhere surrounded with aisles and porches or transepts, "which, by incommunicable art, were distinguished with walls and spires above and below," meaning probably that each part was characterised, exteriorly as well as interiorly, as separate from the rest of the building by roofs of different level and other circumstances. As in the later triforium, various galleries artfully communicated with the whole building, so that crowds could stand around in the spires and galleries unseen by those within. Secret oratories with

altars were cautiously erected in these towers and porches. A high wall surrounded the buildings, and they were supplied with water by aqueducts of stone running through the town. They were said to be unequalled on this side of the Alps. The monasteries had more churches than one. The principal one at Wearmouth had probably no aisles. Both at Wearmouth and Hexham were circular churches, dedicated to St. Mary, like towers; and the Hexham one had four porches or small transepts attached, forming a sort of Greek cross. The abundance of transeptal chapels and burial-places is remarkable in the Saxon churches. At Jarrow there was a north porch dedicated to the honour of Bede. The monastic buildings must have been very extensive. When Ceolfrid departed from Wearmouth and Jarrow, for he was abbot of both, in 716, he left in them about 600 members. Such numbers were not unfrequent, and the major part were employed in tilling the monastic lands and mechanic arts. Notices of many other monasteries at this period occur in the chroniclers; but the irruptions of the Danes in the ninth century effected their complete destruction, the marauders leaving nothing but roofless walls.

3. During the third, or *Dano-Saxon* period, there was little building of stone, at least until the reign of the Confessor. A stone cathedral was built at Chester-le-Street in 1005; and a new stone church was built at Westminster, in which the Confessor was buried. With respect to existing remains, Mr. Longstaff made some interesting comparisons between those at Hexham, Jarrow, and Wearmouth, with the admitted Saxon churches of Earl's Barton, Sompting, and Deerhurst; and he afterwards described some very interesting features in the churches of Norton and Billingham, in the county of Durham.

In the afternoon the remains of Jarrow were visited by a numerous party: and in the evening, in the large Assembly Rooms, two valuable papers were read: 1. A memoir on Brinkburn Priory, by Wm. Sidney Gibson, esq.; 2. On the Topography of Ancient Newcastle, by George Bouchier Richardson, esq.* The latter we shall notice more fully next month.

On *Wednesday the 1st of September*, at a morning meeting, the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce read a report of the excavations carried on, at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, at High Ro-

chester, the ancient *Bremenium*. This station is placed upon the northern acclivity of the Rede-water, where the Watling Street passed through a gorge of the mountain range which separates the valley of the Rede from that of the Coquet. It was the northern limit of the Roman empire in England. From the thinness of the population, and the land being chiefly occupied by sheep-walks, the remains have fortunately been less disturbed than at other stations. The walls of the station are of extraordinary thickness at their foundations, measuring, in several places, 16 and 17 feet (filled, however, in the middle with clay). On other stations the curtain walls are generally 4½ or 5 feet thick. The stones are much larger than those used *per lineam valli*. Mr. Bruce gave many other minute details, but none of very striking interest, except as they tended to show that the buildings of this station were erected with extraordinary care. The excavations are still in progress. Mr. Bruce had visited them only a few days before the meeting. The buildings were then beginning to exhibit their forms; and he had little doubt that before the works were completed many other remarkable features would be disclosed.

Mr. Henry Turner afterwards read a paper on the ancient state of Northumberland, showing the contrast between ancient barbarism and modern civilization.

The final General Meeting was then held; at which the first business introduced by the noble President was the following petition to both Houses of Parliament:

The humble petition of the undersigned members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners, in common with a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, feel deeply interested in the preservation of all ancient monuments, particularly those which are remarkable for their artistic beauty, or the associations connected with them. That of late years numerous structures, both religious and civil, of great public interest, have been wantonly destroyed or defaced, owing to the want of some recognised power of interference in extreme cases. At the present moment, the interesting remains of the Roman theatre and ancient town of Verulamium are threatened with destruction by a building company.

That owing to the state of the law of treasure-trove, a large number of precious objects of gold and silver deserving preservation, not only for the beauty and skill displayed in their workmanship, but on account of their essential interest as illustrations of the arts and habits of former races, are condemned to the melting-pot as soon as disco-

* It is to Mr. Richardson's kindness that we are indebted for the several woodcut illustrations which decorate our present report. They are extracted from "The Local Historian's Table Book," published a few years since, and which is beyond comparison the most valuable and entertaining miscellany of local history, antiquities, and legendary lore that has ever appeared in this country.

vered. That in such cases it is highly desirable that some change in the law should be made, so as to avert this destruction of valuable archaeological remains, without infringing on the sacred rights of property.

The present members of the Association pray that these matters may be submitted to a committee especially appointed for that purpose, or that they may be given as a reward to your honorable house, may be presented.

He was glad to observe that the subject of Treasure Trove had been discussed in an intelligent manner in Mr. Penwick's able paper on the subject, and in a valuable and sensible paper in the *Gateshead Observer*.*

The various resolutions of thanks were then passed, and it was agreed that the next annual meeting should be held in the city of Chichester.

The Temporary Museum formed at this meeting excited the admiration of those who had not seen those of previous years, alike for its beauty, interest, and extent; though in the latter respect it has been exceeded in the number of articles. The arranged collection of weapons and other antiquities of the various primeval periods was very complete, and among the more striking objects were, the fine collection of Limoges enamels belonging to Mr. Hallstone and Mr. Hawkins, many interesting examples of fictile ware contributed by Mr. Franks, the Roman lance of silver found at Corbridge, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, the nautilus cup; the Becket grange-cup, and pastoral staff of carved ivory, (all engraved in Scott's *Antiquarian Gleanings*), exhibited by Mr. Howard of Corby. Besides these there were some remarkable tapestry hangings, ecclesiastical vestments, and other specimens of embroidery.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association assembled for their annual meeting at Newark on Monday the 16th August. The presidency was undertaken by the Duke of Newcastle, who took the chair in the Town hall at 8 p.m. The proceedings commenced by the Mayor reading a congratulatory address, welcoming the Association to the town, to which the Duke of Newcastle replied, and then delivered an introductory discourse, on the objects of the Association, and the peculiar antiquarian claims of the locality.

The first paper read was by J. M. Gutch, esq. F.S.A. on Robin Hood and the Ballads. This consisted chiefly of a

recapitulation of the arguments contained in the recent essay by Mr. Hunter, the principal of which were given in our August number, p. 160.

Mr. Pettigrew next read some observations on the same subject written by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. who acknowledges that he is not convinced by the discoveries made by Mr. Hunter in the Exchequer records, and considers his quotations of parallel incidents in the ballads as "coincidences forced and unlikely." Mr. Halliwell gives it as his opinion that "the very utmost that can be credited is the possibility of there having existed towards the close of the thirteenth century an outlaw of the name of Robin Hood, and that by some accidental circumstances his name became involved in numerous romantic stories of archery and the forest, and a subject which the ballad-writers of the succeeding centuries adopted and appropriated at their pleasure In all probability he was a mythic personage, and the conjecture that the name was merely a corruption of Robin of the Wood is by no means an improbable one."

Sir Fortunatus Durrant, F.R.S. read an essay on the forest laws, courts of customs, and chief justices in eyre, North and South of Trent; which terminated the proceedings of the evening.

The next day was occupied by an excursion to Thurgarton Priory, and Nottingham, where the party was received in the Exchange Hall by the Mayor and Corporation. J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. read a paper on the Peverels lords of Nottingham, and their successors of the family of Ferrers. It is impossible to form a summary of its contents, more particularly as it consisted rather of objections to the statements of former writers than of ascertained facts; but Mr. Planché stated that Dugdale and other genealogists have made four Earls of Ferrers out of two, and three Earls of Nottingham instead of one.

Visits were afterwards made to the subterranean caves of Nottingham, to St. Mary's church, the Castle, and Newstead Abbey, where T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. read a paper on the history of that religious foundation, and of the mansion which has taken its place.

On Wednesday, Aug. 18, an excursion was made to Worksop priory church and Clumber House, and at an evening meeting in the Townhall at Newark were read three papers: 1. On early Burial-places in Nottinghamshire, by Mr. Thomas Bateman, being chiefly a *résumé* of discoveries made at past times. 2. On some Sepulchral Urns found at Newark, by the Rev. George Milner. This discovery had also been previously published; and the urns

* We may also refer to the letter signed J. R. in our Magazine for May last, p. 480. It appears evident that, in most cases where the claim has been asserted, it could not be legally sustained, if manfully resisted.

have recently been attributed by Mr. Roach Smith, in his "Collectanea Antiqua," to the Anglo-Saxons, an appropriation more probable than the earlier period contemplated by Mr. Milner. 3. On the ancient Customs and Sports of Nottinghamshire, by Mr. Llewelyn Jewitt. These did not appear, from the writer's account, to differ materially from those in other parts of the country. 4. On paintings found in the church of St. John at Winchester (already noticed in p. 295.)

On the 19th August an excursion was made to Lincoln; where Mr. M. O'Connor read a paper on the Painted Glass in the cathedral. In the evening a meeting was held at Newark, at which Mr. Haggard read a paper on the Siege Pieces struck at Newark; Mr. C. Wilkes a paper On the Churches of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and Mr. Heywood a paper written by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, On the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

Friday was spent chiefly in visits to the churches and castle of Newark, and to Southwell, when Mr. Ashpitel explained the architectural peculiarities of the minster. In the evening about 100 dined together at the Town-hall of Newark.

On Saturday the mayor and corporation gave a breakfast to the members and visitors at the Town-hall, after which votes of thanks were passed, and the ninth congress of the Association closed with the reading of a paper by Mr. Saull, F.S.A. on the Roman road leading from Winchester to Old Sarum, and on some earth-works contiguous to it.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this institution took place at Ludlow in the week commencing on *Monday the 23rd of August*. The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. took the chair as President, and commenced the proceedings by an able review of the most interesting antiquities in the vicinity.

On Tuesday an excursion was made to the interesting ruins of Stokesay Castle, constructed in 1291, and a very early example of the union of domestic with castellated architecture; to the British camp of Bury Ditches; to the castle and church of Clun; and to Hopton Castle. At an evening meeting a communication was read from Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, detailing the genealogy of the ancient Salopian house of FitzGuarine or Warren; and it was followed by an important paper on the Permanence of Races, chiefly in reference to Great Britain, by Jelinger C. Symons, esq. Government Inspector of Workhouse Schools. The latter, and the discussion to which it gave rise, would

occupy more space than we have now at our disposal; and we shall therefore notice them more fully another month.

Mr. Wynne gave an account of excavations which he had caused to be made at Bere Castle, commonly called Berllan. It was built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was from 500 to 600 feet long, and nearly 150 wide. Among the remains found were arrow-heads; a spear with a hook at the back, as if to pull a rider off his horse; a great number of pieces of green glazed pottery; and a silver coin of the reign of Edward I. since the close of whose reign the castle has been unoccupied. The walls were plastered, the colour being pink, as at Stokesay Castle. Probably that colour was fashionable in the reign of Edward I. as was green with golden stars in the reign of Edward III. They had found in the excavations a great number of animal bones, some of which had been pronounced to be those of the red deer, and others of wild oxen. Some of the bones had been sawn across as though for cooking; but he believed that many of them had been accumulated in consequence of the ruins having become a lair for wild animals.

On *Wednesday, Aug. 25*, an excursion was made to the church of Stanton Lacy, portions of which display the pilaster strips characteristic of Saxon work: the priory church of Bromfield; and the "Druidical oaks" of Oakley Park, some of which measure 18, 20, and 23 feet in girth at four or five feet from the ground. They are of the species known as *Quercus pedunculata*. The party were there entertained to luncheon by Mr. and Lady Harriet Clive at their mansion.

In the afternoon a meeting was held at Ludlow, at which E. Rogers, esq. of Stanage Park, read a paper on Deposits of Gold and Silver Coin in Wales. He introduced the subject by affirming that no battle seems ever to have taken place in Wales properly so called, that is, Wales within the Marches. It was the constant practice of the Welsh to retreat as their foes advanced, and to content themselves with annoying their adversaries from the hills and fastnesses in which they secreted themselves. The deposits of gold and silver coin found in Wales are not of early date; and Mr. Rogers suggested that they were not made by the Welsh themselves, but by persons who were driven, or escaped, across the marches, during the civil commotions of the adjoining counties of England: and he considered that historical light would be thrown on those commotions, if the deposits, as discovered, were accurately examined and the dates of the coins compared with such events. For instance, two gold angels of Henry VI.

were found, with many other coins, in Kinnersley Wood, near Knighton, which may have been secreted by some timid or cautious Lancastrian. In 1830, in the wood of Coed Ditton, near Stow hill, on removing a shattered piece of bark from the stump of a tree, several silver coins fell out, the only three which were secured for the lord of the manor were a Dublin penny of Edward I. and two of Alexander of Scotland. From this circumstance Mr. Rogers inferred that the deposit must have been made by a soldier of Edward's who had been to Ireland and Scotland.—Mr. Wright remarked that the burying of money was a common way of hoarding it during the middle ages. It was the custom for bankers to do so with their hoards, and the histories of the middle ages are full of anecdotes illustrative of the practice. He thought that it was very seldom that those hoards were deposited by any one except those who resided on the spot. The finding of English and Scotch coins together proved nothing, as the coins passed in both countries.—Viscount Duncannon remarked that he could readily understand that private individuals, during troubled times, might bury money or valuables. In his own time, an iron chest, containing his family plate, was dug up from beneath a pigeon-house, where it had been buried by an ancestor of his during the Parliamentary war. But that was a very different thing from merchants and bankers doing so. On the other hand, it is very reasonable that persons who had become possessed of property by plunder, finding their tenure uncertain, should bury it, and, from their not returning to the spot, nor intrusting the secret to any one, the deposit should remain until accidentally discovered.—Rev. John Webb observed that, as the progresses of Henry II. through Wales would be much like the raids of Murad Bey in Algeria, it could not be expected that there would be many memorials of his triumphs erected by the inhabitants. He had, however, heard that a stone had been found set up with the inscription "*Hic fuit victor Heraldus.*" Now a victory could scarcely be claimed without a battle. Probably some gentleman might be able to furnish some information on the subject of King Henry's victory.—Viscount Duncannon replied that there had been a very serious battle fought near Chirk castle. The Welsh, who lay in ambush, attacked the army of Henry while they were in the vale, and something nearly approaching a pitched battle was fought. The Welsh usually made sudden attacks from ambush. The result of this encounter convinced Henry that he must

adopt different measures. He seemed to have thought it an easy matter to subdue wild mountaineers, but he found his mistake.—Mr. Moggridge, in addressing himself to the remarks as to the hiding of money and valuables, quoted the habits of the people of Gower. So frequently were they plundered by the Welsh chiefs, (who usually finished their expeditions by ravaging Gower, and by pirates, that upon the first alarm people were in the habit of hiding not only valuables but also the utensils of their kitchens. He had met with a man who stated that this was done by his grandfather. One particular article, a brass pan, which he had seen, had been buried in that way five or six times. He had never heard of the higher classes doing so; whether it was that they were more enlightened, or that they were better able to defend themselves, he did not know. Another fact, which he was bound to mention, went rather against the view which he took of the hoards of which they had heard. A considerable quantity of gold in the shape of ingots was found buried in a deserted chapel. That would seem to have been deposited by some person in trade. Gold would probably not have come into the possession of people living in that district in the shape of ingots.

R. K. Penson, esq. then read a paper descriptive of the architecture of Ludlow Church, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in examining the church itself, and the ruins of the Castle.

At an evening meeting Mr. Moggridge described a cruceform mound at Margam in Glamorganshire; and Viscount Duncannon read an account of excavations which he has recently caused to be made at Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighshire. Several objects of interest were discovered, and among them a tomb, the inscription of which bore the very early date of 1297. His Lordship, before concluding his paper, expressed a hope that the noble owner of Ludlow Castle (Earl Powis) would permit excavations to be made therein; and the President said he should convey the suggestion to the proper quarter, and there was no doubt that such excavations would be permitted.

The Rev. John Webb then read an account of the Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard Swinfield, bishop of Hereford in 13 Edw. I. which he is now editing for the Camden Society.

The next day was occupied by an excursion to Brampton Brian, Coxwall Knoll, the Gaer Ditches (sites connected with the defeat of Caractacus as hereafter noticed), and to Stanage Park, where the company were entertained by Mr. Rogers. At an

evening meeting E. A. Freeman, esq. read an architectural memoir on Leominster Priory Church.

Sir Roderick Murchison then delivered an interesting address on "The Geological Structure of the District." Having 21 years ago directed his attention to some very important facts, with which the Ludlow rocks were intimately connected, he had experienced some difficulty in choosing a suitable name for the formation, but at length he had chosen that of "Silurian." He considered that, from the bravery of Caractacus and the Silures in this district, the rocks would be appropriately named after that people. The name of one part of the system, "Caradoc sandstone," too, he considered an improvement upon its former name of mudstone. In the Silurian rocks there exists the most remarkable feature in the world—a bed of the bones of small fishes, some of the oldest fishes ever discovered in the crusts of the world. In his further researches upon this subject, when in Russia, Bohemia, and Scandinavia, he had discovered no traces of animals below those rocks. There were sedimentary series, of thousands of feet in thickness, not at all crystallised. He next adverted to the period of the first formation of oxydised crusts found upon shells of shell-fish—the first-created types of life. He must not be understood to be of the same opinion as the author of "Vestiges of the Natural History of the Creation." In the Woolhope section, geologically, there were grand phenomena connected with those old rocks. It had pleased Omniscience to break up the older rocks and interstrew them with metals. Gold was found in crystallised rocks, and that description of rocks was found in Merionethshire and Carmarthenshire. At one period, had anybody said there were good building stones in the Caradoc rocks, he would have been deemed a maniac. At Acton Burnell, in one of the oldest rocks in the globe, was the best building stone found. This was the Caradoc rock. The qualities of the old red sandstone, of which the keep of Ludlow Castle was built, as a building-stone, were next noticed, and various sections of these rocks were shown by a diagram which had been prepared for the occasion. The next part of Sir Roderick's remarks referred to "The Last Battle of Caractacus." Sir Roderick, in approaching this question, said that he had served as a soldier, and from his own experience he was led to differ in opinion with those who thought that Coxwall Knoll was the place where the great battle was fought. It was improbable that so wily a warrior as Caractacus should have staked, upon such an insulated spot, a

battle which would decide the fate of Britain. Caractacus had no doubt led his men along the Teme about three miles from Knighton, and probably the point where the battle seriously began was upon those magnificent terraces over Stowe-hill. He believed that Gaer Ditches was the place where Caractacus's wife and children were detained, and where they were taken captive. He had formed this opinion from a consideration of the ground: it was the best battle-ground that could be found in the whole of the Silurian range. He thought the front and flank attack were made from some hills around Bucknell and Stowe-hill. In all Celtic countries, where a man had done something on a hill, the transaction was marked in some manner; and hence, looking at that fact, the name Caradoc given to those hills was an illustration of the event happening thereon.—Mr. James Davies, of Hereford, observed that several places had been named by authors as the scene of these battles. Mr. Duncumb, in his Herefordshire History, names Coxwall Knoll; Humphrey Llwyd fixes upon Caer Ddynod, an opinion in which the late Rev. Jonathan Williams coincided; whilst Mr. Ffoulkes, at the Dolgelly Meeting of the Association, endeavoured to prove that the Breiddyn were the hills which were connected with this inglorious conquest. As regarded Coxwall Knoll, it appeared to him that, as the Romans were stationed in Brandon Camp, that encampment was attacked, and a retreat was probably made to the Gaer Dykes, which lies a little to the north, where the final defeat took place; so that both places are intimately connected with the warfare, and more in correspondence with the words of Tacitus than any of the other vicinities which have attracted the notice of the antiquary.—Thomas Allen, esq. said that a friend of his, Mr. Pidgeon, of Shrewsbury, had forwarded him a paper to read to the meeting, in which he endeavoured to prove that Cefn-y-Castell or Middletown Hill, on the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, was the site, but at that late period of the evening he should refrain from reading it, but he would observe that the words of Tacitus were applicable to other places besides Coxwall.

Mr. Wright argued, that there were no facts before them for fixing the precise spot of this battle, and was of opinion that the preceding speakers might be right or might be wrong. He then proceeded at some length to offer suggestions towards a more careful and rational classification of ancient earthworks, pointing out how dangerous it is to pronounce capriciously this a British and that a Roman camp with-

out any evidence.—The President thought there was no question of the battle being fought in this country. He had been disposed to consider that Coxwall Knoll was the place; but, from what had been brought before them, he must confess his opinion had undergone a change. When he looked at the situation it was impossible to think that so small a surface as Coxwall Knoll could have withstood the enemy, whereas Carr Cadroc provided the means of defence and retreat.

On Friday, the 29th Aug. an ecclesiastical excursion was made to Leominster Church, Shobdon, Mortimer's Cross, Wigmore Church, Castle, and Grange, Aston, and Ludlow. At Leominster Mr. Freeman explained the various points of that fine Norman structure to which he had alluded in his lecture.

In the evening, J. O. Morgan, esq. of Aberystwith, read a paper on "The History of the Parish of Carno, Montgomeryshire."

Mr. Wright next addressed the meeting on "The Municipal Records of Ludlow." He stated that these records, which were carried to London in consequence of a Chancery suit some years ago, were among the most interesting and valuable documents of the kind he had ever seen. He had been told that some of the parties concerned in the suit had a lien upon them, and refused to let them go until the payment of a debt, and that the corporation of Ludlow did not consider them worth the expense of buying. This he did not believe, and he could hardly think that any one had the power to detain public records of this character from their right repository. If the town recovered its records, he would himself, at his own expense, visit Ludlow for a week or fortnight, and arrange and catalogue them, so as to make them worthy of the town which possessed them.—The Rev. J. Phillips, Rector of Ludlow, thanked Mr. Wright, on the part of the townsmen, for the manner in which he had brought the matter forward, and for the generous offer with which he had concluded his observations.—The President said he was a member of the old corporation, and he believed the records were imperfect, having been partly destroyed by fire; and, though he knew their importance, he feared they might fall short of what was expected.—Mr. Wright said that he spoke of the records as they now existed in chests, in the cellars of the court of the Master in Chancery. He considered them, as a collection, more perfect than usual. The destruction by fire mentioned by the President, he thought must have occurred to some other docu-

ments. He had caused some inquiries to be made in London, in the quarter where the greatest opposition to their return was said to have arisen, and he was inclined to think that those who made the opposition might easily be induced to withdraw it. Some members of the corporation, who were present, having promised that that body would take up the matter and enter into communication with Mr. Wright on the subject, it was allowed to drop.

M. Moggridge, esq. made some remarks upon a singular custom which formerly existed in Wales in connection with deceased persons, and which he had recently discovered was noticed in an old work as being prevalent in the neighbourhood of Ross, in Herefordshire. The custom was this: When a person died, a man known by the name of "the Sin-Eater" was called in, who placed upon the corpse a platter containing a loaf of bread and some salt; the sin-eater afterwards ate the bread, and in doing so was supposed to take upon himself the sins of the deceased person.—The Rev. J. B. James reminded the meeting of the origin of this custom—the scape-goat.—Mr. Symons wished to understand distinctly whether this custom still prevailed, and if so, to what extent. It was to be hoped that, for the credit of religion in this country, the custom was extinct.

On Saturday the meeting was closed with an excursion to Cayham Camp, Titterstone Clee Hall, and Whetton Court. It is arranged that next year's meeting shall be held at Brecon.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COFFINS AT BATH.

On the 10th Sept. while workmen were excavating the road at the top of Russell-street, Bath, for the purpose of enlarging the sewer, they discovered four stone coffins, with the heads lying to the north-east. One, the smallest, had no lid; the others were covered. They were disposed in pairs; the upper ones nearly parallel, side by side, about two feet apart, the lower pair about a yard distant: lying immediately above these was a skeleton. In the first coffin was found a skeleton of large size; in the next two skulls, with various bones; the small coffin contained no skull, but loose bones. One of the coffins was preserved untouched, and afterwards examined by Dr. Falconer, Messrs. Gore, Bagshawe, and E. Hunt. It was covered with a regularly adjusted lid, not with a plain slab as was the case with the others, being bevelled off at the foot to allow the cover to fit more closely; the upper end of the lid seemed to have been slightly lifted up. The coffin was full of a soft clayey earth, with two human ver-

tebræ lying on it. The earth being removed, a perfect skeleton, supposed to be that of a female, was found; it was lying on its left side, with the right arm crossing the breast, the left arm extended down the side. The remaining contents of the coffin were part of an infant's jaw; a metal pin, nearly two inches in length, but much corroded, together with the head of a smaller one; portions of the jaws of two small animals, and a considerable quantity of a peculiar bituminous substance, which left a greasy purple stain, when rubbed between the fingers. In the neighbourhood of the coffin were discovered some fragments of an earthen vessel, a coin of Constantine, several pieces of glass of a beautifully purple green hue, with various bones of graminivorous animals.

As far as can be made out by examination of the human bones, it is evident that they form part of eight skeletons; three being those of children of about the ages of two, six, and ten or twelve; the remaining five skeletons were those of adults.

On the 15th, a fifth coffin was discovered. It was found in a line with those already described. It contains the perfect skeleton of, apparently, a larger body than any of those found in the other coffins, and a

small urn of dark pottery, which was placed on the right side of the skeleton, near the ribs. The urn, which is quite perfect, with the exception of being very slightly chipped on the rim, is now in the possession of Mr. Treasure, the contractor. The contents of the urn, described by the workmen as being yellowish earth, were unfortunately shaken out by them, so that it cannot be ascertained what they were. The coffin contained also a small quantity of earth, but not sufficient to prevent the skeleton from being completely seen on the removal of the cover, which is in two or three pieces. In addition to the above mentioned urn, some interesting fragments of Roman pottery continue to be found at the excavations.

Yesterday evening a sixth stone coffin was discovered, containing the skeletons of two children, about eight or nine years of age.—*Bath Chronicle*, Sept. 16.

These coffins appear to be Roman of a late date. We understand that Dr. Falconer, the Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, is preparing an account of them, and of others found in past times in the same locality, to be read at an early meeting of that society.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 21. William Stuart Walker, esq. Advocate, to be Secretary to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, *vice* Smythe, resigned.

Aug. 24. Boyle Travers Finniss, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, Robert R. Torrens, esq. to be Colonial Treasurer and Registrar General, George Frederick Dashwood, esq. to be Collector of Customs, and Alexander Tolmer, esq. to be Commissioner of Police for the colony of South Australia.—Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. G. Turner, C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. T. Forester to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, brevet Major J. R. Brunner, 15th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen. in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.—Hospital Staff, Sir J. Pitcairn, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; C. Maclean, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank in Ireland; Staff Surgeon A. Cumming, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Aug. 25. William A. Beckett, esq. to be Chief Justice, and Redmond Barry, esq. to be Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria; James Simpson, esq. to be Sheriff of that colony, and James Denham Pinnock, esq. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court.—George Dyason, esq. to be Civil Commissioner

and Resident Magistrate for the district of Graaff Reinet, Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 27. 2nd Dragoons, Major H. D. Griffith, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. J. M. M'Leod to be Major.

Aug. 30. William Arrindell, esq. to be Chief Justice of the colony of British Guiana; Robert R. Craig, esq. to be Attorney-General, and John Lucie Smith, esq. Solicitor-General, for that colony.

Cambridgeshire Militia, Hon. O. Duncombe to be Colonel.—Carnarvonshire Militia, the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Derbyshire Militia, Ashley Mosley, jun. to be Major.—Gloucester Militia, J. W. Wallington, esq. to be Major.—East Kent Militia, Major G. Brockman to be Colonel.—Montgomeryshire Militia, Sir J. Conroy, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant; the Hon. H. H. Tracy to be Major; J. E. H. Pryce, esq. to be Captain.—Nottinghamshire Militia, Thomas Dickinson Hall, esq. to be Major.—Shropshire Militia, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Hill to be Colonel; the Hon. W. N. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel; E. Corbett, esq. to be Major; Capt. C. Taylor to be Major.—2d Somerset Militia, Frederick-John-William Earl of Cavan to be Major.—Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. F. W. Tomlinson to be Major.—West Suffolk Militia, George Deare, esq. (late Lieut.-Colonel 21st Fusiliers) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Surrey Militia, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sumner to be Colonel.—2d Sur-

Villiers, a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Parnell, of Brynston-on, a son.—28. At Southchurch, Essex, the wife of the Rev. John H. B. Sumner, a son.—29. At the Lawn, Wilts. the wife of A. L. Goddard, esq. M.P. a son.—30. At Campden hill, Kensington, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.—In Cavendish road, St. John's wood, the widow of T. C. Granger, esq. M.P. a son.—31. At Dowdewell house, Glouc. the wife of Coxwell Rogers, esq. a son.—At Howley place, the wife of Charles W. Watkins, esq. of Darby house, co. Npn. a son and heir.

Sept. 1. At Woburn park, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a son.—At Pixton park, Lady Mary Hood, a dau.—2. In Lower Brook st. Lady Wodehouse, a dau.—At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Noble, R.N. a son.—At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. William Montgomery Bedford, of Mellifont Glebe, co. Louth, Ireland, a dau.—4. In Upper Harley-st. Lady Caroline Garnier, a dau.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lady Inck Lauder a son.—6. At Moorend, near Cheltenham, the wife of C. F. Cress Colmore, esq. a son and heir.—9. At Lutton vicarage, Wilts. the wife of William Frederick Beadon, esq. a dau.—At Springfield house, Warw. the wife of Edm. and Vernon Mackinnon, esq. 5th Dragon Guards, a son and heir.—12. At Elham, Kent, the wife of Isaac Guille-mard, esq. M.D. a son.—At Leamington, the wife of Charles Wren Hookyns, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 9. At Madras, Richard Alexander Moore, esq. 29th Madras Nat. Inf. and Sub-Assistant Commissary-Gen. youngest son of the late George Moore, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Laura-Catherine, dau. of Major Geo. Wright, 10th Madras Native Infantry.

26. At Kishnagar, Bengal, Henry Baring Lawford, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Georgiana-Frances, youngest dau. of John Harrison, esq. Royal Navy.

July 27. At Sutton Bardsdale, Derby, Sir Hen Dalrymple, of North Berwick, to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of Robt. Arkwright, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. H. F. Corrance, M.A. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. King, Stretton Hall, Leic.—At Rugby, F. T. Haggard, esq. of Norfolk house, the Mall, Chiswick, to Emily-Caroline, third dau. of Rev. Charles Alleyne Anstey, of Rugby.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Alexander James Johnston, esq. of the Northern Circuit, to Amelia-Davenport, widow of John Borrer, jun. esq. of Portlisle, Sussex.—At Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, John Mordaunt, esq. of Ashton Water, Som. to Isabella, second dau. of Fletcher Norton Balmain, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Frederick Burton Farr, esq. third son of John Lee Farr, esq. of Aldborough, Suffolk, to Hannah, youngest dau. of William Newton, esq. of Norwich.—At Llanbadarn-vawr, Card. the Rev. Howell Powell Edwards, of Llandewyvach, Monm. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Evans, esq. Lovesgrove.—At Stanley, near Liverpool, G. Newport Pickstock, esq. M.D. of London, eldest surviving son of Thomas P. Pickstock, esq. of British Honduras, to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of George Hudson, esq.—At Cambridge, William John Bull, esq. M.A. Assistant Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, to Augusta-Jane, eldest dau. of J. E. Marshall, esq. of Camb.

28. At Raunds, Northamptonshire, the Rev. A. Schuyler Sutton, son of the late R. S. Sutton, esq. of Plushing, Cornwall, to Eliza-Emma, only child of the late Rev. Barr Dudding.—At Haltwhistle, Northbl. the Rev. T. Smith, Curate of Rotherham, to Jane-Donaldson, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Nanney, esq.

—At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, John Viller, esq. of Hurstpierpoint, to Hamilton-Dunbar, only dau. of Col. Fyvie, of Cambridge terrace, Hyde park.—At Reading, the Rev. R. B. Matthews, M.A. Rector of Widworthy, Devon, to Frances-Anne, second dau. of Edw. Brown, esq. of Camden house, Reading.—At Elliston house, St. Boswell's, York, John Pittsma Sandwith, esq. 1st Gren. Bombay N.L. to Elizabeth-Sophia, fourth surviving dau. of R. H. Toulson, esq. of Elliston, and formerly of Bengal Civil Serv.—At South Kensington, John James Hedger, esq. Scholar of Queen's college, Camb. to Marianne, second lat. of the late Rev. J. Darry, of Epsom.

29. Charles Lewis, esq. of Glandford square, London, son of the late Rev. Henry Lewis, Incumbent of Mucking and Brasted, to Matilda, dau. of the late John Atkins, esq. of Ashcott house, Somerset.—At Edinburgh, Col. William Cox, K.H. Assistant Quarter-master-gen. Limerick district, to Matilda, dau. of the late James Hay, esq.—At Bray, the Rev. Maurice F. Day, Incumbent of St. Matthias, Dublin, to Jane, second dau. of Joseph Gabbett, esq.—At Marylebone, Edwin, son of B. Masad, esq. of Bromsgrove, to Sarah-Howard, dau. of the late Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Richmond and Keynsham.—Edward John Elms, esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Dorcas-Guyon-Boys, eldest lat. of the late Rev. J. G. Bull, Vicar of Godaiming, Surrey.—At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. W. H. Stokes, Incumbent of Goring, Oxon, to Emily-Sophia, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Allen Francis Gardiner, R.N.—At St. Mary's Bryanstone square, the Rev. Ernest Harbison, M.A. Minister of Curzon st. Chapel, and Sec. to the Soc. for the Propagation of the Gospel, to Sophia-Anna, third dau. of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, of Lwshot house, Hants.—At Scarbro', the Rev. Francis Redford, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Holme Cultram, Camb. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Adams, esq. of Sible Hedingham, Essex.—At East Grafton, Wilts, the Rev. W. C. B. Selse, B.A. Curate of Great Rad-dow, Essex, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Philip Selse, esq. of Marten, Wilts.—At Glasgow, James Sterenson, esq. M.D. Maida hill, to Helen, dau. of the late William Elmalie, esq. of Aberlecn.—At Hanbury, Worcester, Henry, the youngest surviving son of the late E. H. Bearcroft, esq. of Mere hall, to Ellen, only child of George Croft Vernon, esq. of Hanbury Mount.

30. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, William Louis M. Bishop, esq. 46th B.N.I. to Emma-Rebecca, dau. of T. H. Osborne, esq.—At Edinburgh, George Macaskie, esq. Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Frances-Katharine, only dau. of Charles A. Cunningham, esq. M.D. London.

31. At St. Benet's, Paul's wharf, John Turner, esq. of Chiswick, to Harriett, third dau. of Capt. Fred. Lewis, R.N. of the Mall, Chiswick.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Pugh Bridgwater, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza-Ann, only dau. of the late William Rawling, esq. of Mount st. Grosvenor square.—At St. James's Westminster, James Moon, esq. solicitor, of Piccadilly, eldest son of John Moon, esq. of Green st. Grosvenor sq. to Ann-Horn, eldest dau. of J. W. Scott, esq. of Exeter.—At Knightsbridge, Capt. Lowther, M.P. First Life Guards, to Miss Caulfield, eldest dau. of St. George Caulfield, esq.—At All Saints' Fulham, Charles Hatchard, esq. of Munster terrace, to Frances-Lyndon, dau. of the late William Howard, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, W. G. Pullinger, esq. to Frances, dau. of P. Hazeon, esq.

Lately. Thomas, son of the late Col. Hurley, of Earlswood lodge, Reigate, and nephew of Sir George Dallas, Bart. to Christiana-Maria,

daughters of C. R. Preston, esq. late of Blackmore priory, Essex, and granddaughters of the late Sir W. Hillary, Bart. — At St. James's Westminster, the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A. only son of Capt. Walcott, R.N., M.P. to Roseanne, third daughter of Major F. Brownlow.

Aug 2. At Plymouth, Alexander Burn, M.D. surgeon H.E.I.C.S. to Cordelia, youngest daughter of Edward Burn, esq. Mewgassey, Cornwall. — At Edinburgh, F. H. Fowler Hunkart, esq. of Britton Ferry, & Wales son of Fred. Hunkart, esq. of Campden park, Denmark hill, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late J. J. Duncan, esq. of Mount Harriet, Glasgow, and niece of Sir John Macneil, C.B.

3. At Tewkesbury, the Rev. P. J. Croft, M.A. Vicar of Eving, Suffolk, son of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the Rev. C. G. Davis, M.A. Vicar of Tewkesbury. — At Bigton, Hants, the Rev. W. H. Heathcote, Warden of St. Peter's college, Badbury, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Deane, Rector of Bighton. — At St. Leonard's, St. Asaph, son of the late Rev. Godfrey Waley, to Matilda Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hatch. — At St. James's Westminster, to G. G. Phipps, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Georgiana, daughter of the late James Wilkinson, esq. of Barbados. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 73. Regt. M.N.I. to Jane Elizabeth Knowles, widow of Lieut. J. P. Knowles, 4th Bombay M.C. — At Knightsbridge, William Armore, eldest son of R. W. Jennings, esq. of Prince's gate, Hyde park, to Ann Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Mountfort, esq. of Beaumont hall, Staff. — At St. Stephen's Westminster, the Rev. Henry Fyffe, M.A. of Langley, Bucks, to Jane Martha, youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Harvey, esq. of Derby. — At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Adam Campbell, esq. Capt. of 94th Regt. eldest son of Col. A. S. Campbell, 6th Light Royals, to Mary Ann, only daughter of T. Harding, esq. solicitor, Birmingham. — At St. George's Hanover sq., William Stevenson, late Ensign Grenadier Guards, to Marie Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Samsonson, of Northbrook house, Hants. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Thomas Smith, jun. esq. of Coleridge, to Caroline Anne & Dinkley of West Haddon hall, Northamptonshire. — At Winchester the Rev. B. H. Hants. Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Mary Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College. — At Sheffield, James's second son of the late J. L. Tennant, esq. of Riddings, near Skipton, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Gibson, M.A. Chaplain of the parish church. — At Southport, Col. G. Cubbe of R. Horse Art. to Emma, second daughter of Wm. Pulley, esq. of York. — At All Saints, Langham, the Rev. George Horne, Palmer, to Elizabeth Frances, only child of the late Rev. Francis Horne. — At Cheltenham, John Gregory Cottingham, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary Anne, second daughter of R. G. Halwell, esq. of Cheltenham. — At Bridlington, Wm. Hudson, esq. of Cranthorpe hall near Pocklington, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Walmsley, esq. of Hampton. — At Alderham, Wm. Oliver M. Ridley, esq. youngest son of the late Wm. H. C. Ridley, to Louisa Pole, youngest daughter of William Stuart, esq. of Alderham.

4. At Christman Mallard, the Rev. George Francis Byland, Powell, son of the late Alex. Powell, esq. of Harcourt house, Wiltshire, to the daughter of the Rev. R. V. Law, Rector of Christman Mallard. — At Great Bursted, Essex, the Rev. John Dryden Hodgson, Fellow of St. Peter's college, Camb. and Incumbent of East Grafton, Wilts, second son of the late

John Hodgson, esq. Q.C. to Frances Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the Rev. John Thomas, Vicar of Great Bursted. — At Eastwell, Kent, William Robert, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Hatton to Agnes Graham, second daughter of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden and niece of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. — George Chas. Cyprien, esq. of Barmley hall, Barton upon Humber, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. William Worsley, Rector of Brayton. — At Eastwell, Kent, William Robert, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Hatton and Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, to Agnes Graham, second daughter of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden and niece of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. — At Llanawern, the Rev. W. G. Henderson, Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxford, to Jane Melville, youngest daughter of the late John Dalziel, esq. of Largo, For. — At Northwich, Cheshire, Wm. Paul Follock, esq. Capt. P.H. Regt. Art. eldest son of Major Follock, J.P. of Strathallan lodge, Isle of Man, to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Follock.

5. At Cork, Lord Carbery to Harriet Maria Catherine, only daughter of Lieut. Gen. Stantham. — At St. Mary's, Wexford, John Corlett, esq. of Alexandria, eldest son of Thomas Corlett, esq. of Malta, to Margaret Elizabeth, elder daughter of J. Jackson, esq. of Woodford Essex. — At Chatham next Dover, Charles Henry S. Pickens, esq. Lieut. of the 9th Regt. and only son of the late Rev. C. Pickwick, of Beckington, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of Robert Siders, esq. M.D. — At North Cadbury, Somerset, George Crisp, esq. eldest son of the Rev. J. Crisp, Rector of West Knighton, and Broadmarne, Dorset, to Annabella Mary, eldest daughter of James Bennett, esq. of Cadbury house. — At Cockayne Hatley, Beds, Capt. Henry Francis, 6th of the 8th Hussars, to Sarah Jane, widow of Major Sir Charles Brentfield, and daughter of J. Cookson, esq. of Meddon park, N. Hants. — At Swanage, Dorset, John Hodge, esq. of Perchezter gardens, Bayswater, to Elizabeth Robinson, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Orway, Warden, B.D. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Poole. — At Lower Wotton, Hants, Mr. Wm. Henry Rowland, solicitor, Hungerford, Berks, and eldest son of Wm. Rowland, esq. of Basingstoke, to Harriet Louisa, only daughter of the late George Rowland, esq. — At All Saints, Langham p. John Henry Murchison, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Alex. Murchison, of Springfield, Jamaica, and Esq. N.B. to Louisa, only daughter of the late Henry Huxey, esq. of Bighton. — At Clifton, Geo. Holt, youngest son of James Powell, esq. of Upper Clifton, and Lieut. at Clifton, to Matilda Harre, youngest daughter of Robert Leonard, esq. — At Heston, M.D. Alfred Williams, esq. C.E. of Newport, Monm. to Anna Matilda, fourth daughter of the late Hon. James Hall, Judge at Sierra Leone. — At Dartmouth, John Machen, esq. to Ellen, eldest daughter of an attorney, esq. late of 22nd Foot, of Upper Tooting. — At Upwell, Norfolk, Robert Arthur Hard, esq. solicitor, Maidenhead, Berkshire, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Ward, of Thetford, to Charlotte Harriett, elder daughter of Hanslip Palmer, esq. of Upwell. — At Swineshead, Lincolnshire, the Rev. P. S. Hartley, Curate of Marcham, Berks, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Straw, esq.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Frederick A. H. Chichester, third son of the late Lord Templemore, to Frances Marianne, eldest daughter of Daniel Esche, esq. of Rosanna, Wicklow. — At Manchester, Samuel Barber, esq. of Avon road, Regent's park, only son of the late J. W. Barber, esq. of Haverthorpe, Hare Hatch, to Hetsey Maria, only daughter of the late Samuel Houlden, esq. of Cambois terr. — At Stoke Newington.

26th Bombay N.I. to Elizabeth-Meriton, only dau. of Joseph Pitts, esq. of Plymouth.—At Plymouth, William Pitt *Burdwood*, esq. R.N. youngest son of the late Daniel Burdwood, esq. Jamaica-Dockyard, to Sarah-Tracy, third dau. of the late Capt. Kellow, R.M.—At Newport, Bishopstawton, Devon, the Rev. John Henry *Coke*, Rector of Ropsley, Linc. to Adelaide, second dau. of J. Bussell, esq. Heavitree.—At Kensington, the Rev. Joseph *Wright*, of Leasington, co. Cork, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert M. Bates, esq. of Norfolk street, Strand.—At Caversham, Oxf. Henry Thomas *Wood*, esq. of Harley st. to Cora-Eliza, relict of George Langdale, esq. of Hans place, and lineal descendant of Marmaduke first Lord Langdale, of Holme.—At Donnybrook, Henry *Maudsley*, esq. only surviving son of the late T. W. Maudsley, esq. of West Derby, near Liverpool, to Jane-Anne, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Savage, R. Art. granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir J. B. Savage, K.C.B.—At Clifton, Thomas *de Winton*, esq. of Wallsworth hall, to Barbara, only dau. of W. H. Peel, esq. of Aylesmore house, Gloucestershire.—At Monmouth, the Rev. Kenyon *Homfray*, M.A. of Usk, Monmouthshire, to Emily-Jane, third dau. of James Powles, esq. solicitor, Monm.—At South Hackney, Robert, youngest son of Mr. Robert *Jones*, of H. M. Customs, to Elizabeth-Agnes-Park, grand niece of the late Rev. Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough.

9. James *Templer*, esq. of Bridport, Dorset, to Mary, step-dau. of Henry Addington Bayley, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen.—At Townstal, Henry Mitchell *Baker*, esq. Mayor of Dartmouth, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. H. Sparke, esq. Comptroller of Customs.—At Versailles, George Davis *Heatley*, esq. of Walthamstow, to Julia-Eliza, second dau. of the late H. T. Danvers, esq. of Braintree.—At Powick, William *Candler*, esq. R.N. of Malvern Link, Worc. to Emma-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.—At Townstal, H. Mitchell *Caker*, esq. Mayor of Dartmouth, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. H. Sparke, esq. Comptroller of Customs.

10. At St. James's Piccadilly, Francis J. *Harrison*, esq. eldest son of Capt. Harrison, late of 4th Dragoons, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Winstanley, esq. of Harewood square, and granddau. of Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's hall, Oxford.—At St. James's Westminster, Sampson, second son of Osgood *Hanbury*, esq. of Holfield grange, Essex, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Robert Barclay, esq. and granddau. of Charles Barclay, esq. of Bury hill.—At St. John's Paddington, the Rev. Clarence J. *Hilton*, Rector of Badlesmere-with-Leaveland, Kent, fourth son of Giles Hilton, esq. of Preston house, near Faversham, to Katherine-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Shirreff.—At Handsworth, Staff. Major *Guyon*, of Bengal Army, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Barrs, esq. of Sutton-Coldfield.—At Stonehouse, George Wentworth *Forbes*, esq. Lieut. and Adjutant R.M. to Harriette-Anne, only dau. of Capt. W. P. Roberts, R.N.—At Tavistock, Henry *Clark*, esq. eldest surviving son of Erving Clark, esq. of Efford manor, Devon, to Lucy, second dau. of the late John Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy, Devon.—At Bromsgrove, John Bellingham Barnard *Hankey*, esq. fourth son of John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fletcham park, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Isabella, dau. of the late Bolton Peel, esq. of Dosthill lodge; and the Rev. J. R. *Davison*, Incumbent of Moseley, eldest son of the late Rev. John Davison, Rector of Upton-upon-Severn, to Elizabeth-Jane, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Villers, Vicar of Bromsgrove.—At Stainton, in Cleveland, the Rev. Charles George Torrington *Barlow*, to Anna-

Maria; and the Rev. James Allan *Sark*, jun. to Matilda-Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Gooch, Vicar of Stainton, and Rector of Benacre, Suffolk.

11. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. William Richard *Fisher*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Amelia-Mary, youngest dau. of Richard Woodhouse, esq. of Gloucester place, Portman sq.—At Thames-Ditton, Surrey, John *Turner*, esq. Capt. R. Horse Art. son of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Turner, Col. 19th Regt. to the Hon. Caroline Sugden, dau. of the Lord Chancellor.—At Salisbury, the Rev. John W. *Marsh*, Vicar of Bleasty, Notts, to Ellen, only dau. of the late Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D. Prebendary of Salisbury.—At Rochester, Edward *Hayward*, esq. youngest son of the late James Hayward, esq. of Wokingham, Berks, to Emma, only dau. of Capt. Baker, Boley hill, Rochester, Kent.—At Hendon, Middlesex, Edwin *Edwards*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, London, to Elizabeth-Ruth, eldest dau. of the late William Escombe, esq. Civil Serv. Bombay.—At Clifton, William *Gausson*, esq. third son of the late William Gausson, esq. of Brookman's park, Herts, to Eleanor-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Forest house, and Dingestow court, Monm.—At Bangor, Carnarvonsh. Phillips *Kelham*, esq. of Manchester, fourth son of Robert K. Kelham, esq. of Bleasly hall, Notts, to Anne, eldest dau. of Edward Young Griffith, esq. surgeon, late of Bangor.

12. At St. James Piccadilly, the Rev. H. G. *Hames*, Rector of Chagford, Devon, to Constance-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles H. Colville, of Duffield Hall, Derby.—At All Souls' Langham place, Henry, second son of the Ven. Archd. *Harper*, late of Madras, to Laura-Cecilia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Harris, esq. of Bath, formerly Member of Council at Madras.—At Adwick-le-Street, Charles Bannatyne *Pindlay*, esq. of Easter hill and Baturich castle, N.B. to Georgiana de Cardonnel, youngest dau. of the late Col. Elmsall, of Woodlands, Yorkshire.—At Doncaster, John-Dickinson, only son of Wm. *Kilner*, esq. of Huddersfield, to Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of T. B. Mason, esq. Town Clerk, Doncaster.—At St. James's Westbourne terr. William Dixon *Jollands*, esq. of Buxshalls, Lindfield, Sussex, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late George Bettie, esq. of Raleigh lodge, Surrey.—At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Charles *Ede*, esq. R.N. of Bramley, Surrey, to Emma, fourth dau. of the late Francis Ede, esq. of Pishobury, Herts.—At Strensham, Worc. William Morris *Reade*, esq. of Rosannarra, co. Kilkenny, to Almeria-Jane-Lake, fifth dau. of the Rev. Charles Burrell Cookes, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Cookes, of Brently and Barbourne, Worcestersh.—At Whimble, Devon, Montague, eldest son of Montague Baker *Bere*, esq. Morebath house, Devon, to Cecil-Henrietta, second dau. of Capt. Wentworth Buller, R.N. of Strete-Raleigh.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, John Boyd *Kinnear*, esq. of Kinnear, Fifeshire, Advocate, to Sarah-Harriet, only child of the late George Frith, esq. Worksop, Notts.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Bernard *Dietz*, esq. of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Harewood sq. Regent's pk. to Melvilla-Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Russel Deare, 8th Hussars, and Mrs. Deare, of Gloucester pl. Portman sq.—At Dublin, the Rev. John H. *Montserrat*, Colonial Chaplain of Gambla, to Anna-L. dau. of Thomas Franklin, esq. Dublin.

Sept. 2. At the parish church of Twysford, by the Rev. William Barlow, M.A. Christopher Andrews Girling, esq. of Foulsham, to Love Jeanette, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Spurgeon, Rector of Harpley and Great Bircham, in this county.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

Sept. 14 At Walmer Castle, in his 84th year, the Most Noble Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquess, Earl, and Viscount of Wellington, Marquess and Baron of Douro, in the United Kingdom, Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a Grandee of the first class in Spain, Duke of Vittoria Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; Duke of Brunoy in France; a Privy Councillor, Commander in Chief of the British Army, a Field Marshal in the services of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, France, and the Netherlands; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Governor of Plymouth; Knight of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain, the Sainte Esprit in France, the Black Eagle in Prussia, the Tower and Sword in Portugal, the Sword in Sweden, St. Andrew in Russia, Maria Theresa in Austria, the Elephant in Denmark, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of many less distinguished, Constable of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and of the Tower Hamlets, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Asylum, Vice President of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Master of the Trinity House, a Governor of King's College in London, and of the Charter House, a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and D.C.L.

This greatest Englishman of our times was the third son of Garret second Earl of Mornington, and of Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon; and was born at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, on the 1st of May 1769 (or more probably in the month of March, as he is said to have been baptized in Dublin on the 30th April of that year).

By the death of his father in 1781, he became dependent at an early age upon the care and prudence of his mother, a lady of talents not unequal to the task. He was sent to Eton, from whence he was transferred first to private tuition at Brighton, and subsequently to the military seminary of Angers in France, where Pigneron, an engineer of high repute, was then the director. Here, though the young student left no signal reputation behind him, it is clear that his

time must have been productively employed. On the 7th of March, 1787, being then in his eighteenth year, he received his first commission as an Ensign in the 73rd regiment of Foot, being gazetted in the name of Wesley, and on the following Christmas Day he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 76th. In the succeeding month he exchanged into the 41st; and on the 25th of June 1788 he was appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons. On the 30th of June 1791 he was promoted to a company in the 58th Foot, and on the 31st Oct. 1792 he obtained a troop in the 18th Light Dragoons. On the 30th of April, 1793, Capt. Wellesley was gazetted Major of the 33rd Foot; and on the 30th of the following September he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment. These rapid exchanges bespeak the operation of somewhat unusual interest in pushing the young officer forward, but what is chiefly noticeable in the incidents described is, that the period of his probationary service was divided between cavalry and infantry alike—a circumstance of some advantage to so observant a mind.

Before the active career of the young officer commenced, he was attached as aide-de-camp to the staff of the Earl of Westmoreland, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1790, having just come of age, he was returned to the Irish Parliament for the family borough of Trim.

In May, 1794, being then in his twenty-sixth year, and in command of the 33rd Regiment, he embarked at Cork for service on the continent of Europe, and landed at Ostend; but when Lord Moira, who had the chief command of the reinforcements sent out, arrived at that port with the main body, he saw reason for promptly withdrawing the garrison and abandoning the place. Orders were issued accordingly, and though the Republicans under Pichegru were at the gates of the town before the English had quitted it, the 33rd was safely embarked. Lord Moira, by a flank march, effected a timely junction with the Duke of York at Malines. Colonel Wellesley took his corps round by the Scheldt, and landed at Antwerp, whence he moved without delay to the head-quarters of the Duke. This was in July, 1794.

On the 4th of Jan. 1795, a sharp encounter took place at Meteren. Colonel Wellesley with part of the 33rd was forced back upon the British lines by an impetuous attack of the French, but the remainder of his regiment coming up, he repulsed the enemy in his turn, and retook

the guns they had captured. It was found necessary to retire into Westphalia, and in this retreat, which was commenced on the 15th of January, the troops are said to have endured for some days privations and sufferings little short of those encountered by the French in the retreat from Moscow. The operations terminated in the following spring with the re-embarkation of the British troops at Bremerlehe, a town at the mouth of the Weser.

On the return of the expedition to England, the 33rd was landed at Harwich, and for a short time encamped at Warley, where it soon recovered its effective strength. In the autumn of the same year Colonel Wellesley conducted his corps to Southampton, where it was embarked on board the outward-bound fleet, under the flag of Admiral Christian. The destination of the force was the West Indies, but through a series of accidents the orders were ultimately changed, and in the spring of 1796 the 33rd received directions to embark for Bengal. At this critical period, however, the health of Colonel Wellesley suddenly failed him: he was unable to embark with his regiment, but a favourable change afterwards supervened, and he succeeded in joining the corps at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Feb. 1797, he landed at Calcutta. Immediately on his arrival Colonel Wellesley was despatched upon an expedition directed against Manilla, but by the time that the several vessels had arrived at their first rendezvous the war against Tippoo Sultan was determined on, and the 33rd was transferred from Bengal and placed upon the Madras establishment. On this new scene of duty Colonel Wellesley arrived in Sept. 1798. The Commander-in-Chief at Madras was General, afterwards Lord Harris, under whose auspices Colonel Wellesley was stationed at Wallajahbad, with the responsible commission of organising the forces of the Presidency destined for the expedition. He did this so effectually that the division under his charge, from being weak and ill-provided, became conspicuous for its efficiency, and his services in bringing about this result were acknowledged in a general order of the Commander-in-Chief. By the end of February, 1799, the invading forces had penetrated into the dominions of Mysore. The first action of importance took place near Malavelly, within thirty miles of Seringapatam. The British commander received Tippoo's attack with the right wing of the army, leaving the left, which was composed of the Nizam's contingent under Colonel Wellesley, to charge and turn the flank of the enemy opposed to it. Colonel Wellesley's dispositions were executed

with complete success, and the conduct of the 33rd decided the action. On the 4th of April the army arrived in effective condition before the ramparts of Seringapatam, which was stormed on the 3d of May.

Colonel Wellesley was now appointed Commandant of the city, and on the 11th Sept. of the whole of Mysore, the Ristna Rajah Oodiaver having been placed on the throne which Hyder Ally had usurped. He was afterwards appointed to the command of Trincomalee; but he soon quitted that place for Bombay. Here he took a command in Egypt under General Baird; but on the 3rd of April, just as he was about to leave, he was invalided by a return of an intermittent fever, which had attacked him at Trincomalee. Being left behind, he repaired on his recovery to Mysore, and reassumed his command there. Here he obtained, on the 29th April, 1802, his next step as Major-General. In Feb. 1803 he was appointed to lead an army against the Mahratta chiefs, and, within four months after, he received the supreme military and political command in that part of India. The force placed at his disposal consisted of about 10,000 men of all arms, Europeans and natives, including the 19th Dragoons and the 74th Regiment of Foot, but not his old corps, the 33d, which was prevented by circumstances from joining him. Finding the enemy's country covered with numerous forts likely to give serious trouble, he resolved, to convey an adequate idea of British prowess, to carry one or two of them by simple escalade, and to make an example of the garrison. These tactics were completely successful, and the result was that the strongest forts in the country were afterwards taken with little or no loss of life on either side. After sometime consumed in fruitless endeavours to bring the enemy to a decisive battle, he succeeded at last in overtaking, on the 23d of September, the entire army of the Mahrattas in the Deccan, to the number of at least 50,000 combatants, strongly posted, with 100 pieces of cannon, before the fortified village of Assaye. At this moment the force which General Wellesley had with him did not exceed 4,500 men, and his few light guns were utterly unable to make head against the tremendous batteries of the Mahrattas. Nevertheless his resolution was instantly taken; and he gave immediate orders for the attack. The battle was won with a terrible carnage by the bayonet alone, and the decisive victory brought Scindiah to terms, the military supremacy of the British being established beyond the possibility of further challenge in the estimation of the natives. In com-

memoration of this memorable exploit, the inhabitants of Calcutta erected a monument, and presented a sword, valued at 1,000 guineas, to the successful General. The officers of his division presented him with a service of plate, valued at 2,000 guineas, on which the word "Assaya" was engraved, in addition to which he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a Knight Companion of the Bath. A victory no less decisive, though on account of the greater equality of the forces less brilliant, over the Rajah of Berar, near the village of Argaum, brought the Mahratta war to a close, and on the 10th of March 1805 Sir Arthur Wellesley, having resigned his command, embarked for England. On his arrival he was appointed to the command of the troops at Hastings; and on the death of the Marquess Cornwallis, on the 9th of October, 1805, to the colonelcy of the 33rd. On the 10th of April, 1806 he married Lady Catherine Pakenham, third daughter of Edward second Earl of Longford. In the same year he commanded a brigade in Lord Cathcart's Hanoverian expedition; but the battle of Austerlitz had crushed all hope of a junction with the Austrian and Russian armies, and Augereau was hastening with 40,000 men to meet us. Cathcart called a council of war, whereat the young Indian general was almost the junior officer. He, in the face of all the older officers, delivered his opinion, that beating the enemy was practicable, at a minimum of risk, with the sea open. His rashness was censured, and his advice rejected.

In 1807 Sir Arthur accepted in the Portland administration the situation of Chief Secretary for Ireland under the Duke of Richmond, and was sworn of the Privy Council on the 8th of April; but in taking office he stipulated that his ministerial duties should not interfere with his professional, and accordingly, in the summer of 1807, he was once more employed on active service. In the expedition to Copenhagen* he was second in command under

Lord Cathcart; and for his services during this campaign he was publicly thanked in the House of Commons.

Sir Arthur Wellesley's next scene of action was the Peninsula. As the English Government had determined upon assisting the Portuguese, Sir Arthur Wellesley received the command, and, having been promoted to the rank of Lieut-General on the 25th of the previous April landed at Corunna on the 20th of July, 1808. He then proceeded to Oporto, and after a consultation with the Supreme Junta, commenced landing his troops at the river Mondego on the 1st of August. Major General Spencer's division arrived three days afterwards; and on the 5th Sir Arthur found himself at the head of 18,000 men. At Roleia the British first crossed bayonets with those veteran legions, till then deemed invincible, and on the 17th of August was fought the first of the many glorious and well-contested fields, which terminated in an almost unbroken series of victories at Waterloo. Sir Arthur was now reinforced by General Anastrother, and having a force amounting to 16,000 men and eighteen pieces of cannon, gave the order to march on Lisbon. As Junot's army was in the gross only 18,000 men, and deducting garrisons only 14,000, there is no reason to doubt that this prompt step would have been attended with the most entire success. Unluckily, however, Sir Harry Burrard, Sir Arthur's superior in command, at that moment reached Portugal, and he prohibited the scheme, expressing his determination to wait for Sir Hew Dalrymple, to whom he was in turn to yield the direction of the British army. Fortunately for the fame of Sir Arthur, Junot himself, who with Lawson's corps had joined Laborde, commenced the attack at Vimeira before Sir Harry had landed. The strength of the two armies was nearly the same, and the defeat of the French, notwithstanding that not more than half the British force was engaged, was a most signal one. Just when the rout was completed Sir Harry Burrard arrived, and to the chagrin of the victorious soldiers ordered them to halt.

The treaty of Cintra, which concluded this campaign, excited in England the utmost wonder and disgust. Sir Arthur Wellesley who had strenuously opposed its principal provisions, had, with indignant resentment, immediately after its completion, returned home. Sir Hew Dalrymple was recalled, and Sir Harry Burrard resigned on the plea of ill health; so that the command of the army devolved on Sir John Moore. An inquiry was instituted by command of the King, but the subject was suffered to drop—not, however, before Sir Arthur, who, in the mean-

* As minute facts relating to the great possess interest, we may here state, that a favourite mare of Lord Rosslyn's proving in foal, while before the Danish capital, her colt was named Copenhagen, and presented to the illustrious Duke. This "gallant grey" has shared a portion of his owner's fame, and will long live on canvas, in brass, and in marble, as the bearer of the "hero of a hundred fights" on the dreadful day of Waterloo. "Copenhagen" died in peaceful retirement in 1834, at Strathfieldsaye, at the advanced equine age of twenty-eight years.

time, had resumed his official duties as Irish Secretary, and had taken once more his seat in Parliament, had received for the mortification and unpopularity which the conduct of his colleagues had brought upon him, some compensation in the very flattering panegyric which both houses, in Jan. 1809, passed upon his first services in the Peninsula.

After the defeat of Sir John Moore, when the state of affairs in the Peninsula had arrived at their worst, and when the British Government seriously thought of abandoning the two wretched kingdoms to their fate, Sir Arthur Wellesley transmitted to the ministry so able and encouraging a memorandum on the defence of Portugal, dated March 9, 1809, that they determined on another effort. A strong reinforcement was sent out, and Sir Arthur was named to the chief command. He, therefore, resigned his Irish office, and embarked on the 16th of April, arriving at the Tagus on the 22nd. His arrival caused intense joy among the Portuguese, who named him Marshal-General of the native forces. The celebrated passage of the Douro, and the complete defeat of Soult which followed, were among the masterly exploits of this campaign. This brilliant operation being effected, Sir Arthur was now at liberty to turn to his main project—the defeat of Victor in Estremadura. But at this time the various difficulties of the English commander began to disclose themselves. The Spanish commander, Cuesta, would take no advice, and insisted on the adoption of his own schemes with such obstinacy that Sir Arthur was compelled to frame his plans accordingly. The armies when united formed a total of 78,000 men, but of these 56,000 were Spanish, and for the brunt of war Sir Arthur could only reckon on his 22,000 British troops, Beresford's Portuguese having been despatched to the north of Portugal. On the other side, Victor's force had been strengthened by the succours which Joseph Bonaparte, alarmed for the safety of Madrid, had hastily concentrated at Toledo; and when the two armies at length confronted each other at Talavera it was found that 55,000 excellent French troops were arrayed against Sir Arthur and his ally, while nearly as many more were descending from the north along the valley of the Tagus. On the 28th of July the British commander, after making the best dispositions in his power, received the attack of the French, directed by Joseph Bonaparte in person, with Victor and Jourdan at his side, and after an engagement of great severity, in which the Spaniards were virtually inactive, he remained master of the field

against double his numbers, having repulsed the enemy at all points with heavy loss, and having captured several hundred prisoners and 17 pieces of cannon in this the first great pitched battle between the French and English in the Peninsula. The personal result of this victory to Sir Arthur was a letter from the Duke of Portland, dated August 22, 1809, intimating that the King had created him Baron Douro, of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington, of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

In the meanwhile the French were employed in subjugating the strongholds that yet remained. There was now in Spain a French army of 365,000 men, under the nominal command of Joseph Bonaparte, who was assisted by the *élite* of Napoleon's splendid staff of marshals and generals, and it was evident that Portugal would not be long uninvaded. Lord Wellington, having with admirable sagacity come to the conclusion that the incursion would be made in the north, shifted his line, so that its four main points should rest on Guarda, Celerico, Pinhel, and the west bank of the Coa. In the south, Badajos, Almeida, Elvas, and other important fortresses, were garrisoned by the Portuguese. A more brilliant arrangement for the defence of a country could scarcely be devised. Passing over the events which marked the masterly retreat which Lord Wellington executed before Ney and Massena, and pausing only to notice the defeat of the latter at Busaco, we come to the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, where, to the astonishment and dismay of the French, Massena suddenly found himself arrested. These prodigious intrenchments comprised a triple line of fortifications, one within the other, the innermost being intended to cover the embarkation of the troops in the last resort. The main strength of the works had been thrown on the second line, at which it had been intended to make the final stand, but even the outer barrier was found in effect to be so formidable as to deter the enemy from all hopes of a successful assault. Thus checked in mid career, the French marshal chafed in front of these impregnable lines, afraid to attack, yet unwilling to retire. For a whole month did he lie here inactive, tenacious of his purpose, though aware of his defeat, and eagerly watching for the first advantage which the chances of war or the mistakes of the British General might offer him. Meantime, however, while Wellington's concentrated forces were enjoying, through his sage provisions, the utmost comfort and abundance within their lines, the French army was gradually reduced to the last extremities of destitution and disease, and Massena

at length broke up in despair, to commence a retreat which was never afterwards exchanged for an advance.

Confident in hope and spirit, and overjoyed to see retiring before them one of those imperial armies which had swept the continent from the Rhine to the Vistula, the British troops issued from their works in pursuit, and, though the extraordinary genius of the French commander preserved his forces from what in ordinary cases would have been the ruin of a rout, yet his sufferings were so extreme and his losses so heavy that he carried to the frontier scarcely one-half of the force with which he had plunged blindly into Portugal. Following up his wary enemy with a caution which no success was permitted to disturb, Wellington presently availed himself of his position to attempt the recovery of Almeida, a fortress which, with Ciudad Rodrigo, forms the key of north-eastern Portugal, and which had been taken by Massena in his advance. Anxious to preserve this important place, the French marshal turned with his whole force upon the foe, but Wellington met him at Fuentes d'Onoro, repulsed his attempts in a sanguinary engagement, and Almeida fell. By this time Lord Wellington had also triumphed over his English opponents. Many of the leading members of the lower House repudiated, without hesitation, their previously expressed sentiments; and Mr. Whitbread had the magnanimity to write a recantation of his former errors to Lord Wellington himself. Thanks were voted by both Houses to his lordship, and his opinion now began to have its just weight, not only with the Ministers, but with the English people at large. Wellington next made an attempt on Badajos, but he was compelled, for want of the necessary munitions, to relinquish his design; and, after a variety of affairs of less importance, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which he had previously blockaded, was commenced in good earnest. On the 19th of Jan. 1812, the town was stormed, and, after a gallant defence, was taken. The results of this achievement were of the highest importance, and the short time which had been spent in the siege greatly surprised and disconcerted the French. Wellington was rewarded by the Spanish Government by being raised to the rank of a grandee of the first order, with the title of the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo, and by the Portuguese he was created Marquis of Torres Vedras. By his own sovereign he was raised to the Earldom of Wellington, with an increased grant of 2000*l.* a year.

The next achievement of the English General was Badajos, where the energy of the commander, and the devotedness of

the troops, triumphed over all difficulties. The losses on both sides were tremendous. "When the extent of the night's havoc," says Napier, "was made known to Lord Wellington, the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers."

We must again pass over the details of Wellington's continuous progress, advert-
ing only to the most remarkable of his achievements. The battle of Salamanca, which was fought on the 22nd of July, heralded his entry into Madrid, where he received more honour than would have satisfied the most greedy of adulation, and had to contend with more real difficulties than would have confounded the most hard-headed of statesmen. His army was bankrupt, and his supplies were in constant danger of being cut off by cruisers. The Spanish and Portuguese Governments acted with folly and inefficiency, their absurd conduct offering continual obstacles to the successful prosecution of Lord Wellington's designs. The Cortez, however, did one sensible act: they appointed him Generalissimo of the Spanish armies. The Prince Regent, at home, also gave him permission, as a mark of his approbation, to charge the crosses of Saints George, Andrew, and Patrick (the "Un. in jock") upon his coat of arms, and on the 18th of August he was advanced in the peerage by the title of Marquess of Wellington. On the 3rd of the following December he received the thanks of Parliament for the battle of Salamanca; and, on the 7th, 100,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands to that value, was voted to him as a reward for his services, and to enable him to support the dignity of his rank.

Determined to prevent the junction of Soult and Suchet with Joseph Bonaparte, Wellington issued a spirited proclamation to the people of Madrid, and, leaving the capital, marched with a strong corps against Clausel, whom he drove before him from Valladolid, and then advanced upon Burgos. This place, though not a fortification of the first rank, had been recently strengthened by the orders of Napoleon, whose sagacity had divined the use to which its defences might possibly be turned. It lay in the great road to Bayonne, and was now one of the chief depôts retained by the French in the Peninsula, for the campaign had stripped them of Rodrigo, Badajos, Madrid, Salamanca, and Seville. It became, therefore, of great importance to effect its reduction, and Wellington set down before it with a force which, although theoretically unequal to the work, might, perhaps, have warranted some expectations of success. But Burgos, though attacked

with the greatest intrepidity, resisted his efforts, and, after consuming no less than five weeks before its walls, Wellington gave reluctant orders for raising the siege and retiring. It was indeed time; for the Northern army, now under the command of Souham, mustered 44,000 men in his rear, and Soult and Joseph were advancing with fully 70,000 more upon the Tagus. To oppose these forces Wellington had only 33,000 troops, Spaniards included, under his immediate command, while Hill, with the garrison of Madrid, could only muster some 20,000 to resist the advance of Soult. The British commander determined, therefore, on recalling Hill from Madrid, and resuming his former position on the Agueda—a resolution which he successfully executed in the face of the difficulties around him, though the suffering and discouragement of the troops during this unwelcome retreat were extremely severe. Wellington therefore began the retreat from Burgos. Meanwhile, the British Government, encouraged by the disasters of Napoleon in Russia, sent over reinforcement after reinforcement, and, when Lord Wellington recommenced active operations, he was the commander of the finest force ever directed by an English General. His campaign was planned with consummate skill, and the result of his masterly combinations was to present a mass of 90,000 men, against whom the French could collect at no point many more than half that number. The communications of the French Generals being entirely cut off, the scattered troops had only one resource, namely, to retreat as fast as possible towards the Pyrenees. Madrid was instantly abandoned in the greatest confusion, and Joseph retired to France. Following up his conquests, in six weeks Lord Wellington, with a force of barely 100,000 men, had marched six hundred miles, passed six great rivers, gained the decisive battle of Vittoria, (June 20, 1813,) invested two fortresses, and expelled 120,000 men from Spain. Never was a campaign briefer or more brilliant.

On the 1st of January in this year (1813) he was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, *vice* the Duke of Northumberland, who had resigned; and on the 4th of March was elected a Knight of the Garter.

The last operation in the Peninsula was the reduction of St. Sebastian, which, after a sanguinary siege, was carried by storm, and in Nov. 1813, four months after the battle of Vittoria, the British army bivouacked in uncontested triumph on the soil of France. With these battles the mighty game had at length been won; for, though Soult clung with convulsive tena-

city to every defensible point of ground, and though at Toulouse he drew such vigour from despair as suggested an equivocal claim to the honours of the combat, yet the result of the struggle was now beyond the reach of fortune. Not only was Wellington advancing in irresistible strength, but Napoleon himself had succumbed to his more immediate antagonists, and the French Marshals, discovering themselves without authority or support, desisted from hostilities, which had become both gratuitous and hopeless. Thus terminated, with unexampled glory to England and its army, the great Peninsular War—a struggle commenced with ambiguous views and prosecuted with doubtful expectations, but carried to a triumphant conclusion by the extraordinary genius of a single man.

When the dissolution of Napoleon's empire compelled a new organization of France, the Duke of Wellington was promptly despatched to Paris, as the person most competent to advise and instruct the new administration—four days only elapsing between his departure from the head of his army and his appearance as British Ambassador at the Tuileries. Within a week again of that time he was precipitately recalled to Madrid as the only individual who, by his experience, knowledge, and influence could compose the differences between the Spanish people and their sovereign; and before six months had passed he was on his way to Vienna, as the representative of his country in the great congress of nations which was to determine the settlement of the world. These practical testimonies to his renown throw wholly into the shade those incidental honours and decorations by which national acknowledgments are conveyed, and it is almost superfluous to add that all the titles and distinctions at the command of crowns and cabinets were showered upon the liberator of the Peninsula. In his own country Talavera had made him a Baron and a Viscount; Ciudad Rodrigo an Earl; Salamanca a Marquess; and his final triumph a Duke; and these honours had all accumulated in his absence: his successive patents were read together in a single day, as he took his seat for the first time, and with the highest rank, among the peers of England's parliament.

On the 10th of May, 1814, the Prince Regent sent to the House of Commons a message, recommending them to grant the Duke such an annuity as might support the high dignity of the title conferred, and prove a lasting memorial of the nation's gratitude and munificence. On the 12th the Speaker moved that the sum of 10,000*l.* be annually paid out of the Con-

solidated Fund for the use of the Duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of 300,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate. At the suggestion of Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Canning, the proposed sum was unanimously increased to 400,000*l.*; making in all half a million granted to his Grace. On the 1st of July the Duke attended at the House of Commons personally to thank them for their bounty. He entered making his obeisances, while all the members rose from their seats. The Speaker then informing him that a chair was set for his repose, he sat down in it for some time, covered, the Sergeant standing on his right hand with the mace grounded, and the members resumed their seats. He then rose and made a short speech uncovered, expressive of his gratitude to the House, not only for its liberal grant, but for having sent a deputation of members to congratulate him on his return home. The Speaker having addressed him in return he withdrew, making the same obeisances as when he entered; and all the members rising as before, he was conducted by the Sergeant to the door of the House. After he was gone, Lord Castlereagh moved that the two speeches be printed with the Votes of the House, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

But his military services were not yet quite concluded—they were to terminate in a more brilliant though not more substantial triumph than had been won on the fields of Spain. While the allied sovereigns were wrangling over the trophies of their success, their terrible antagonist reappeared once more. Napoleon was again in Paris, and, aided by the devotion of his adherents, the military capacities of the nation, and the number of veteran soldiers who at the peace had been released from imprisonment, he speedily advanced at the head of an army as formidable as that of Austerlitz or Friedland. At the first rumours of war the contingent of England had been entrusted to the Duke of Wellington, who occupied in Belgium the post of honour and peril. Of all the mighty reinforcements announced, none but a Prussian corps was at hand, when, without warning given, the French Emperor fell headlong on his enemies at Ligny and Quatre Bras, while Wellington's main force comprised only 33,000 British, and of these only a portion was contributed by the old regiments of the Peninsula. Nevertheless, with those in the front line, and with Brunswickers, Belgians, Dutch, and Germans in support, the British General awaited the impetuous onset of Napoleon, and at length won that crowning victory of Waterloo.

To prevent any recurrence of those desolating wars which had just been terminated, it was determined to control France by an armed occupation. The command of this force was entrusted by common consent to the Duke of Wellington, but for whose powerful mediation France would have fared far more hardly at the hands of the victorious powers, and it was owing to his representations and influence that no penalty of confiscation was enforced against France.

In the year 1818 the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, at the first of a series of political conferences; at this conference, which was attended on the part of the English Crown by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, the chief public business transacted was the agreement for the evacuation of France by the allied army, and the restoration of that state to its independent dignity among European nations. The proposal was in anticipation of the provisions of the treaty, which had fixed five years as the possible term of occupation. The private interests of the Duke were largely concerned in the maintenance of this arrangement to its fullest extent. His position and emoluments as Generalissimo of the occupying force were exceedingly great, and the inclination of most of his political colleagues tended, as he well knew, to the strict enforcement of the compact. Such considerations however had no weight against his impartial conclusions, and he so successfully exerted his influence in favour of France, that the evacuation was decided upon without difficulty or delay. In the several conferences which rapidly succeeded the meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle no part was taken either by England or her representatives; but in the year 1822 a congress was held at Verona, to which, as Plenipotentiary from the British government, the Duke repaired, and the occasion is remarkable, not only from the results of the convention, but because it first identified the proceedings of the Duke with the debatable politics of the English cabinet, and brought our military hero within the scope of parliamentary animadversion.

The time was now approaching when the great Duke was to take a more direct and visible part in the administration of his country. As Master-General of the Ordnance (to which office he was appointed on the 1st Jan. 1819) he had taken a seat in the Cabinet and he bore part in the councils of the administration of Lord Liverpool. On the death of the Duke of York in Jan. 1826 he succeeded to the post of Commander-in-Chief.

When the illness of Lord Liverpool, in April, 1827, rendered the formation of a new Ministry indispensable, the King sent for Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning, though he had sat in Lord Liverpool's cabinet as Chairman of the Board of Control, was a Liberal by principle, and his Ministry, under whatever title, must be a Liberal Ministry. For this the Duke was not prepared, and when the new appointment was duly communicated to the members of the late Government, he, like the majority of his colleagues, sent in his resignation. Nor did he stop here, for he laid also at the King's feet the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance and the Commandership-in-Chief. Moreover, when in the ensuing June the Corn Bill of Canning and Huskisson came before the House of Lords, he moved and carried an amendment destructive of the measure, although it had been prepared by a Government of which at the time he was a member.

These remarkable circumstances occasioned an extraordinary agitation in the public mind. It was asserted that the coincidence of the resignations, which all reached Mr. Canning within a few hours of each other, disclosed a combination of their writers against the independence of the Sovereign and the success of the new Administration; and as the Duke, though not the foremost statesman of the party, was the most distinguished personage concerned, and as he had taken what appeared to be the gratuitous step of retiring even from the Commandership-in-Chief, it was alleged that he desired the Premiership for himself, and had adopted these measures to disconcert and embarrass the Government. On these points he delivered himself of an elaborate exculpation from his place in the House of Lords, averring, among other declarations, that, so far from seeking to conduct a Government, he was "sensible of being unqualified for such a situation," and that he "should have been mad to think of it"—words which were not forgotten in subsequent times.

The whole episode, however, was of brief duration. Exhausted by toil, deserted by those who should have supported him, and relentlessly persecuted by all who distrusted his politics or envied his elevation, Mr. Canning expired in the fourth month of his office, and left the King and the Government in worse perplexities than before. An administration was then formed under Lord Goderich, who, as Mr. Robinson, had succeeded to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, at the time that Mr. Canning became Foreign Secretary. The new Cabinet closely resembled the last in its constitution, but

its leader was wholly incapable of impressing any unity of purpose upon the Ministry, and before the end of the year Lord Goderich had resigned his office in despair. Thus there appeared to be no chance of a good working Ministry under the Canning policy, while the true days of the old Tories were already past, and those of the Whigs not quite come. In his embarrassments the King did what Kings and Queens have so often done since;—he sent for the Duke of Wellington. The Duke repaired to the royal closet, and, to the surprise of some, the amusement of many, and the satisfaction of more, was gazetted as Prime Minister of England within eight months after his own declaration that the office was wholly beside his powers.

Since Canning's death he had so far qualified his recent secession from affairs as to return to the command of the army, and he had just gratified his countrymen by a series of visits to the aristocracy, in a progress which fell little short of the splendours of royalty. He was now to charge himself with the formation of a Cabinet and the responsible direction of public business, under circumstances found impracticable by those who had preceded him in the attempt. Perhaps both the King and the Duke would have preferred an administration constructed wholly on the principles entertained by the Premier, but of this there appeared no acceptable chance. So the Duke took Mr. Huskisson, whom he disliked, and four more "Canningites" besides, but he still retained Peel at his side, and it was evident that the soul of the administration resided here. But, though the Canningites formed the weaker element of the Cabinet, they were thought to contribute much towards shaping its policy; and so, in truth, they did, for, though the men were soon changed, their spirit survived in the measures brought forward.

Early in the session Lord John Russell moved for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. The government opposed the measure, but the motion was carried in a full house by a majority of 44. Moreover, although the Duke did not approve of this policy, there were some of his colleagues who did, so that he had to encounter with a divided Cabinet the declared resolution of the Commons. These difficulties were not too great for the Duke. He yielded, took up the bill with a good grace, and, against the desperate resistance of Lord Eldon, and of all who thought the church and the constitution veritably at stake, carried it, under his own auspices, through the House of Lords.

A month afterwards came a Corn Bill

of Mr. Huskisson's again, and the Duke again compromised his private resolutions by accepting it as a government measure. Later still, as if the session was to test the new ministry on every vital point, the question of Parliamentary Reform was brought under discussion upon a motion to disfranchise the two boroughs of Penryn and East Retford, and to invest Manchester and Birmingham with the electoral privileges thus vacated. In the course of the contest a division was taken on the particular substitution of Birmingham for East Retford. Government said "No" to the proposal; but Mr. Huskisson, though still Colonial Secretary, had managed to commit himself to an affirmative vote. Confused at his position, he sent the Duke what was either a resignation or an offer of resignation, and what the Duke chose to think was the former. There was, in plain truth, but little cordiality between them. Though the Duke's personal feelings had vanished with Mr. Canning's death, he had still no liking to his party, and certainly no preference for Mr. Huskisson above others. Unpleasant jars had occurred already. Mr. Huskisson had publicly assured his Liverpool constituents that he had not entered the new administration without a "guarantee" for the general adjustment of its policy by that of Mr. Canning. This sounded as if a "pledge" had been exacted and given—an idea which the Duke indignantly repudiated, and Parliamentary explanations had to be offered before the matter could be set at rest. So this time the difference was made final. In vain did the common friends and colleagues of the two statesmen endeavour to "explain" the unlucky communication. The Duke, in terms which passed into proverbial use, replied that there "was no mistake, could be no mistake, and should be no mistake." He was not sorry, in fact, that so convenient an opportunity had been created to his hand. Mr. Huskisson therefore retired, and with him retired not only Lord Dudley, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Grant, but even Lord Palmerston. Of the Canning party Lyndhurst alone remained, and the substitution of Lord Aberdeen, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir George Murray for the seceding malcontents at length gave consistency to the Wellington Ministry; and formed, with the names of Peel and Goulburn, a party which is not yet extinct. And what did the Duke now do with his solidified Cabinet and his unshackled policy? He gave up the principle of religious disabilities once and for all, and carried by main strength the great measure of Catholic Emancipation. At the opening of the session on the 5th Feb. 1829, the policy of the

Government was plainly announced in the speech from the Throne; and when the field had been once taken the Duke made short work and sure. In little more than a month the Relief Bill passed both Houses by large majorities, received the royal assent, and became the law of the land.

Of the three great questions which the times were maturing for solution, the Duke, in his ministerial capacity, had now practically disposed of two. In the matter of Free Trade he had given as much as was yet asked for, and in that of Religious Freedom he had even outstripped the desires of the public. But the third question, that of Parliamentary Reform, still remained for consideration, and it was upon this rock that his hitherto infallible sagacity was at length to make shipwreck. Perhaps if he had seen symptoms of greater urgency out of doors, he might have corrected his opinion; but public agitation, though so violent a few months later, did not wear a very serious aspect at the opening of 1830. The great change in the national mind was wrought or precipitated by the effect of an example. The French revolution of 1830 diffused rapidly a feverish sympathy, an ardent desire for improved institutions, and a resolute determination to attain an end, however imperfectly conceived. The Duke did not comprehend this movement, and, as he was not for it, he was against it. He could not tolerate disorder, and so he turned to measures of repression. He had committed himself by injudicious proceedings against the press, and he now damaged his credit still further by his attitude of unyielding and peremptory resistance to public feeling. He had offended his old colleagues by his Liberalism and his new allies by his Conservatism; he had scandalised "staunch Protestants" by surrendering his position, and he was now to offend the unreasoning multitude by making a stand. Even the professional renown of the great captain rather injured than helped him at this gloomy crisis for he was regarded as the personification of that force which ought to be employed against liberty, to the possible destruction of popular hopes. Though twenty years of better feeling have since elapsed, it is not without shame that we record the ebullitions of discontent which ensued. It was pretended that the Duke's life would not be safe in the city at the Lord Mayor's feast, and it is certain that the conqueror of Waterloo was hoisted through Piccadilly, and that the windows of his residence were protected against his own countrymen by casings of iron.

The Whigs now saw that their time was come, nor did the Duke refuse the battle,

He knew that the fight was for Parliamentary Reform, and he brought the point to an issue without the delay of an hour. The new Parliament met in November, and at the very opening of the session the Duke delivered his memorable declaration, "that the country already possessed a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation; that the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country; and that he was not only not prepared to bring forward any measure of reform, but would resist such as long as he held any station in the government of the country." These few words decided in five minutes the destinies of the government and the country too. Radical reform became an immediate certainty, and away went the Tories for ever, and the Wellington party for ten long years. Thus terminated the great Duke's ministerial career. When his party, after so protracted an eclipse, reappeared in 1841 under the new title of "Conservative," he resumed, indeed, his place in the Cabinet, but without special office or active political duty. From this time his capacity in the administration of the state acquired those peculiar features with which we are now so familiar. Without being professedly a member of government, his aid was understood to be always available for ministerial counsels; and the command of the army, which he had resigned on accepting the premiership, but which had reverted to him in 1843, upon the death of General Lord Hill, supplied a pretext, if any were wanting, for investing him with this exceptional function. Perhaps no position could have been better suited to his political abilities. The Duke, though a Conservative by descent and tradition, was no violent antagonist of the Whigs. He knew that "the Queen's Government must be carried on;" and this Government could be carried on much more smoothly with his co-operation than under the disapproval, however tacit, of so distinguished a subject. So he did the best in his power for all, discharging his duties with nearly the same cordiality whether a Whig or a Tory Premier was at the helm, and regarding the general efficacy of the State machinery as a more important consideration than the traditions of the party in power. No character of history was ever summoned more frequently to give counsel to Royalty in straits. Whether the embarrassment was a sudden resignation of the Ministry, or an imperfect conception of an Administration, or a Bedchamber plot, or a dead lock, it was invariably the Duke who was called in—as a man who could do and say to others of all ranks and parties

what could be said and done by no other person living, and an arbiter in whose decision all disputants would concur.

From this period the Duke's time passed smoothly enough along. His transient unpopularity speedily vanished with the decline of agitation and his own presumed return to a more reasonable policy. The people soon forgot that he had been an obstructive, and the Tories that he had been a Repealer. He was soon cheered in the streets again as "the Great Duke," and when the University of Oxford, in 1834, elected him its Chancellor, we may fairly consider that his compulsory Liberalism had been condoned. In the same year it seemed for a moment as if his Ministerial life were to recommence, and under singular conditions too. The Whigs had been dismissed, and the King, as usual, "sent for the Duke." The Duke advised that Sir Robert Peel should be charged with the formation of a Ministry; but Sir Robert was abroad, and until his return, therefore, the Duke actually, at his Sovereign's desire, took upon himself *ad interim* eight of the chief Government offices together, including those of the three Secretaries of State. In one of the latter—that of Foreign Affairs—he was induced to remain; but in a few weeks the whole fabric vanished, and there was an end of the hazard till 1841. And now, as time and circumstances were gradually levelling the distinctions of party, the Duke's business became easier still. True to his own creed, he accepted the definite repeal of the Corn Laws, and under the same conditions, indeed, would probably have proposed it. He had no longer much difficulty in adjusting himself to Conservative Whigs or Liberalized Tories. His rule was necessity—and most Governments of late years have been guided by the Duke's own standard.

In the House of Lords the Duke was a regular attendant, and not unfrequently a speaker. His opinions were plainly and distinctly given, but his motives were often imperfectly expressed.

The private life of the Duke was simple, methodical, and familiar in most of its features to all inhabitants and visitors of the metropolis. His attendance at the early service at the Chapel Royal and at the Whitehall sermons, his walk in the park in former years, and of late times his ride to the Horse Guards, or the House of Lords, with his servant behind him, are incidents which every newspaper has long chronicled for the information of the country. His personal habits were of the most temperate character, bordering on the abstemious. He was, to the last, an early riser, and always slept on a hard mattress,

on a camp bed. He preferred horse exercise to the state and luxury of a carriage; and, even when the advancing infirmities of age rendered it difficult for him to sit erect upon horseback, he was still daily seen ambling down to the House of Lords. At other times he walked the whole way, though with slow and faltering steps. When on foot he was generally without attendants. His military salute was ever ready to return the marks of respect shown him as he went along. His household was a model of order and good management. He incurred no debts; punctual and precise in all his dealings, he was always just, and frequently—though privately—generous. He had a great dislike for display of every kind; and in his own house the annual Waterloo banquet, at which he gathered around him his surviving companions in arms in that glorious field, was the only occasion on which the services of plate and china, the pictures, statues, and other tokens of favour and honour bestowed upon him by the Sovereigns of Europe, were set forth in gorgeous array. In his appointments and the disposition of his time he observed a military punctuality, and to every call of duty he responded with systematic regularity. It was wonderful how many demands that sense of duty made upon his attention, even in matters where his dignified position and advanced years would alike have claimed exemption. He was present at every levee—and was ever the earliest and the foremost at every ceremonial and pageant, at drawing-room, at opera and wedding, and almost at every evening party of the aristocracy, because it was expected of him, and he thought it his duty not to disappoint legitimate expectation. His establishment was as thriftily regulated as the smallest household in the land. This economy enabled him to effect considerable savings, and it is believed that the property of the title must have been very largely increased. He expired a widower, leaving two sons to inherit his name. Full of years beyond the term of mortality, and of honours almost beyond human parallel, he has descended into his grave amid the regrets of a generation who could only learn his deeds from their forefathers, but who know that the national glory which they witness and the national security which they enjoy, were due, under God's providence, to the hero whom they have now lost.

The Duke of Wellington was appointed High Constable of the Tower, March 10, 1826. Governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports Jan. 20, 1829. He was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1829, and became Master of that corporation in 1837.

His death was the result of natural decay, without any lengthened warning. A slight fit of indigestion brought on a fit of epilepsy, which immediately rendered him speechless, and about seven hours after he breathed his last.

To the preceding memoir, which has been condensed chiefly from the able columns of *The Times*, we append the following excellent commentary from *The Examiner*—

"The Duke of Wellington was one of those rare men whose glory could afford to be tested by the means employed to acquire it. No successful soldier in history has played so grand a part with such pure and simple motives of action. It is for his great life rather than for his great deeds that affectionate homage now rises on all sides to his memory. The idea of the Duke of Wellington's life was duty. All that the ancients held necessary to constitute the hero, the gifts of nature and the accidents of fortune, met in him. But it was in the path of duty he found the glory which has made his name immortal. He held himself the servant of the English crown, and had no thought or aim that were not centred there. To him the remark did not seem to apply, that great passions alone qualify for great actions. Or if they existed in him, it was under such subjection to a perfect self-command, that men who stood by his side in his most exalted victories looked for the signs of them in vain. Nor was it simply that no trace of elation might be seen in him in those days of success. As little, when difficulties and discouragements on all hands surrounded him, could any trace of depression be observed. He stood always on the level with his fortune. What he had to do he did without effort, and it seemed a mere compliance with ordinary habit that he should do all things nobly.

"When, upon the death of Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington sought to express what seemed to him most admirable in the character of his friend, he said that he was the *truest* man he had ever known. It was the instinct of a man himself as true as he was great thus to place the regard for truth in the front rank of human qualities. On that simple and noble basis his own nature rested. He could not vapour or utter a lie even in a bulletin. Everything with him was simple, direct, straightforward, and went to the heart of its purpose if anything could. In all that has singled out England from the nations, and given her the front place in the history of the world, the Duke of Wellington was emphatically an Englishman. His patience, his probity, his punctuality in the smallest things, in every-

thing the practical fidelity and reliability of his character, we rejoice to regard as the type of that which has made us the great people that we are."

DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, K.G.

Aug. 18. At his mansion in Portman-square, in his 85th year, the Most Noble Alexander Hamilton-Douglas, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Lanark, Lord Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale (1643); Marquess of Hamilton (1599); Marquess of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest (1633); Earl of Angus (1327), Earl of Arran (1503), and Lord Hamilton (1445), all dignities in the peerage of Scotland, of which his Grace was the Premier Peer; Duke of Chatelherault, in Poitou (1548); Duke of Brandon in Suffolk and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire (1711); heritable Keeper of the palace of Holyrood-house (1646); Knight of the Garter; a Privy Councillor; a Trustee of the British Museum, Vice-President of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Grace was born on the 5th October 1767, in St. James's Square, Westminster, being the elder son of Archibald the ninth Duke, by Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway.

He received a private education, and spent many years of his youth in Italy, where he acquired considerable taste in the fine arts and a love for works of *veritas*. For his large acquisitions of this kind, and for his general improvement of the palace of Hamilton, his Grace is chiefly to be remembered.

At the general election of 1802 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Lancaster (being then resident at Ashton Hall near that town), after a poll which terminated as follows:—

John Dent, esq.	1076
Marquess of Douglas	999
John Fenton Cawthorne, esq.	777

He spoke for the first time in the house, on the 22d March 1804, against an alteration in the militia bill proposed by Mr. Pitt, and generally supported the Whig party. On the accession of his friends to power in the year 1806 he was sent ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, and on that occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 19th of June.* On the

* With the exception of the Marquess of Lansdowne, he was the senior surviving member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Wellington was the third in seniority.

change of ministry in 1807 he was recalled from his mission, but he remained in the interior of Russia and Poland until Oct. 1808, when he landed at Yarmouth from Gottenburgh.

On the 4th Nov. 1806 he was summoned to the House of Peers by writ, in his father's barony of Dutton. Whilst Marquess of Douglas he became Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and Colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia. He retained the former of these appointments until his death; the latter he had resigned to his son.

He succeeded to the dignity of Duke on the death of his father Feb. 16, 1819; and was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1836. He officiated as Lord High Steward at the coronations of King William IV. and Her present Majesty. He took no prominent part in the House of Peers, but his votes were usually given to the Whig party.

His Grace married, on the 26th April 1810, Susan-Euphemia Beckford, second daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill Gifford, co. Wilts. She was his cousin-german once removed, her mother having been Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of George fifth Earl of Aboyne and Lady Margaret Stewart, sister to the Duke's mother. The Duchess survives her lord, having had issue two children: William-Alexander-Anthony-Archibald, now Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and Lady Susan-Harriett-Catherine, married in 1832 to Henry Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, from whom she was divorced in June 1850.

The present Duke was born in 1811; and married in 1843 to the Princess Mary-Amelia-Elizabeth-Caroline, daughter of Charles-Louis-Frederick late reigning Grand Duke of Baden, by whom he has issue William-Alexander-Louis-Stephen now Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, one other son, and one daughter.

The chief characteristic of the deceased, at least in his latter days, was an intense family pride, perhaps unsurpassed since the days of "the proud Duke of Somerset." This sentiment made him ready, if not anxious, some time since, to give credence to a conjecture that the remains of an infant found buried in a hollow of the wall in the old apartments of Edinburgh castle, were those of the real King Jamie, the child of Queen Mary. Under that conviction, the Duke would at once conclude that he was himself the true heir to the throne of Scotland, the old Regent Arran, first Duke of Chatelherault, having been (as it will be remembered) the heir presumptive at that period.

It was with kindred sentiments of insane

pride that he had left directions for his funeral. His body underwent the process of embalming, a process which even royalty has of late years judged proper to decline. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, assisted by Mr. Squibb and Mr. Pettigrew, jun. performed the difficult operation. The coffin was constructed of satin-wood, covered with the richest crimson silk velvet. On the day before the funeral it lay in state in the grand entrance-hall of Hamilton Palace, the coronet of the Duke, his star, collar, and other insignia of the order of the Garter being laid upon the coffin, which was partially covered with a pall of the richest Genoa velvet. About 3,400 persons, all decently attired in mourning, passed through the hall during the day. On Saturday the interment took place in a new mausoleum, situate in the grounds, about 300 yards to the south west of the palace, and which, though it has been in the course of construction for the last four years, is not yet entirely completed. It was consecrated, three days before the funeral, by the Bishop of London.

This mausoleum, the architect of which is Mr. David Bryce of Edinburgh, is believed to be the most costly and magnificent temple for the reception of the dead that was ever erected—at least in Europe. It is built in the Italian style of architecture, of the beautiful white stone of the district, and rises to a height of 120 feet from the ground, thus towering far above the roofteroaks and elms of the Hamilton policies, and being by far the most prominent object for miles around. The interior is approached by a large flight of steps, and presents a stone chapel of great altitude, and which is to be lighted from above by a single circular plate of polished glass, fourteen feet in diameter, but this immense sheet has not yet been cast. The interior is adorned with some splendid carvings on stone, presenting shields and coats of arms connected with the Hamilton and Douglas families as well as a great number of pious inscriptions in Latin. Below the floor of the chapel, which is to be paved with jasper and the finest marbles in mosaic, are situated the vaults or catacombs for the interment of the members of the noble family of Hamilton. Here have been deposited within the last four months the bodies of twelve members of the family, which formerly lay in the vaults of the old Hamilton church, and which have just been removed. The old leaden coffins have been inclosed in new strong oaken chests, bearing inscriptions denoting the identity of the occupants. Among these are the bodies of the first Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded in Palace Yard, Westminster, in 1649, for his attach-

ment to the cause of Charles I.; and of the fourth Duke, who, after killing Lord Mohun in a duel, in Hyde Park, on Sunday the 13th Nov. 1712, was himself killed, through the treachery, as was suspected, of General Macartney, Lord Mohun's second, who was afterwards tried for the offence, and found guilty of manslaughter. The late Duke Alexander, however, is not destined to lie in the same vault with his noble kindred, but in the chapel above, in a costly sarcophagus, which his Grace procured about thirty years ago from the Pyramids of Egypt, and which was at one time destined for the British Museum. This sarcophagus is made of the hardest basalt, and covered with hieroglyphics, which are almost as fresh as the day they were executed. The lid contains a beautiful female face, and it is believed that the sarcophagus originally contained the body of an Egyptian queen or princess; but the late Duke had the cavity chiselled out and extended, so as to serve as the sepulchre for his own body. Everything had been prepared by the orders of the late Duke before his death, and the sarcophagus rested in the niche of the chapel opposite the entrance, upon two splendid blocks of black marble, which already contained an inscription complete, with the exception of the day of the death—viz. "Alexander, Hamiltoni, Brandoni, et Castellerottii Dux. Nat. d. III. Oct. A.D. MDCLXVII."

The present Duke, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, and his brother the Hon. Henry Anthony Murray, Comm. R.N. nephews to the deceased, the Earl of Dunmore his grand-nephew, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, and Keith Stewart MacKenzie, esq. of Seasforth, were the mourners. The service was conducted in the Presbyterian form by the Drs. Keath and Memea, the parish ministers of Hamilton.

EARL OF FALMOUTH.

Aug. 28. At his mansion in St. James's square, Westminster, aged 41, the Right Hon. George Henry Boscawen, second Earl of Falmouth (1821), fifth Viscount Falmouth and Baron of Boscawen-Rose, co. Cornwall (1720), High Steward of Wallingford, and M.A.

His Lordship was the only child of Edward the first Earl, by Anne-Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Bankes, esq. of Kingston Lacy, co. Dorset. He was born at Woolhampton House, near Newbury, Berks, on the 8th July, 1811. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ church, Oxford, where he was in the first class of classics in 1832, and graduated B.A. March 30, 1833; M.A. June 10, 1835.

At the general election of 1841 he was returned to parliament (without a contest) for the Western division of the county of Cornwall in the place of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; but on the 29th of December following he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. He was elected High Steward of Wallingford in 1845.

His Lordship having died unmarried, the Earldom of Falmouth has become extinct, and the remaining titles devolve on his cousin Evelyn Boscawen, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Prebendary of Canterbury.

The present peer was born in 1819. He married in 1845 the Right Hon. Mary-Frances-Elizabeth Baroness Le Despencer (in her own right), and has issue two sons and two daughters.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR JAMES PARKER.

Aug. 13. At Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, aged 50, Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, M.A. a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a magistrate of Leicestershire.

This gentleman was a son of the late Charles Steuart Parker, esq. of Blochairn near Glasgow, in which city he was born in 1803. He was educated at the grammar-school and at the college of Glasgow, and at Trinity college, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1825 as 7th Wrangler, M.A. 1829. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 6, 1829; and raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel in July 1844. It was only in October last year that he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and thereupon received the honour of knighthood.

Sir James Parker owed his promotion to the bench exclusively to his attainments as a lawyer. His learning and acquirements were such, that, in his case, the government of Lord John Russell departed from the ancient and customary rule, and, knowing that the question of a thorough reform of the Court of Chancery could no longer be postponed, they honourably offered to a political opponent one of those high prizes which are the ambition of all lawyers, in order that the country, at a critical period in the history of that court, might derive the full benefit of his great experience, vast learning, and indefatigable industry. Sir James Parker, as a member of the Chancery Commission, took a distinguished part in the investigations of that learned body. Of his conduct as a judge it is impossible to speak in terms of too high approbation. Uniformly kind and courteous to the bar, the humblest junior and the most eminent leader were alike heard with attention and respect; he

studiously set his face against all favouritism, and his patience and kindness did not forsake him even when his interference was asked by those suitors who, appearing in person, can hardly give an intelligible version of their own grievances. In these cases his Honour invariably took the papers home, and, having read them, delivered a judgment which, if not in accordance with the wishes of the suitor, at all events showed that his representations were carefully considered and deliberately adjudicated upon. As a proof of the diligence which characterised the judicial career of Sir James Parker, we may mention that, when his court rose, only two cases were standing for judgment. He had none of that affected dispatch which often creates business. He applied himself vigorously in each case to do complete justice, so far as the defective procedure of the court would permit, and in some instances he had the boldness to break through mere arbitrary and technical rules to secure for the suitor that inestimable advantage. His decisions were masterpieces of close and vigorous reasoning, and have already, in the opinion of the profession, taken their place amongst the oracles of our law.

We believe he had purchased the estate of Rothley Temple from his brother-in-law, Mr. Babington. A few years prior to his elevation to the Vice-Chancellorship he was placed in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester, and during the brief periods of his residence in the country he occasionally sat as a magistrate at the Loughborough petty sessions.

At the general election of 1847 he contested the borough of Leicester as a Conservative, but was unsuccessful, the poll terminating for

Sir Joshua Walmsley . . .	1647
Richard Gardner, esq. . .	1602
James Parker, esq. . .	1403

It is due to his memory to say that his death is deplored by men of all parties in the town and county.

He had been ailing for about nine months past, and on the first day on which he took his seat as Vice-Chancellor, had premonitory symptoms of *angina pectoris*, of which he has died. He consulted Dr. Watson in November last, and had also consulted Dr. Latham and Dr. Williams.

He married, in 1829, Mary, third daughter of the late Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, M.P. for Leicester, by whom he has left issue.

His body was interred in a vault beneath the chapel adjoining Rothley Temple on Friday the 20th of August. The funeral service was read by the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and the

following gentlemen were the principal mourners.—Mr. George Parker, Mr. Henry Parker, and Mr. Charles Parker (brother and two sons of Sir James), Mr. Cardwell (late M.P. for Liverpool, his brother-in-law), Mr. C. Cardwell, Dr. Rainey, Mr. Tennant, Rev. John Babington, Rev. Arthur Babington, Mr. W. H. Babington, Rev. Edward Rose, Mr. Thomas Macaulay, Mr. Colin C. Macaulay, Mr. Smith (secretary to the late Vice-Chancellor), and Mr. Menzies, the tutor to his children. The domestics at the Temple also followed, and the inhabitants of Rothley generally were present. The corpse was borne to its resting-place by six tenants, and eight other tenants officiated as pall-bearers.

The will of the Vice-Chancellor, bearing date the 16th Nov. 1851, has been proved by Archibald Smith, esq. one of the executors. The whole property, real and personal, is bequeathed by the deceased to the trustees under his marriage settlement for the benefit of his widow and children. The personalty was sworn under 10,000*l*.

A mask of the deceased was taken by Mr. J. Bailey, sculptor, of Paddington, for the purpose of modelling a bust.

THOMAS HOULDSWORTH, Esq.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Portland place, Manchester, aged 60, Thomas Houldsworth, esq. late M.P. for the Northern division of Nottinghamshire.

This gentleman was a merchant and a cotton-spinner at Manchester and Pontefract, and likewise engaged in business at Rochester in Staffordshire. His principal estate in Nottinghamshire was at Sherwood Hall.

He was one of the oldest members of the lower house of Parliament, having occupied a seat for thirty-four years, from 1818 to 1852. He was first returned for Pontefract in 1818 and again in 1830 and 1836 standing a contested election on each occasion, in which in the first-named year Mr. John Balfour was defeated, in the second Mr. T. Shagsby Duncombe, and in the third Mr. John Hardy. Lord Pollington was his colleague in the two former parliaments, and Mr. Le Gendre Starkie in the last. In 1830, and again in the following year, Mr. Houldsworth was returned for the borough of Newton in Lancashire, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832.

At the general election of that year he became a candidate for the Northern division of the county of Nottingham, together with Lord Lumley (the present Earl of Scarborough) and J. G. C. Gardiner,

esq. who were both Whigs, Mr. Houldsworth maintaining Conservative principles. The result of the poll was this.—

Lord Lumley	1680
Thomas Houldsworth, esq.	1372
J. G. C. Gardiner, esq.	1171

He was rechosen in 1835 without a contest, and again in 1837, when (Mr. Gally Knight having succeeded to the seat of Lord Lumley in March 1835) the polling terminated thus.—

Thomas Houldsworth, esq.	1698
H. Gally Knight, esq.	1512
Gen. Saville Foljambe, esq.	1478

In 1841 and 1847 Mr. Houldsworth and Mr. Gally Knight were re-elected; and the former retained his seat until the recent dissolution of 1852. Although a manufacturer, he voted for agricultural protection in 1846.

He was unmarried.

G. R. PORTER, Esq. F.R.S.

Sept. 3. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 60th year, George Richardson Porter, esq. Senior Secretary of the Board of Trade, F.R.S. and Treasurer of the Statistical Society, Hon. Member of the Statistical Society of Ulster (1838), and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

Mr. Porter was originally a sugar-broker in the city of London, but was not successful in business. This turned his attention to authorship, and, like many other studious men, he was much more successful in advising others than in dealing with the world on his own account.

One of his first essays in authorship was an article on Life Assurance, written for "The Companion to the Almanac." By this he was first introduced to Mr. Charles Knight; and it was not long before the publisher was enabled to do his author a good turn. Mr. Knight was written to by the late Lord Auckland, then President of the Board of Trade, requesting that he would wait on that minister at his office at his earliest convenience, and asked, at the interview, whether he would undertake the task of arranging and digesting for the Board the mass of information contained in Blue Books and Parliamentary Returns,—in short, if he would do for the Board of Trade what Mr. Porter has since done so well, and what Mr. Fonblanque continues to do for the same office with the same accuracy and success. Mr. Knight hesitated. The engagement should be accepted or must necessarily interfere in a great measure with his business as a publisher. In this dilemma, he consulted a distinguished friend, and by that friend was advised to wait on Lord Auckland

and decline the office. This he did; and, at Lord Auckland's request, he named Mr. Porter, to whom the office was given.

This was in the year 1832. The department of statistics at the Board of Trade was then first organized as an experiment, but at the end of two years was definitely established, and Mr. Porter was placed at its head as Superintendent. It was here that he had access to those stores of information, of which, for public purposes, he knew so well how to make a profitable use, and the systematic arrangement and publication of which both tended to demonstrate the necessity of commercial reforms, of which he was the strenuous advocate, and rendered their introduction practicable and safe. In 1840 Mr. Porter was also appointed senior member of the newly-constituted Railway Department of the Board of Trade. In the transaction of the laborious duties of that department, which in 1845, when railway speculation was at its height, increased to an overwhelming extent, and especially in the preparation of the elaborate and able reports of the Board to Parliament, Mr. Porter's services were as valuable as they were energetic, and were thoroughly appreciated by Lord Dalhousie, who then efficiently presided over the department. On the retirement of Mr. M'Gregor, in 1841, Mr. Porter was appointed one of the joint Secretaries to the Board of Trade. We believe that this appreciation of Mr. Porter's merits was referable to Lord Clarendon, who, in quitting the Presidency of the Board of Trade for the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, took care to protect one of its best servants against neglect, leaving a recommendation which ensured the reward of his deserts upon the first vacancy. For several years Mr. Porter had worked hard for very inadequate remuneration, and it is known that he had offers of employment in private enterprises which would have requited him pecuniarily much better than his office in the Statistical Department, the salary of which, fixed at first very low, was grudgingly advanced bit by bit to a fair amount.*

"Mr. Porter was a public servant of rare assiduity and zeal, and one whose qualifications for his important office were of the very highest order. The range of his commercial and statistical knowledge was of vast extent, and the readiness and precision with which he communicated it were extraordinary. Men of all parties

were accustomed to apply to him for any information they required respecting trade, and were furnished with what they wanted with a good will and urbanity which could not fail to please; for, though Mr. Porter had strong political opinions and sympathies, yet he acted inflexibly upon the rule that his knowledge in his office belonged to the public, and was at the service of all who had occasion to draw upon it, without distinction of party, or of objects. His natural kindliness did the rest, and made the manner of communication as agreeable as the substance was solid. It is hardly necessary to say of one so well known in public life, that Mr. Porter was a staunch liberal and enthusiastic free-trader."—(*Examiner*.)

"The integrity of the deceased, his elegant and varied accomplishments, and his amiable disposition, conspired to render him a cherished ornament of a wide social circle. And his indefatigable industry, combined with his amenity, intelligence, and knowledge, made him a public servant of the very first class."—(*Daily News*.)

Mr. Porter's literary works were—

On the nature and properties of the Sugar Cane; with directions for its culture and the manufacture of its products. 1830. 8vo.

—— Second Edition; with an additional chapter on the Manufacture of Sugar from Beet-root. 1843. 8vo.

The Tropical Agriculturist. 1833. 8vo.

Conversations in Arithmetic. 1835. 12mo.

The Progress of the Nation, in its social and economical relations, from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century to the present time. Sections I. and II. Population and Production. 1836. 12mo.

—— Sections III. and IV. Interchange, and Revenue, and Expenditure. 1838. 12mo.

Another edition, 8vo. 1847. Another, 1851.

Popular Fallacies regarding General Interests: by F. Bastiat. With Notes by G. R. Porter. 1849. 16mo.

Mr. Porter wrote the XVth and last Section of the Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, edited by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. 1849. 12mo. Another edition, 1851.

Mr. Porter was one of the earliest promoters of the Statistical Society of London, which was founded in 1834. He was at once elected a Vice-President; and at the anniversary meeting of 1841 he was chosen Treasurer in the place of Mr. Hallam, who then resigned. He made frequent communications to the Society, many of which are printed in its Proceed-

* As chief of the Statistical Department Mr. Porter received 1000*l.* per ann.; with the addition of the Railway Department 1200*l.*; and as Joint Secretary 1500*l.*

ings; and he usually presented a paper to the Statistical Section of the British Association. Several of these were valuable abstracts and digests of the statistics of France and other foreign countries; and to the recent meeting at Belfast he sent a paper on the Productive Industry of Paris.

The following remarks upon Mr. Porter's great work are copied from *The Athenæum*.

"It has been a wonder to many that Adam Smith should find books or information enough in 'the long town of Kirkaldy' to enable him to write in so desolate a retreat his *Wealth of Nations*, and equally has it been a wonder to others that Mr. McCulloch should, with his many duties as Comptroller of the Stationery Office, find time to compile his *Commercial Dictionary*, or that Mr. Porter, amidst his engrossing engagements at the Board of Trade, should have the leisure or inclination to compile his *Progress of the Nation*. The wonder is in each case without foundation. Adam Smith's great work was the careful digest in Kirkaldy of his long and patient reading in Edinburgh. To Mr. McCulloch we may apply the sounder observation, that the busiest man has often the most leisure hours: while, as far as Mr. Porter is concerned, it is obvious that the office which he held in the Board of Trade was the best preparative and the continuous provocation to his great work. His book has rather a contemporary than a permanent value. New 'Present States' will be required in Mr. Porter's case, as new 'Present States' were constantly required in Chamberlayne's. But his work will be, beyond all doubt, of value to some future Macaulay on the reign of Queen Victoria,—and future political economists may and will draw deductions from its tables favourable or unfavourable as they may wish them to be. The *Progress of the Nation* is in many respects a remarkable work. Without the sagacity or philosophy of Adam Smith, or the wide spread information of Mr. McCulloch, it has excellences of its own such as future writers on similar subjects may well be proud to gather even at secondhand."

Mr. Porter was married to Sarah, dau. of Abraham Ricardo, esq. of Canonbury, and sister of Mr. David Ricardo. He lived at Putney Heath, and was buried, where he died, at Tunbridge Wells. The immediate cause of his death was a goat's sting on his knee, which produced mortification. His sedentary habits had led to a bad state of blood; so that he was ripe for death from apparently so small a casualty.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq.

Aug. 11. At Chirk, co. Denbigh, aged 39, Joseph Fletcher, esq. barrister at law, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society of London.

Mr. Fletcher had established for himself a high reputation by his labours in the cause of humanity, as Secretary to the Handloom Inquiry in the first instance, and afterwards to the Children's Employment Commission. The several reports of these commissions will remain an unfailing monument to Mr. Fletcher's earnest and indefatigable endeavours to ameliorate the condition of women and children employed in manufactures. On the termination of the Children's Employment Commission, whose startling disclosures painfully excited the attention of the public, and forced upon the Legislature the absolute and imperative necessity for Parliamentary control, Mr. Fletcher was appointed to the post of Inspector of Schools receiving grants under the Privy Council. His voluminous reports on the schools in his inspection are among the most valuable contributions to our educational statistics.

Mr. Fletcher was for many years one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society of London, in which post he had earned for himself a wide-spread reputation among foreign as well as British statisticians for the zeal, industry, and assiduity with which he discharged the laborious duties of that office. He was also during the same period editor of the *Statistical Journal*, and to his talents and patient labour are due the collation and arrangement of the vast collection of valuable documents to be found in these volumes. On several occasions he acted as secretary to the statistical section of the British Association, of which he was also a member of the council, and he contributed some valuable memoirs to the association reports. Ever since he was 19 his pen had been engaged upon literary occupations.

Mr. Fletcher had been ill but a short time, and was at the time of his death on leave of absence at Chirk, in North Wales. His remains were removed for interment from his residence in Saville-row to Tottenham Church, on Wednesday the 18th of August.

JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, Esq.

Aug. 30. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, aged 72, John Camden Neild, esq. M.A. barrister at-law.

This gentleman was the younger and only surviving child of James Neild, esq. of Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

His father was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744; and was the architect of his own fortune. He came to London in 1760, and was placed with Mr. Hemming, the King's goldsmith; and finally settled as a silversmith and jeweller in St. James's Street, where he acquired a large fortune, and retired from business in 1799.

Mr. Neild's attention, as early as 1762, was directed to the wretched state of our national prisons, and he never lost an opportunity of inspecting them, and pointing out their imperfections to the magistrates and proper authorities. His name was formerly well-known to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he wrote a series of papers, (with introductory essays by his friend Dr. Lettsom,) altogether seventy-seven in number, describing his visits to various prisons. During the period of nearly 40 years he visited most of the prisons in Great Britain, and he was one of the founders, and for many years Treasurer, of the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts.

After three previous editions he published in 1812 a large 4to. volume: "State of Prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales; not for Debtors only, but for Felons and other criminal offenders." This work was highly commended by the *Edinburgh Review* for 1814.

Mr. Neild was materially assisted in the editing of his "State of Prisons" by his neighbour the Rev. Weeden Butler, sen. The friendship between these two benevolent characters is attested by an interesting letter from Mr. Neild to Mr. Butler, extracted from the 4to. edition of Mr. Neild's work, in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 224.

In 1778 he married the eldest dau. of John Camden, esq. of Battersea, by whom he had one daughter, who died young, and two sons. He lost his wife in 1791; and his eldest son, Wm. Camden Neild, esq. of Antigua, one of the King's Counsel in the Leeward Islands, died at Falmouth (having just arrived in England for the benefit of his health) Oct. 19, 1810, in his 33rd year. Mr. Neild,* sen. died Feb. 16, 1814.

* A very curious memoir of him, written by himself, was published in Mr. Pettigrew's "Life of Dr. Lettsom," which is copied into this Magazine for April, 1817, with a silhouette profile from Dr. Lettsom's "Hints for promoting Beneficence," &c. There is also a memoir, with a portrait of him, by De Wilde, in Nichols's *Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. ii. pp. 689—706. See also the General Index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 306.

He was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Buckingham, and served as sheriff of the last-named county in 1804, being then styled of Stoke Goldington. He also owned the lease of the rectory of North Marston, held under the Dean and Canons of Windsor. These and his other estates came by devise to his only surviving son, John Camden Neild, now deceased, who is noticed by Dr. Lipscombe, in his *History of Buckinghamshire*, under North Marston, as "a gentleman of great opulence, who, among many instances of benevolence and patriotism, has considerably made allotments to numerous labourers of small portions of his lands here, and in many other counties, to encourage industrious occupiers in spade husbandry, and to whom he also dispenses rewards in proportion to the quantity of product raised." Dr. Lipscombe, it may be remarked, could be guilty both of flattery and of detraction and scandal. The passage we have quoted is from his first volume. It did not succeed in effecting its object. Mr. Neild was not so to be won; and in the second volume, when the manor of Bledlow (which was one of his principal estates) is described, his name is introduced in different terms, with some complaint of the existence of "a manifest reluctance to afford distinct accounts of the descent and acquisition of estates, often prevalent among gentlemen connected with the legal profession."

The only other information we derive from Dr. Lipscombe's *History* is, that Mr. Neild increased his property in Buckinghamshire by several purchases; and that in 1824 his feelings were not so utterly miserly but that he contributed 20*l.* towards a new chapel of ease at Lacey Green. He avoided, however, serving the office of high sheriff, which, as we have already stated, was performed by his father.

He had received a liberal education, being a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 9th Feb. 1808.

From the account of his habits now published, it appears that since his father's death in 1814, he had allowed his money almost entirely to accumulate, and had scarcely allowed himself the common necessities and comforts of life. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He was never known to wear a great coat. He was always happy to receive an invitation from his tenantry in Kent and in Bucks to visit them, which he occasionally did, often remaining a

month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was on the lowest verge of penury, and their compassion was excited in his behalf, an instance of which may be mentioned. Just before the introduction of the railway system of travelling, he had been on a visit to some of his estates, and was returning to London, when the coach stopped at Farningham. With the exception of our miser, the passengers all entered the car. Missing their companion, and recollecting his decayed appearance, they conceived he was in distressed circumstances, and accordingly a sum was subscribed, and a bumping glass of brandy and water kindly sent out to the "poor" gentleman, which he thankfully accepted. Many instances of a similar character might be related. A few days before his death, the deceased told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but as the property was his own he had done as he pleased with it. The executors are the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the time being, the Rev. Henry Tatam, D.D.* and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough. After bequeathing a few very trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his immense fortune to "Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and of her heirs," &c. The property is estimated at upwards of 500,000*l*. Mr. Neild has left a poor old housekeeper, who was with him for more than twenty-six years, without the smallest provision or acknowledgment for her protracted and far from agreeable or remunerative services. It is stated that two caveats have been entered by the next of kin against the proof of the will, it is supposed on the ground of insanity.

HERBERT MAYO, Esq. M.D.

Aug. 15. At Bad-Weilbach, near Mayence, on the Rhine, Herbert Mayo, Esq. M.D., F.R.S.

"Mr. Mayo was formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at King's College, London, and Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. Of late years, however, he forsook the legitimate path of his profession, and became a mesmerist and a hydropath, on both of which subjects he wrote extensively. His papers in the late Medical Gazette on the subject of mesmerism

exceeded all bounds, and many of his friends were fearful at the time that his mind had become wrecked. He subsequently embraced hydropathy, and retired to practise this heresy in Germany.

"Whilst in sound mind Mr. Mayo was undoubtedly an able writer and original thinker, and his lectures on Anatomy and Physiology were remarkable for clearness and beauty of style. His practical abilities as a surgeon were great, but certainly physiology was his forte. His work on Physiology, although now superseded by more modern productions, will always be remembered with pleasure by those who read it. Mr. Mayo was somewhat conceited, but withal an amiable man. He was deficient, however, to a remarkable extent, in worldly wisdom; as an instance of which it may be mentioned, that whilst lecturing on physiology at King's College he actually became a candidate for the professorship of the same science at University College, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jones Quain, and then was astonished to find that the council of King's College did not approve of his conduct."—*Lancet*.

The following is a list of Dr. Mayo's works

Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries. 1822. 8vo.

A Course of Dissections for the Use of Students. 1835. 12mo.

Outlines of Human Physiology. 1827. 8vo. Second edit. 1835. 3rd and 4th editions 1837.

A Series of Engravings intended to illustrate the structure of the Brain and Spinal Cord in Man. 1827. Folio.

The Philosophy of Living. 1837. 8vo. and 12mo.

Management of the Organs of Digestion. 1837. 12mo.

A Treatise on Syphilis. 1840. 8vo.

The Nervous System and its Functions. 1842. 12mo.

The Cold Water Cure, its use and misuse examined. 1842. 12mo.

Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions. Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, 1849. 8vo. Second edition, with an Account of Mesmerism. London and Edinburgh. 1851. 8vo.

Elements of the Pathology of the Human Mind. 12mo.

MR. JOSEPH W. ALLEN.

Aug. 26. At Hammersmith, in his 49th year, Joseph W. Allen. Landscape Painter.

He was the son of the late Mr. Allen, schoolmaster at Hammersmith and brother to Mr. Allen now master of a school at Chiswick. He was born at Paradise-row, Lambeth, in the year 1803, and educated at St. Paul's school. On leaving St.

* Dr. Tatam, who is well known from his works on the Coptic, in illustration of the Holy Scriptures, was presented to the rectory of Great Woolston, co. Bucks, by Mr. Neild, in 1831.

Paul's he assumed his father's vocation as an usher at a school at Taunton; but his talent for drawing and painting having early developed itself, he returned to London, and became dependent on his brush. Unknown and unconnected, he had great difficulties to master, and he became for a time an attaché of a well-known picture-dealer; in whose service he acquired that knowledge of the old masters, and of the pecuniary value of pictures, for which he was remarkable; subsequent sales often verifying his accuracy of valuation in an extraordinary manner.

The talents of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts having almost made theatrical scene-painting a new art, and Allen having married, he for a time devoted himself to this branch of the profession, and became associated with that eccentric genius Charles Tomkins; and also, for a time, with Mr. Stanfield. During Madame Vestris's first lesseeship of the Olympic theatre, Allen painted most of her scenery.

The natural bent of Allen's genius, however, was to pastoral landscapes; and he loved to give the homely scenes, the rustic cottages, the rippling brooks, and all the characteristics that are peculiar to our land and climate. His little fresh, green, and true bits of English nature, began to attract the attention of the connoisseurs; and the late Colonel Ansley, Lord Northwick, Mr. Bransby Cooper, Mr. Procter, and other men who judge for themselves, sought for these firstlings of his pallet. This was followed by the attention of the picture-dealers, so that the young artist found himself gradually obtaining a name. As he proceeded his talents rapidly manifested themselves, and he became noted as the best painter of a distance. His "Vale of Clwyd," exhibited about ten years since, created a considerable sensation. This picture was purchased by an Art Union prize-holder for three hundred pounds: and Allen repeated it in smaller dimensions twice for other liberal purchasers. His "Leith Hill," in the following Exhibition, was almost equally successful, and produced like results. Allen henceforth painted two or three large pictures every year; which were always admired for the extreme delicacy and yet force with which he represented his distances, as well as the general truth of the details, and the beauty of the skies.

Allen took an active part in establishing "The Society of British Artists," and attached himself to it with a devotion which was perhaps more praiseworthy than prudent; refusing, latterly, to exhibit anywhere else in London. His works have, undoubtedly, joined with others, very greatly tended to give to the Suffolk

Street Gallery the repute it possesses for landscape painting. He was also Professor of Drawing at the City of London School from its foundation.

Allen has left a widow and family of eight children to mourn his premature loss. The immediate cause of his death was disease in the centre of his heart, for which he had been some time unavailingly under the treatment of an eminent physician, to whom he had been introduced by his excellent and distinguished friend, Mr. Bransby Cooper.

A public subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of his family, to which fifty guineas has been contributed by the City of London School, ten guineas by the head-master the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, and twenty by the masters. It is to be hoped that the fund may be raised to 1,000*l.* in order to ensure its efficiency. A collected exhibition of his works is about to be made.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nor. ... 1851. At Port Philip, Australia, aged 36, Robert, son of the late Hervey Higgs, esq. of Reading, and grandson of Wm. Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A.

March 7. Esther, wife of the Rev. Francis Sherlock, of Geelong, Australia Felix, late of Finchley, Middlesex, youngest dau. of Mr. Abraham Hunt, of Queen's-row, Piccadilly, and Great Ryder-st. St. James's.

April ... Washed overboard from the ship Challenger, off the Cape, aged 15, Stanley-Riversdale, eldest son of Riversdale Wm. Grenfell, esq. of Ray Lodge, Maidenhead.

April 25. On his passage to Australia with his family, aged 46, John Morton, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, London.

May 29. At Catrine House, Ayrshire, aged 65, Col. Matthew Stewart, son of the late Dugald Stewart, esq.

May 31. At Rajcote, Kattiwar, Bombay, aged 45, Rupert Kirk, esq. surgeon Bombay Med. Serv. eldest son of the late Rupert Kirk, esq.

June 1. At Simla, aged 24, Roger John Mallock, Second Lieut. Bengal Art. second son of the late James Mallock, esq. of Harley-st.

June 3. At the Mauritius, Capt. John R. F. Willoughby, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. Bombay Army.

June 4. At Rangoon River, aged 19, George Richard Evans, Midshipman of H.C.S. Zenobia, youngest son of Wm. Evans, Drawing-Master of Eton.

At Calcutta, aged 40, Benjamin Thomas, esq. of the firm of Thomas and Carruthers, solicitors, 4th son of the late Mr. George Thomas, of Nailsworth.

June 9. At Vellore, Madras, aged 21, Ensign Alexander Egerton Cumming, 28th Madras N.I. eldest son of the late Col. Alexander Cumming, E.I.C. Serv.

June 12. At Benares, Jane-Anne, wife of Capt. J. H. Fergusson, 33d Bengal Nat. Inf. and eldest dau. of James Walker, esq. of Dalry, P.C.S.

June 14. At Kulladghee, Charles-Clement-William, son of Major C. F. Le Hardy, Madras N.I.

June 21. At Ardenza, Leghorn, aged 38, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hervey Higgs, esq. of Reading, and sister to Robert before mentioned.

June 28. At Stillingbosch, Cape of Good Hope, Daniel O'Flinn, M.D. a successful practitioner in

that colony for above thirty years, and an active magistrate.

June 29 At Washington, aged about 100 years, Denis Burke, M.D. a native of Ireland. He was an assistant-surgeon for many years at the West Point.

June 30 At Barhamston, Roper, fourth son of the late Joseph Blackmore, esq. of Stockwell.

July 2 At Madras, Mary Ann, the wife of J. C. Shaw, esq.

July 7 At Madras, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Henry Moberley, Member of the Madras Military Board.

July 10 On the Newberry Hills, aged 36, Lucie, wife of Thomas Brodley, esq. and second daughter of the late Macarthur Webber, of Backland House Devon.

July 12 In Jamaica, Eleanor, wife of George Tredder, esq. of Woodford-bridge.

July 22 At Cape Town, Lieut. MacDougall, esq. architect youngest brother of Alexander MacDougall, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster. He was a pupil of Sir James Barry, and recently engaged in the House of Parliament.

June 26 At Wurtleton, Essex, Lucas Bennett, esq. surgeon, late of Barton in Humbershire, and formerly of Chelmsford, Essex, Colchester, and Deal. He was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1804, and in the same year was house-surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, after which he was Lecturer in Surgery at the West York Infirmary. He has left a wife and eight children.

July 27 At Calcutta, aged 63, the Hon. William Peregrine Peter Barrall, only surviving brother of Lord Willoughby de Broghill. He died unmarried.

July 28 At Lynn, in his 33rd year, William Garrod, esq.

In his 89th year, John Johnson, gent. St. Paul's, Norwich.

Aug. 1. Aged 53, A. J. Edwards, esq. of Westmoor House, Ebbfeld, and vicar of St. Mary.

Aged 55, William, third son of the late Rev. W. Worsington, Vicar of Norton in Leicestershire.

Aug. 2 At General Wyndham's, Corkermouth Castle, aged 52, James Harding of Herbig House, Haslemere, esq.

Aug. 4 At Westbury, George H. Little, esq. solicitor, one of the counsel for Staffordshire.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 43, Fiza, the wife of D. H. D. and daughter of Lieut.-Col. commanding 5th Regt.

At the residence of the Rev. F. J. Scott, incumbent of Trinity church, Tewkesbury, Caroline Mary, daughter of F. Scott esq.

Aug. 5 At Kenilworth House, near Kenilworth, the widow of the late Frederick Arthur, esq. aged 77, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Francis Arthur esq. solicitor at Exeter.

John Sayer, late brewer, esq. of Exeter.
At Chichester, aged 13, Anne Rebecca, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard W. Leonard, Vicar of Newbottle.

At Arnscliffe, North Yorks, Miss, aged 78, Sarah, widow of John Walker, esq. of that place, and daughter-in-law of the Rev. J. S. Vicar of Shetfield. She died from injuries received from fire during the previous night.

Aug. 6 At Wootton-bassey, aged 71, Mr. Robert Buxey, esq.

At Chester, aged 73, Hester, relict of Swan Nash, esq. of Carlton Grange.

Aug. 7 At Ince in Higher Brighthelm, aged 50, Mr. Samue. Esq. of the Cotton L. R. A. S. of the firm of S. & Cotton and Son, Manchester.

At Garthwaite, Wagon, Mrs. David Mackenzie, widow of Hector Mackenzie, esq. of that place.

At Betchworth, Surrey, in her 30 year, Helen-Mari, daughter of James Arthur Morgan, esq. of Devonport-street.

Aug. 8 At Beaumaris, aged 67, Margaret, wife of John Jones, esq. town clerk of that borough.

At Cirencester, aged 70, Miss Sarah Leonard, only surviving issue of William Leonard, late of Cirencester, Lieut. R. M. who perished in the Ville de Paris, in 1793.

At the Pavilion, Hampton Court Park, Cecilia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. James Moore.

At the residence of Lusfaier, Burchall Peron, esq. Compton Duville, Somerset, aged 31, Henry Hurrell Peron esq. of that place, South Petherton.

At Lally House, Lally, the residence of her son, the Rev. William Watson Smyth, aged 82, Mrs. Watson Smyth, relict of George Watson Smyth, esq. of Lally, Grosvenor esq.

At Pickett House, Lally, aged 66, John Chapman Swayze, esq. M.D. late of Bristol.

In Exeter, South Devon, the late George Fergusson, dau. of the Rev. Lewis Fergusson, M.A.

At Bath, Miss Ann Lyne.

In Bond's Place, London, the late William Wilson, esq. of Wellington, and grandson of the late Capt. Hinde, of Preston, Castle, Hertfordshire.

At Hilditch, Chumpton, Somerset, aged 15, Maria-Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Woodhouse.

Aug. 9 At Weymouth, aged 32, Margaret, wife of George Andrews, esq. solicitor.

At St. Mary Church, Devon, aged 67, Ann, relict of S. W. Wilkins, esq.

At Brighton, aged 36, Dorothy-Jane, wife of J. F. Johnson, esq.

At Chicksall House, Wilts, aged 64, Lydia, widow of William Daw, esq. M.D.

At Nottingham, aged 72, Anna, widow of Charles Hillyar esq. of Upper Clapton, and Clapham-court, Worcester.

Matron Sophia Johnes, matron of St. Peter's Hospital, and niece of the late Archdeacon Johnes.

At Grantham, aged 70, Jonas Kenney, esq.

At Manor House, Camberwell, aged 79, Sarah, relict of William McCraith, esq. late of H. M. Naval Yard, Devonport.

At Rickley House, near Stockbridge, Sarah-Anne, wife of Henry Reeves, esq.

Aug. 10 At Peckham, Surrey, aged 34, Ann-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Pike Chancel, esq.

In Cannon-st. aged 58, John Coleman, esq.

At Bella House, Newton-on-Ouse, aged 70, Deborah, relict of Wm. Hawking, esq.

Aged 72, Ann, relict of John Kennedy, esq. of Eltham, and formerly of Hammersmith.

At Horsham, Sussex, relict of William Preston, esq. of Marlow, and formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

At Horsham, aged 43, Charles Murdoch Roberts, esq. Comd. R.N. He entered the navy in 1804 obtained his first commission 1838, and after various services was promoted to Commodore 1847.

Aug. 11 At Elm College, near Monmouth, aged 71, Thomas Avery, esq.

In Exeter, esq. Rebecca, widow of Madeline Blane late of Chertsey Hospital and of Aberystwyth, near Carmarthen.

In Exeter, aged 72, Sarah, wife of John Edward Carew, esq. sculptor.

At Foston, aged 87, Anne, relict of Robert Cooper, esq. banker, of Oxford, Suffolk.

At Chelmsford, aged 34, John, William Croker, C.D. late of the 17th Regt.

At St. James's Wood, aged 81, Robert Daniell, esq. He long served in the 30th Regt. and was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo.

In Highbury, Newington-baths, aged 50, Francis, third son of the late Henry Ellison, esq. of North-bank, Regent's Park.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 66, Miss Gainsborough.

At Manchester, aged 53, William Glover, esq. formerly of Gibraltar.

In Lambeth, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Kerslaw, esq.

At Sidbury, Lieut.-Col. James Duhamel Torrey, late 3rd Regt.

At Boringham, aged 59, Jonathan Thompson, esq. of Sturwood Hall, Nottinghamshire.

At Forest-hill, aged 69, Richard Walker, esq. late of George-road, Bermuda.

In London, aged 35, Henry Wright, esq. grandson of the late John Wright, esq. of Kelvedon Hall, Essex.

At Uttoxeter, Charles C. Young, esq. late of York-st. St. James's.

Aug. 12. At the Manor House, Fenton, Staffordsh. aged 49, Philip Barnes Broade, esq.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 61, Capt. Charles Goulet, R.N. He was the third son of the late Peter Goulet, esq. of Exeter. He entered the navy in 1805; served as midshipman in the *Cæsar* 80, with Sir R. J. Strachan, and distinguished himself in the war with America. He was rewarded with a commission in 1814 for his service in capturing the *Paragon* 14, letter of marque, was appointed to the *Newcastle* 50, and afterwards served on the Coast Guard. He married in 1825 Emma, dau. of Thomas Britten, esq. and had a numerous family. He was highly respected by all his superior officers for his meritorious conduct when serving under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan in the American war.

At Brixton, Miss Susan Horne, sister of the late William Horne, esq. of Liverpool.

At Boxmoor, Herts, aged 20, Eustace de Leon, B.A. of University College, London.

At Fosbury House, Wilts, the residence of her son-in-law T. J. Turner, esq. aged 81, Elinor-Elizabeth-Johnson, relict of Col. John M'Combe, C.B. late of 14th Regt.

At New Scone, Perthshire, aged 65, Edward Menzies, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Brighton, aged 50, Miss Mercote.

At Torquay, Mary, wife of Charles T. Parsons, esq. of Edgbaston, and only child of Capt. Crawley, late 48th Regt.

At Doncaster, aged 76, Geo. Clark Walker, esq.

Aug. 13. At Crouch Hall, Hornsey, Sarah, relict of George Buck, esq. of Mile-end.

At Romsey, aged 79, Lieut. John Davis, 2nd Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Clifton, aged 59, Maria, widow of Joseph Fisher, esq. of Keswick, Cumberland.

At Edinburgh, Jane-Catherine, dau. of the late Capt. Fyfe, H.E.I.C.S. Resident of Tanjore.

At High Wycombe, aged 63, Amelia-Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. M'Leroth, 63rd Regt. and second dau. of the late Robert Hazard, esq. of Terrier's House, near High Wycombe.

In Guildford-st. aged 53, Thomas M'Whinney, esq. of the firm of Messrs. M'Whinney, Hendrick, and Co. of Kingston, Jamaica, merchants.

At Frankfort, Hester, wife of the Rev. Peter Maxwell.

Hannah, wife of James Roe, esq. of Campden-grove, Kensington.

Aged 25, Richard, second son of the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, M.A. British Episcopal Chaplain at St. Omer.

Aug. 14. In Suffolk-pl. Pall Mall East, aged 64, John Ferreira Pinto Basto, esq. late of Oporto.

At Parkhurst, I. W., Emma-Catherine, relict of Robert Langford Besnard, esq. of Cork.

At Ilfracombe, aged 54, Henrietta T. Bowen, dau. of the late Rear-Admiral James Bowen.

At Moretonhampstead, aged 64, Geo. Bragg, esq.

At Withely, Sidmouth, aged 72, James Cunningham, esq.

At Dublin, aged 65, Matthew Fortescue, esq.

At Portsmouth, aged 52, John Thomas Garret, esq. an eminent brewer.

At Colchester, aged 61, Mary, wife of Capt. J. Jones, East Essex Militia.

Aug. 15. At Ramridge, near Andover, aged 86, Henry Gawler, esq.

Aged 77, Miss Elizabeth Goodman, of Williams-cott, Oxfordshire.

At Long Melford rectory, aged 11, Johanna-Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Augustus B. Henniker, Bart.

At Ropley-cottage, Hants, aged 54, William Henry Heysham, esq.

At Cirencester, aged 27, Louisa-Katharine, wife of Charles William Lawrence, esq.; and, on the

17th, aged 11 weeks, Mary-Louisa, her only child.

Aged 26, Samuel, only son of William Lee, esq. of Helborough, near Rochester.

At St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, aged 30, Robert Bruce Norton, Lieut. 35th Bengal Light Inf. third surviving son of the late Sir John David Norton, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.

In Albert-st. Mornington-cres. Francesa-Matilda, widow of Capt. Melville Walker, 16th Lancers.

Aug. 16. At Wrentham rectory, Suffolk, aged 54, Charlotte-Matilda, wife of the Rev. Stephen Clissold, second dau. of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Benacre Hall.

At West Wickham, Kent, aged 80, John Wilson Davis, esq. of the Broadway, Deptford.

At Belgrave, aged 78, Robert Day, esq. formerly of Wymondham, Leic.

In Wilton-pl. aged 72, Thomas Augustus Douce, esq. late of West Malling, Kent, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

At Mount st. Westminster-road, from the accidental fall of a piece of timber upon him, Mr. Frank Hartland, for many years a favourite on the London stage. He has left a large family.

In his 30th year, the Hon. Oliver William Matthew Lambart, Lieut. R.N., half-uncle to the Earl of Cavan. He was the youngest son of Richard the 7th Earl by his second marriage with Lydia, second dau. of William Arnold, esq. of Slatwood, I. W., now Countess dowager. He married in 1844 Anne-Elizabeth, second dau. of Capt. G. W. Willes, R.N. and has left issue.

At the residence of his father, Lee-road, Kent, aged 34, John, eldest son of James Sharp, esq.

In Pall Mall East, aged 79, John Squire, esq.

J. Sylvester, esq. Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury.

In Haydon-sq. aged 27, Julia, third dau. of Isaac Symons, esq.

At Hornsea, aged 28, Francis, youngest son of the late Francis Wardell, esq. of Beverley.

At Camberwell, aged 77, William Woodyer, esq.

At Cheltenham, Josephine-Isabella, wife of the Rev. Henry Tufnell Young, Vicar of Mundon, Essex, only surviving dau. of the late Joseph Savill, esq. of Little Waltham Lodge.

Aug. 17. In Connaught-terr. aged 77, Hugh Bishopp, esq.

Near Windsor, aged 63, the relict of Major Blake.

At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 66, Margaret M'Haffie, widow of Jonathan Brown, esq. of Jamaica.

At Dover, aged 88, Mrs. Amy Ellenden, formerly of Ashford.

At Gloucester, from injuries which she received in her head by falling down stairs, Mary-Ann, wife of Christopher George, esq. and sister to William and Daniel Frupp, esqrs.

At Beechwood, co. Tipperary, aged 63, Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench, aunt to the Earl of Clancarty. A stroke of lightning crossed her eyes when in church; after walking home, and taking lunch with her sister, Lady Osborne, she said she felt unwell from the effects of the lightning, and had scarcely reached her room when she dropped and remained quite unconscious until five o'clock the next morning, when she expired. Her body was interred in the vault at Carnalway, followed by hundreds of her poor neighbours, to whom her hand was ever open.

In Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, aged 60, Hyde Parker Laurence, esq. retired Capt. from the service of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

At Leighton Buzzard, Edgar Olley, esq. surgeon.

At Fulham, Mary, wife of J. Evan Thomas, esq. F.S.A. of Lower Belgrave-pl. Pimlico.

At Ramsgate, aged 49, Capt. David James Ward, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, second son of the late Rev. James Ward, D.D. of Coltishall Hall, Norfolk.

At Scarborough, H. W. D. Waters, esq. scholar of Emmanuel college, Cambridge.

At Bristol, aged 30, Henry, youngest son of

Richard Watt, esq. of Bishop Burton, Yorkshire, and Speke Hall, Lancashire.

In Connaught terrace, Hyde-park, aged 44, Catherine, wife of Henry W. Kim, esq. and dau. of the late Charles Collett, esq. of Walton.

Aug. 8. At her Majesty's Mint aged 39, John Backham, esq. late "Surveyor of the Mints," and for 31 years an officer of the establishment.

Mary-Anne, wife of John Henry Chubb, esq. surgeon, of Little Hampton.

At Hounslow, aged 36, Mary, wife of Thomas Clark, esq. formerly of Chester.

At Vale Royal, Cheshire, aged 65, the Right Hon. ~~deceased~~ Elizabeth Lady Deane. She was the 4th dau. of Sir Walter W. de Wynn, Bart. by his second wife Charlotte, dau. of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to the late Lord Grenville. She was married, in 1810, and has left three surviving sons and one daughter.

Jessie, the wife of G. J. Gordon, esq. of Westbourne-grove West.

At Bulborough, aged 66, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Harwood, esq.

At Muckleton, Gloucester, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Wm. Henning, esq. of Rainbow Hill near Worcester.

At Edinburgh, aged 58, John Kenna, esq. M.D. F.R.S.E. and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

At Rochester, aged 21, Philip Henry Saunders, esq. B.N. 5th son of the late Robert John Saunders, esq. ofatham.

Aug. 19. At Thorpe, near Ashbourne, Derby, the residence of his brother the Rev. Walter Armitage, James Armitage, esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mr. Asker, of Norwich, and sister of the Rev. Henry Asker, of Downham.

At Exeter, aged 27, John Burnham, esq.

In Hurdley-road, Mary relict of John Colox, esq. of Muswell Hill.

At Portsmouth, aged 71, the wife of John Fincham, esq. late master shipwright of Her Majesty's Dockyard.

At Berkeley House, Devon, aged 70, Henry Hole, esq. one of the magistrates of the county.

At Barnham-Wootton, near Southampton, aged 79, Mrs. Alice Herbert.

Aged 81, John Larnach, esq. of Clarendon-square St. Pancras.

Aged 50, John Mackenzie, esq. of Gloucester terrace, W. Park, and late of Scrimdon, North Britain.

At Swinham, aged 61, Harriet Louisa, third dau. of the late John Marcon, esq.

At Winton, aged 77, Mary-Anne-Neech, relict of Henry P. Neech, esq. of Bath.

At Faringdon, Berks, aged 73, Charles Reynolds, deservedly respected as an agriculturist, and as a member of the Society of Friends.

At Stagenhoe Park, Herts, Mary-Hordwick, wife of Henry Rogers, esq.

At Queensberry, aged 17, the wife of J. Sheppard Scott, esq. youngest only dau. of Hugh Darcy, esq. of Sydney.

At Winchester, aged 70, Mrs. Tribe, widow of J. Tribe, esq. of Stoneham, and sister of R. Warwick, esq. of Redbridge.

At Red Gables, aged 75, Thomas Wright, esq. of St. Peterburgh.

Aug. 20. At Brighton, William Edmund Ferrers, esq.

At Edinburgh, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late John Pitt-Rivers, esq. of Bath.

At Liverpool, aged 61, Thomas Ripley, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 80, John Aspley, M.D. In his 84th year Mr. Aspley had been a member of the Forest of Dean, and father of Mr. Spencer Aspley, lecturer in the Royal Institution, and a man of remarkable bodily activity and endurance. Having when he was a sixth year walked near 60 miles, between 3 o'clock in the morning and 9 in the evening, still feeling

hale when the task was done. Having early imbibed the doctrines of Quakerism, he wore their dress though by wearing out of their pale, he ceased to belong to the Society. He was the author of "Barret Hall's Legacy to Professors" and to the "Practical and of Health in the Advantages of Pressure upon the Feet to the Growth of Grain and Cotton roots, and invented a machine for sowing, transplanting, and pressing, turnip seed in one operation. At the age of 50 he wrote his "Will" which is chiefly a resume of his religious principles.

At Berwick House, near Bedford, Wills, aged 67, Ezekiel Edwards, esq.

At Chester, aged 69, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. John Robert Smythies, of Lynch Court, Herefordshire.

Aug. 21. At Pinckney, aged 52, Mr. James Brooker, mercantile and L.J. &c.

In La. Opera Workhouse, from falling into the area, aged 74, Mr. James Deverill Gibson, once a favourite vocalist.

Aged 81, Anna, relict of James Cloudridge, esq. of Bathwick.

At New Bank, Cheshire, aged 66, Sam. Cross Jackson, late Capt. 8th Light Dragoons.

At Old Brompton, aged 75, Maria, wife of John Jones, esq. and second dau. of the late Thomas Jones, esq. of New Broad-street.

In New-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 54, Joseph Joseph, esq.

At New Hall, Lake Street, Suffolk, aged 58, Thomas Waddell, esq.

Aug. 22. At Heston, aged 43, John Robert Baker, esq.

A. Maccern, aged 77, Henry Thomas Budd, esq. of Upper Wick, a Deputy-Lieut. and magistrate of Worcestershire, late Colonel of the Worcestershire Militia. He joined the Militia as Major in 1807, having previously been Captain in the 3rd Dragoons. He became Lieut. Colonel in 1839, Colonel in 1843, and resigned in July last. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieut. in 1809, was an active magistrate, and a liberal landholder.

Aged 74, Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. T. C. Edwards, towards 40 years minister of St. Andrew's-street Chapel, Cambridge.

At Park Hill, Croydon, aged 39, Frances, wife of J. W. H. esq.

At Blackheath, aged 70, John Morgan, esq. stockbroker, of the Strand.

At Blackheath, aged 70, Caroline Pinner, fourth daughter of Mrs. Pinner, of Blackheath, and of the late Charles R. Pinner, esq. of Greenwich; the second daughter who was died of decline contracted at New Hall, Essex.

At Colchester, aged 70, Thomas Power, esq., during many years Roman Consul at that port, and senior partner in the house of Archbold, Johnson, and Powers.

Aug. 23. In Jewry-st. Aldgate, aged 53, Mr. George William Chubb, Member of the Corporation of the City of London.

At an advanced age, the wife of Charles E. Costa, esq. of Chertsey. The study of mechanics and chemistry and of the science of agriculture engaged much of her attention. In 1811, she took out the first patent granted for suspension bridges.

In the parish of Kilrossney, near Waterford, aged 10, Mr. J. Cunningham. He always walked to his chapel every Sunday morning, a distance of nearly two miles, and was always first there, until within the last few months.

At Bath, Miss Georgina Davis, sister to the late Col. George Davis, 50th Regt.

At Hove, aged 73, Wm. Farise, esq.

At Lambeth, Miss Emily Cunningham, dau. of the late Mr. Alex. Cunningham, Bart. of Ayr and third son.

By suicide having thrown himself from Kingston harbour, David, Captain Edward Pratt, paymaster of the 99th Regiment at present at Van Diemen's Land. He was about 60 years of age.

and a married man, and had been for some time much disturbed in mind by a pecuniary loss of 800*l.* caused by the defalcation of a sergeant of his regiment, who was his clerk, and had shot himself; on this account he had been closely watched, and the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

At Coblenz on the Rhine, aged 40, Mrs. M. C. Louisa Jordan.

At Walton, Suffolk, aged 78, Wm. Lynch, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Wm. Pounsett, esq.

At Burford, near Tenbury, Harriet, sister of George Rushout, M.P.

While on a visit to Dr. Lambe, Hereford, James Scholefield, nephew of Prof. Scholefield, a student of Pembroke college, Cambridge.

Aged 49, John Ruding Stephens, esq.

Aged 62, Annette, Countess dowager of Waldegrave, wife of Algernon Hicks, esq. of Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey, and widow of John-James, sixth Earl of Waldegrave. She was the dau. of Mr. William King, was married to the Earl in 1815, and was left a widow in 1835, having had issue George-Edward the seventh Earl, who died without issue in 1846, two other sons who died before their brother, and three daughters, of whom the second was married to the late John Joseph Webb-Weston, esq. of Sutton Place. She was married to Mr. Hicks in 1839.

Maurice Watta, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Aug. 24. At Ailsworth, near Peterborough, aged 68, Emma, relict of Thomas Carter, esq.

At Stoke Gabriel, suddenly, aged 70, John Churchward, esq.

Aged 40, Sarah, wife of R. Dowling, esq. of Foxcott, near Andover, leaving a large family.

At Waterfoot, near Penrith, aged 82, Anne, widow of William Hamilton, esq. younger, of Bangour.

At Zurich, Anna-Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Harrison, of the Priory, Palgrave, and Rector of Shimpling, Norfolk.

In Sumner-place, Brompton, aged 64, Frances, widow of the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby, Capt. R.N. She was the 2d dau. of John Mangles, esq. of Hurley, Berks; was married in 1825, and left a widow in 1843, with one son and one daughter.

At the Vicarage, St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Caroline-Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Orlando Manley.

Robert Bridgman More, esq. of Linley hall, Salop.

At Bath, aged 57, John Palmer, esq. of Dorney Court, near Windsor. He was the son before marriage of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, the last Baronet of that place, and inherited the estate.

Aged 69, Frederica-Louisa, relict of John Thompson, esq. of the Adelphi, and dau. of the late Matthew Stoddart, esq. of Broxted Hall, Suff.

At Rickmansworth, Margaret, wife of Thomas Weall, esq. late of Beddington, Surrey.

Aug. 25. At Castlecraig, Francis-Napier, third son of the late Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart.

At Claremont, near Manchester, Sophia-Anne, wife of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. She was the only dau. of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Manchester, and was married in 1816.

At Ipswich, in her 76th year, Mrs. Jane Hughes, youngest dau. of the late J. Whimper, esq. of Alderton Hall.

At Paignton, near Torquay, Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Maltby, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

At Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, in her 98th year, Harriot, dowager Lady Middleton. She was the dau. of Nathaniel Acton, esq. of the same place; was married in 1774 to Sir William Middleton, of Crowfield hall, Suffolk, the first Baronet; and was left his widow in 1829, having had issue Sir William Fowle Middleton, the present Baronet, and two daughters.

Charles Davison Scott, esq. of Gordon-st. and Furnival's inn.

At Melksham, Ann, relict of R. P. Whitmarsh, esq. surgeon, and Coroner for Wilts.

Aug. 26. Rachel, third dau. of Whaley Armistage, esq. of Moraston, Heref.

At Kingsbridge, aged 73, William Beer, esq.

Aged 50, Ann, wife of Thomas Challis, esq. of Palmer-terrace, Holloway.

At Haslingdane-place, Sibertswood, Kent, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Goff, relict of Elijah Goff, esq. of London.

At Cheveley-green, near Newmarket, aged 71, Henrietta-Priscilla, widow of James Jackson, esq. of Doncaster.

Suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 59, Lieut. James, R.N. who for some years past has resided in Chichester.

At Malmesbury, Caroline-Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Alfred F. W. Jeston, surgeon.

At Carpenters' Hall, aged 85, Richard Webb Jupp, esq. senior member of the Corporation of London, and for 54 years clerk of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

At Kettering, aged 63, Henry Lamb, esq. late Under-Sheriff of Northamptonshire.

Aged 86, Joseph Lee, esq. of Redbrook, one of the magistrates of the county of Flint.

At Bathampton, near Bath, Charles M. Lemann, esq. M.D. of Soho-sq.

In London, aged 13, Robert Muriel Martin, eldest son of Brooke Muriel, esq. of Ely.

At Somersham, Hunts, aged 56, C. Warner, esq.

Joseph Henry Warter, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

Aug. 27. At Ilminster, Somerset, aged 80, John Baker, esq.

At Cheltenham, Ann, widow of Samuel Berger, esq. jun. of Upper Homerton, Middlesex, and dau. of the late J. Cathcart, esq. of Genoch, Wigtonsh.

At Stoke, Guildford, aged 69, Miss Clementia Compton.

At Edinburgh, aged 83, Barbara-Forbes, widow of Andrew Davidson, esq. advocate, Aberdeen.

At Bishport House, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Hall.

John Lee, esq. of St. Martin's-pl. Westminster, and of Bath.

Aug. 28. At Ashford, Kent, Anna, wife of Alfred Southby Crowdy, esq. eldest dau. of J. H. Sheppard, esq. of Swindon, Wilts.

At Camden-road-villas, Alfred Harrington Goodhart, esq. surgeon.

At Torquay, Elizabeth-Laura, wife of Captain Holder, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and eldest dau. of Col. and Lady Laura Meyrick.

At Cheltenham, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. George Hutchinson, F.R.S. late Bengal Eng.

At New England, near Hitchin, aged 45, Major F. A. Miles, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Yarmouth, aged 64, P. St. Quintin, esq.

At Carlisle, aged 25, William Robinson, esq. M.R.C.S.

At the Laurels, near Hereford, aged 61, Amelia, second dau. of the late Francis Twiss, esq.

Aug. 29. At Weston-super-Mare, in the Friends' Meeting House, immediately after he had taken his seat, aged 72, Samuel Capper, of Bristol; many years agent of the Friends' Provident Society, Bristol.

At Deal, Kent, aged 64, Edward Darby, esq.

At Scarborough, aged 57, John Gott, esq. soap-manufacturer.

At the residence of her son, the Rev. Thomas Knox, Rector of Lurgan, aged 70, Hannah, the widow of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh. She was the widow of James Fletcher, esq. and dau. of Robert Bent, esq.; was married to Mr. Knox in 1804, and left his widow in 1825; having had issue four sons, of whom the second is the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

At Fyfield Manor House, Wilts, aged 21, Ponsonby, third son of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Ampton Place, aged 61, Edmund Read, esq.

At Hampton Court, aged 36, William Knowles Rogers, esq.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, Catharine, wife of James Crooke Thomson, esq. late of 7th Hussars.

Aug. 30. At Exeter, aged 65, the Rev. John

Bristol. He was for many years minister of the Independent Meeting-house, 21 Castle-street.

At Sawston, Cambs. aged 68, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Joseph Sharpe Cooper, esq.

At Melville Hospital, Chatham, aged 57, Lieut. Wm. Crowder, R.N. (1848) senior of the *Magara*, third son of the late Col. Crowder, R.H. of Brotherton, Yorkshire. He was acting Lieut. of the *Rapid*, serving as senior midshipman in the *Elphinstone*, and engaged in the command of a boat at the capture of a privateer in the East of Africa in 1848, for which he obtained promotion.

At Colinton, Leam. aged 78, Anna, relict of John Harris Esq., of Haggescote.

At Paris, Henry Morarty, esq. formerly Capt. of the 25th Regt. son of the late Capt. Morarty, R.N. and Lady Lucy Luttrell, daughter of Simon, late Earl of Carlisle.

At Kew, aged 70, Thomas Ord, esq. late of the Bank of England.

At Weymouth, aged 72, Elizabeth-Susannah, widow of Thomas Wace, esq. of Wadhurst, Sussex. Aug. 31. At Templecombe, Som. Adelaide, youngest daughter of Sir Isaac, esq.

At Bad Wölm, near Mayen, Mary, wife of Thomas Campbell, esq. of Liverpool, and youngest daughter of the late Alex. Campbell, esq. of Pinner.

At St. Cloud near Paris, Elizabeth-Rose, relict of William Adair Carter, esq.

At Dover, aged 24, Emily Augusta Douglas.

At Waterford, aged 32, Lewis-Musgrave, eldest son of the late Francis Fisher, esq. of Bristol.

At Freetown, near Southampton, Maria, wife of Wm. H. Pitt, M.D. of Upper Harley-street.

At Stockwell, aged 53, W. Fowler, esq. of her Majesty's Customs.

In Albert-street, Morampton-crescent, aged 75, Elizabeth, the widow of Samuel Frederic Gray, author of "The Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," "The Practical Chemist," and other scientific works. She has left three sons and a daughter to improve her loss, all connected with various branches of science and literature—1 Samuel Forster Gray, F.R.S., 2 John Edward Gray, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c., 3 George Robert Gray, F.L.S., 4 Charlotte Frances, the wife of Samuel Birch, F.R.S. &c. the three latter gentlemen are officers in the British Museum.

At Bath, aged 63, Jane, relict of Edward Johnston, esq. and of George Pitt Monck, esq. by Lady Annamata Berkeley, sister to George de la Poer, first Marquess of Waterford.

At Plumtree, Essex, aged 63, Edward Stock, late of Poplar, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Middlesex.

At Brussels, aged 60, Richard Watt Walker, esq. formerly of Mitcham, Kent, Sussex.

Aged 60, William Warrington, esq. of Reading.

Later. At a residence of his brother, a French church-street, aged 82, Joseph, Adv., notorious for his peculiar way of punishing the wretched by means of vinegar, others pronounced the receipt of vinegar for his death. He had been a respectable individual, who has many curious instances baffled the magistrates and police-officers and cities, had been removed from prison. His mother's residence of several months prior to his death, owing to a rapid decline of health, a memorial to that effect having been presented to the Home Secretary. He was formerly a business in London as a writer.

Aged 74, Mr. Robert Bryson, F.R.S. an eminent meteorologist and one of the principal watch and clock makers in Scotland. His son, Mr. Robert Bryson, is one of the presidents of the Royal Physical Society, and has distinguished himself among the scientific world by his microscopic researches on the structure of fossils.

At Primrose, in the parish of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, the Rev. Chas. Chubb, for forty years pastor of the Particular Baptist chapel at Burton-on-the-Trent, in the same parish.

Among the sufferers by the burning of the

Henry Clay steamboat, in the waters of the Hudson, Mr. A. J. Downing, of New York, well known as a writer on landscape gardening and rural architecture. Mr. Downing's works are familiar to a large class of English owners and he had many personal friends in this country. Two years ago, when on a short visit to England, he was treated with marks of distinction by many of his countrymen. In America his death will be recorded as a national loss.

At Paris, M. Leclercq, sculptor. He executed some of the basso-reliefs of the triumphal arch at the Barricade d'Orléans, the monumental fountain to Cuvier near the Jardin des Plantes, the statue of Bossuet on the Place Saint-Sulpice and numerous other works of merit.

At Bognor-on-the-Sea, Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. H. D. Cobell, D.D. formerly Head Master of Winchester College.

At Mickleby, Yorksh. Capt. Harrison, late of 4th Regt. relict of the late Gen. Sir Charles Dalblair.

Aged 60, M. Wille, a Dissinger, who had been a member of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm 48 years, and several times its President. His writings were attributed with anything else to extend the knowledge of Sweden in a geological and mineralogical sense, and to the vast and rich mines which it possessed in the province of Stenbockerberg were first applied in Sweden all the new processes and new machinery which since the commencement of this century have so greatly advanced the mining art. M. Wille has another title to the gratitude of his countrymen, as having been the first to divine, encourage, and aid the genius of Berzelius, when the latter was young and without means. On these various grounds he has been exalted by the late King, Charles XIV.

Aged 81, M. A. Meunier, founder and editor of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, and who for the last half century has occupied a prominent place on the political stage. Although since 1837, he occupied himself with public business to the last.

In Howard-st. Strand, aged 87, Wm. Ross, esq.

In London, aged 68, Mrs. Philip Vallance, long resident in Brighton. She remembered Dr. Johnson, with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, promenade the Stems, as well as the celebrated and beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox, afterwards Countess and subsequently Najer.

Aged 60, M. de Waechter, member of the Royal Institute of Stuttgart. He was originally a pupil of the French painter David and afterwards studied at Rome. He resided for many years at Vienna, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. When afterwards he came to pass the end of his life at Stuttgart. Frederick I made him a conservator of the Royal Cabinet of Engravings and Professor of the Royal Arts which places are retained to the last.

Sept. 1. At Berne, Helen-Anne, youngest daughter of Charles Andrews, formerly of the 13th Light Dragoon.

Aged 63, Maria, wife of Robert Baldwin, esq. of Paternoster-row, and third daughter of the late Henry Baldwin, esq. of the Strand.

At Colton, near Bristol, Thomas Bruce, esq. of Arnot, N.E. formerly Commissioner of the Board of Customs and Excise.

At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Byron.

At Causton Hall, Lanc. the seat of Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. George, brother of Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Wyvanton Park, Staffordshire.

At North Shields, aged 47, Charles Siegh Hutchinson, esq. brother of George William Sutton, of Elm Hall, Durham, esq.

Aged 44, Edwin Maria Laverne, son of Mr. Wm. Laverne, late of the firm of Cusson and Laverne, of Chesham-st. Chancery.

At Lavender-hill, Surrey, aged 45, Eliza-Ann, widow of Joseph Pratten, esq. of Bristol.

At Bridport, the residence of her eldest son, a

month only after the decease of her husband, aged 78, the relict of John Riste, esq. of Chard.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Catherine-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dickason Rotch, esq. of Drumlamford House, Ayrshire.

At Laugharne Castle, Carmarthenshire, John Birket Wrenholt, esq.

Sept. 2. At Fifeild, Wilts, aged 58, Mary, relict of George Blandford, esq. late of Rugby.

At Claysmore, Enfield, aged 37, Merellina, wife of I. W. Bosanquet, esq. only dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

John Kemble Chapman, esq. In early life he was connected with several of the metropolitan theatres, during which he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Tree, the sister of the present Mrs. Charles Kean. Of late years he has been the editor and manager of the Sunday Times newspaper, besides which he was the principal partner in one of the most extensive printing establishments within the City of London.

In Titchborne-st. Cambridge-terrace, aged 37, George Christie, esq.

Aged 77, Mary, relict of Andrew Dickeson, esq. of Bruce-grove, Tottenham.

At Catherington House, Horndean, Hants, aged 75, Francis Morgan, esq.

Sept. 3. At Hertford, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. H. Demain, aged 85, Mary, relict of John Alchorne, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 78, Rebecca, relict of William Coombe, esq. surgeon, of Bengeworth.

Lieut.-Col. John Gordon Geddes, late in command of the 80th Regt.

Aged 92, Mr. D. F. Hainsælin, father of Mr. D. H. Hainsælin, auctioneer, of Devonport. He was supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action. He was also at the celebrated relief of Gibraltar, at the taking of St. Eustatia and other West India Islands; in the Monarch, which led the van in Rodney's action; and in the Royal George, on the 29th May and 1st of June, for the two latter of which he had the medal with two bars.

At Cheltenham, aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of Clement Hawkins, esq. surgeon.

At Bath, aged 85, C. Masterman Henning, esq.

At Scarborough, Phillis, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire.

At Sion-hill, Clifton, aged 50, Margaret-Charlotte, wife of Samuel Homfray, esq. of Bedwellty House, Monmouthshire.

At Brownover Hall, aged 22, Maria-Selena Boughton Leigh Ward Boughton Leigh, youngest dau. of J. W. Boughton Leigh, esq.

Aged 13, at Marlborough college, James, son of the late Rev. William Newton, Vicar of Old Cleeve, Somerset.

At Lower Elford House, aged 40, William Wentworth Paul, esq. youngest son of the late Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.

At Croydon, aged 44, George Penfold, esq. solicitor, clerk to the board of health, clerk to the magistrates, and vestry clerk, each of which offices he held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the parish at large. He was a native of Croydon, and has left a widow without children.

Aged 51, James Guerard Piffard, esq. Tottenham

At Clifton, aged 85, Mrs. Isabella Quin.

At Mount Radford, aged 67, Mrs. Rains, relict of John Sody Rains, esq.

Aged 64, Joseph Trigrance, esq. late surgeon. 30th regt.

At Shrubs-hill, near Sunning-hill, Berks, aged 57, Miss Mary Tritton.

Sept. 4. Accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the sea at Croyde, Mr. S. Cotton, son of J. K. Cotton, esq. Barnstaple.

At Plymouth, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Dobson, esq. solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Aged 50, Joseph Fielding, esq. of the Elms, near Leicester.

At Cirencester, aged 79, Joseph Howse, esq. F.R.G.S. Mem. Phil. Soc. &c.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Richard Henry

Marsack, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of Caversham Park, Oxon.

At Haisthorpe, near Bridlington, aged 29, John E. Spilling, esq. formerly of 46th Regt.

Sept 5. At Welch St. Donat's, near Cowbridge, Wales, John Frauncels Griffith, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. John Frauncels Griffith, and great-nephew of the late John Frauncels Gwyn, esq. of Ford Abbey.

Aged 57, Anne, wife of Col. Harry Bulteel Harris, of Radford.

At Ermington, Ann, widow of Nicholas Luscombe, esq. Kingsbridge.

At Vintners' Hall, aged 59, Charles Martin, esq.

At Clifton, Helen-Campbell, youngest dau. of the late William Maxwell, esq. of Dargavel, Renfrewshire.

At Pitminster, near Taunton, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborn, dau. of Dr. David Walter Morgan, Confessor to the household of George III. and relict of Peter Osborn, esq. of Broom Hall, Shooter's Hill, and Upper Berkeley-street.

Suddenly, at the Prerogative Office, Doctors' Commons, M. Peregrine, a French advocate, engaged in an important pedigree case. He was about 45 years of age, and his death was attributed to an affection of the heart.

At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 47, Richard Francis Gibson Poore, Capt. 15th Hussars, only brother of Sir Edward Poore, Bart. of Rushall, Wilts.

At Lower Tulse-hill, aged 75, Mrs. Spicer.

At St. Ann's, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 20, Margaret, dau. of R. C. Weatherill, esq. District Auditor.

At Brighton, aged 23, Shirley N. Woolmer, only son of Shirley F. Woolmer, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Sept. 6. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Thomas Claxton, esq. formerly of Newbury.

At Pye Nest, near Halifax, aged 71, Lea, relict of Henry Lees Edwards, esq.

Sept. 7. At Bregenz, on the lake of Constance, aged 57, Mr. Robert Harrison, of Philpot-lane, and Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, merchant.

At Salford, aged 87, Margaret, widow of James Hibbert, esq.

At the baths of Usat, in the south of France, in her 37th year, Madame Laffarge, whose trial, for poisoning her husband, created so great a sensation about a dozen years back.

At Frome, at the residence of Mr. Brand his son-in-law, aged 73, John Payne, esq. formerly of Nunney, Somerset.

At Brighton, Francis Robertson, esq. of Brighton and Chilcote, Derbyshire.

Sept. 8. In Upper Woburn-pl. aged 73, John Furze, esq.

At Stallington Hall, Staff. aged 70, Richard Hall Clarke Hill, esq.

Ella, eldest dau. of the late John Morse, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk.

Aged 64, Elizabeth, third dau. of Thomas Shepherd, esq. of Kennington-common.

At Morice Town, Lieut. Wells, R.N. one of the Secretaries of the Royal Naval and Military Free School, Devonport.

Catherine, wife of Major Abbs, of the Hall, Pinner, Middlesex.

Sept. 9. At Tostock, aged 76, Thomas Brown, esq. M.D. of Queen Anne-st. and Tostock Place, Woolpit, Suffolk.

Aged 16, the Hon. Dorinda Celestina Louisa Butler, second dau. of Lord Dunboyne.

At Plymouth, J. Harrison, esq.

At Combe House, near Wotton-under-Edge, aged 89, John Howell, esq.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, aged 79, Miss Catherine Lightfoot.

At Rookley House, near Stockbridge, Sarah-Ann, wife of Henry Reeves, esq.

At Swansea, aged 90, Mayzod, widow of John Rowland, esq.

At the Manor House, Battersea, aged 79, Amelia St. George, wife of Ralph Smyth, esq. formerly of

30th Regt. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Adderley Browne, Rector of Ringcurran, and Chancellor of the diocese of Cork and Ross.

In Upper Harley-st. James Taylor, esq. formerly Member of Council at Madras. He married a daughter of Andrew Williams, esq. of Southampton, sister to the late Lady Page-Turner and Lady Hart; and by that lady, who survives him, has left issue one son, the Rev. Montague Taylor, married to a daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart.

At Cheltenham, aged 85, Hen. Piddock Whately, esq. formerly of Handsworth, Staff. and long resident at Tours, in France.

Sept. 10. At Weymouth rectory, Charles, eldest son of the Rev. C. Bridges, M.A.

At Canterbury, Elizabeth-Fowle, relict of William Fowle, esq. solicitor, of New Romney.

Mary-Cross, wife of Robert Pugh, esq. of South-buildings, Clapham-common.

Sept. 11. In Piccadilly-terr. aged 14, the Hon. Selena Camerina Charlotte Denison, dau. of Lord Londesborough.

Aged 78, Robert Harding, esq. of Scarborough.

At Dawlish, aged 74, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Septimus Hodson, of Sharow Lodge, near Ripon.

At Brighton, aged 79, Sarah, relict of George Kemp, esq. of Cornhill.

At Rhyl, Flintsh. Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of Henry Laurence, esq. and dau. of Sir Malby Crofton, Bart. of Longford House, Sligo.

At Notting-hill, aged 80, Henrietta, widow of Philip Levys, esq. of Jamaica.

At Trinity vicarage, York, aged 85, Mary, relict of Robert Mackreth, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and formerly of Northfleet, Kent.

At the Brewery, Bermondsey, aged 81, George Payne, esq. for many years a Member of the Stock Exchange.

At Mrs. Rawlinson's, Hill Side, Henbury, near Bristol, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of John Hinde Pelly, esq. H.E.I.C. Bombay Civil Serv. whom she survived about six months.

Sept. 12. Sophie-Frances, dau. of the Ven. M. G. Beresford, Archdeacon of Ardagh.

At Tiverton, at the house of her son-in-law Philip Lardner, esq. aged 83, Jane, widow of John Dyott, esq. formerly of Stitchbrooke, Staffordshire.

At her residence, in Plymouth, aged 78, Catherine, relict of General Nelson.

At Waterfoot, Cumberland, aged 55, the Hon. Lady Ramsay, of Balmain, widow of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. She was Elizabeth, dau. of William first Lord Panmure, by his first wife Patricia-Heron, dau. of Gilbert Gordon, esq. of Hallraths; she became the second wife of Sir Alex. Ramsay in 1822, and was left his widow on the 26th April last.

In Henrietta-st. Covent Garden, aged 41, Eliza, wife of Mr. Lovell Reeve.

At Shirley, near Southampton, Esther, relict of General Shrapnel, R.A.

Sept. 13. At the residence of her son-in-law, E. R. Owen, esq. aged 74, Harriett-Frances, relict of Lieut.-Col. Alpe, of Hardingham Hall, Norfolk.

At Harrogate, Martha, wife of John Burgess, esq. of Cottingham.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Margaret, widow of Edward Collins, esq. of Malze-hill, Greenwich Park.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 27, Agnes, second dau. of the late Capt. George Rubie, late of Burlesdon.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered						Births Registered.
		Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aug.	28 .	558	277	144	1	980	508	472
Sept.	4 .	527	284	153	2	966	489	477
,,	11 .	485	296	154	1	936	491	445
,,	18 .	465	274	166	8	913	470	443

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, SEPT. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 5	27 4	18 7	30 1	34 4	29 10

PRICE OF HOPS, SEPT. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 27.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 6,286 Calves 301
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 28,560 Pigs 415
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, SEPT. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 13*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	66	71	59	30, 02	cloudy, fine	11	60	66	53	29, 88	fair, cloudy
27	66	74	61	, 14	do. do.	12	61	65	53	, 92	do. do.
28	66	74	62	, 08	do. do.	13	61	67	54	, 92	do. do.
29	66	72	59	, 05	do. do.	14	56	62	55	, 92	do. do. rain
30	66	72	59	, 05	do. do.	15	59	61	51	, 51	cloudy, rain
31	60	67	56	, 05	do. do.	16	50	57	49	, 41	fair, cloudy
8. 1	62	62	57	, 15	rn. cldy. fair	17	49	57	49	, 39	do. do.
2	59	71	59	, 21	fine	18	49	57	60	, 33	const. hvy. rn.
3	65	72	60	, 18	do.	19	45	59	53	, 46	fair, cldy. rain
4	65	72	61	, 09	do.	20	58	63	49	, 57	do. do. do.
5	65	74	60	29, 99	do. do.	21	58	56	46	, 97	cloudy, fair
6	63	67	59	, 99	do. do. hy. rn.	22	54	61	52	30, 34	fair
7	63	68	60	, 98	cy. hy. r. thr. lg.	23	55	62	54	, 43	do. cldy. foggy
8	53	68	60	, 98	hy. rn. thdr. fr.	24	55	62	52	, 36	foggy, fr. cldy.
9	63	67	61	, 97	fair, rn. lhtng.	25	55	64	52	, 16	do. do. do. fgy.
10	61	67	57	, 86	do. do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28	230	100½	100½	104½	—	—	—	—	89 pm.	71	68 pm.
30	229	100½	100½	104½	—	—	—	—	89 86 pm.	—	—
31	230	100½	100½	104½	—	—	—	278	86 pm.	68	71 pm.
1	—	100½	100½	104½	7	99½	110½	—	—	68	71 pm.
2	229	101	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	86 pm.	71 pm.	—
3	229½	101	100½	105	—	—	—	276	85 pm.	68	70 pm.
4	230	100½	100½	104½	7	—	—	278	87 pm.	—	—
6	230	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	278	—	68	71 pm.
7	—	100½	100½	104½	7	—	—	—	85 82 pm.	—	—
8	229	100½	100½	104½	6½	—	—	—	85 87 pm.	68 pm.	—
9	229	100½	99½	104½	7	—	—	—	87 88 pm.	71 pm.	—
10	229	—	100	104½	—	99½	—	—	84 87 pm.	71 pm.	—
11	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	84 87 pm.	70 pm.	—
13	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	87 84 pm.	70	67 pm.
14	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	84 pm.	70 pm.	—
15	—	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	84 87 pm.	67	70 pm.
16	—	—	99½	—	—	—	—	280	84 pm.	70	67 pm.
17	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	277	84 87 pm.	70	67 pm.
18	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	84 87 pm.	70 pm.	—
20	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	87 84 pm.	67	70 pm.
21	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	87 pm.	70	67 pm.
22	—	—	100½	—	—	—	111½	277	84 87 pm.	—	—
23	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	67 pm.
25	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	86 pm.	67 pm.	—
27	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 pm.	—
28	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	277	84 pm.	67 pm.	—

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1852.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN,

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your Correspondents inform me whether there are any direct descendants now living of Ralph Thoresby, author of the *Topography of Leeds*? The Rev. Joseph Hunter, the editor of Thoresby's *Diary*, says, "Thoresby (who died in 1725) left his wife surviving, and two sons and a daughter. Both the sons were clergymen. Ralph, the elder, died rector of Stoke Newington in 1763; Richard, the younger, had the church of St. Katharine Coleman-street, and died in 1774. The daughter (Grace) married a Mr. John Wood, of Leeds, and had a son named Ralph, who died in 1781, and is supposed to have been the last surviving descendant of Thoresby."

It appears from Wilson's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* in MS. preserved in the Leeds Old Library, that Ralph Wood, the grandson of Thoresby, was a hosier at Nottingham in 1746, but where he died is not stated. A Correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. LIII. p. 322), says that the rector of Newington certainly died without issue, but that he had been informed that Richard, the younger son, had two sons and a daughter; that the two sons were in the Black Hole at Calcutta, where one of them died.

Leeds.

T. M.

[We may suggest to our Correspondent that the parish registers of the places at which Richard Thoresby resided might be searched for the baptisms of any children he might have. T. M. is probably aware that there is an excellent article on Thoresby in the *Biographia Britannica*. He may find something in Dr. Whitaker's preface to his edition of *Ducatus*.]

To H. T. who inquires the name of the author of "The State of Man subsequent to the Promulgation of Christianity," published in Pickering's *Small Books on Great Subjects*, we can only reply that we are not informed. Our Correspondent, however, is at liberty to inquire of the publisher, as it is not an invariable rule that secrecy is enjoined or desired, though a book may be issued anonymously.

Civic Crowns. In the historical articles we have recently laid before our readers on two of the ancient fraternities of London,—the Ironmongers and the Carpenters,—we have presented to their notice engravings of the "garlands," or chaplets,

with which it was formerly customary to inaugurate their officers at elections. We are now informed that at the last anniversary dinner of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers, "three ancient caps and a crown elaborately embroidered in gold on coloured silks with the Company's heraldic devices were brought out, to the surprise of many of the livery, and placed by the clerk with due solemnity on the heads of the monarch of the feast and his wardens, and they thereupon pledged their subjects in a loving cup of Rhenish wine. The new master is John Hulbert, esq. a gentleman who has fined for sheriff."

Drinkings at Church-stiles. In the review of the last edition of Pepys's *Diary*, in our *Magazine* for March, 1849, at p. 214, it was suggested that the noble Editor had mistaken the word *church-ale* in a passage where Pepys says that, on the 18th April, 1661, "after dinner we all went to the *church-stile*, and there eat and drank." As a proof that Lord Braybrooke's reading is correct, a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* has transcribed a minute passed at a Warrington vestry-meeting, April 10, 1732, "That hereafter no money be spent on y^e 5th of Nov'r, nor on any other state day, on the parish account, either at the church-stile or at any other place." At the close of the same book is an account which shews the custom in question in full vigour in the year 1688:—

Payd, the 5th of November, to the
ringers, in money and drink . 2 0
For drinke at the church-steele . 13 0

P. 199. The late Sir George Henry Smyth was previously M.P. for Colchester in the parliament of 1826—30, to which he was elected without a contest. He was not again a candidate until 1835, when he was chosen as before stated. He died without male heir to the baronetcy, which has consequently become extinct.

Mr. De la Pryme points out to us that he had indicated the age of the Brighton poet Richard Realf (see p. 386) in a contrast drawn between him and Chatterton, as being *eighteen*, and therefore he considered it unnecessary, in the subsequent biographical sketch of his *protégé*, to state the date of his birth.

ERRATUM.—P. 301 ante, dele 3rd line of Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO OUR LADY OF HAL.

IN our ordinary English apprehension pilgrims and pilgrimages belong to the past. As with chivalry, their age seems to have passed away. We endeavour to realise a pilgrim in his "cockle hat and sandal shoon," with his bourdon or staff, his wallet and calibash; but it is a creature of our fancy, a picturesque object, pleasant to read of in an old ballad. The palmer, that life-long wanderer from shrine to shrine, would, in these degenerate days, infallibly fall within the provisions of the vagrant act, should he make his appearance in England; and even on the continent his case would be worse rather than better, for he would be in constant danger of arrest as a political emissary of socialist democracy. Then, again, the merit of pilgrimages, now-a-days, is taken away by the modern means of travelling. The sea, formerly so perilous, is passed with safety and certainty; and the railway train, in one hour, whisks along a greater distance than the most energetic and devout pilgrim could have traversed in a day. Twenty-four hours will carry the modern pilgrim a distance that, in former days, would have taken two and three months to accomplish, and then so attended by danger, that there were many chances against his return to gladden the hearth and cheer the merry faces around it, which he had left behind. Still there are yet many places in Europe, as in Asia, where annual pilgrimages of the population continue to flourish, in the form of grand public festivals, with scarcely dimi-

nished celebrity and display. Shrines, still thronged on stated occasions, are to be seen within twenty-four hours' journey of this metropolis.

Within twelve miles of the pleasant capital of Belgium, and about the same distance from Waterloo, is the little town of Hal, deriving its celebrity from a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, with which also its history is identified. The image is of wood, rather above three feet in height, and was presented to the town by Sophia, daughter of St Elizabeth of Hungary, in 1267, since which time it has been potent in miracles, which, if only half were true, would render physicians useless and hospitals a kind of profanity. One of the most celebrated of Flemish writers, Justus Lipsius, has written its history, which will be found among volumes of ponderous size, containing as ponderous learning, but which generally quietly repose in the dust of our libraries, scarcely ever disturbed, except by the curious and meddling student. And this learned writer, with all the enthusiasm of recent conversion, for he was a convert from protestantism, after having written the history of the famous image, and its yet more famous wonders, suspended a silver pen before the altar,—of which the record yet remains, but *not* the pen.

Hal is reached by railway either from Ostend through Brussels, or from the French frontier by the ancient and interesting towns of Tournay or Valenciennes, and is situated in about the pleasantest part of the province of Hainault, the immediate neighbour-

were constantly burning. Some were fixed upon an iron corona and some stuck in sand.

After having thus performed their devotions without the church at the several stations, they entered and attended mass; and at length, having made many ineffectual efforts to get in, I managed to effect it by going with a stream of pilgrims, who bore me through the dense crowd on towards the high altar. The heat was suffocating, and the effluvia from so many not over fragrant persons by no means agreeable; onward we went, and meeting the different currents that entered at different doors, made the press as great as that of the opera on a Jenny Lind night. Twice I was nearly thrown down at the steps leading up to the choir, and saved myself by catching hold of the railings which separated it from the other part of the church. At length I got round behind the altar, where the pilgrims, as they passed, dropped in their offerings; and I noticed a large waxen taper, recently presented, with a silver plate upon it, having two eyes represented, evidently in thanksgiving for some cure made through "our Lady's" intercession. I passed out through the body of the church, and it was a curious spectacle to see the mass of faces upturned towards the altar: with great difficulty I reached the door, and felt thankful that I again breathed a purer atmosphere.

I now turned my attention to the scene going on without. The marketplace, at one corner of which the church of "Our Lady" stands, was filled with stalls and booths, in which were a large number of religious trifles, such as have been already noticed, and which were particularly vended in some unsightly erections against the walls of the church itself. But articles of a general character were also to be found, calculated for the wants of those who had assembled together; and there was even at another part of the town a kind of rag-fair, which, on a miniature scale, reminded one of our famous Rosemary-lane. Neither were there wanting modes of dissipation, or excitements to risks and chances in expectation of greater gain, to which, perhaps, all of us are more or less a little prone. Indeed there was a variety

in the modes of gambling here gathered together in a small space, that I hardly should have expected in a continental town, where police interference is more generally common than in our own, still less would one imagine such to be tolerated in close proximity to the sacred shrine; and it was an evident conclusion that the Virgin of Hal had less care over her votaries' morals than attention to the reception of their offerings. Here was roulette, with a great multiplication of chances, but I fear not a few in favour of the table. There was wagering upon cards, but I could not divine how the stakes were laid, although I saw it cost many a sou from the bystanders. The hazard of dice was, however, the favourite. There were more tables with this than any other; perhaps it was more exciting to hear them rattle in their tin box before thrown out; at all events there were more around these tables. But it was the tables themselves that attracted my particular attention; upon them lay a square yellow piece of cardboard, measuring about two feet six inches across. This was divided into nine compartments, each of which had upon it rudely delineated devices, mostly of a religious character; one was a cross, another a bleeding heart, others less palpable, and some cabalistic. About these tables was a continual excitement, but it was silent, as is always the case with the gambler. A woman, mounted upon a stool, in another part, displayed the tempting depths of a lucky-bag, energetically declaiming, no doubt, in the usual style, "all prizes and no blanks" (she spoke in Flemish), but few were the prizes, the blanks many; the former consisting chiefly of thread purses, which she handed to the fortunate winners as if they had contained a thousand pounds. To add to the Babel, a quack doctor announced his presence by ringing a bell like that formerly used by our dustmen; he had a most sinister and cadaverous aspect, and had lost his right eye. With a long harangue he held forth to an admiring crowd of rustics, and when he thought he had made an impression, produced a pill-box of genteel appearance. He drove a quick trade, but he was outdone by a good-humoured vendor of gingerbread, who had erected his stall upon a small

waggon, and standing in the midst of his wares, which indeed seemed of good quality, waited not for a trumpeter to sound his merits. Roundabouts for the children, in which was a relic of a once knightly sport, running or tilting at a ring, the fortunate one who bore it off being entitled to another bout, free of further charge, completed the general aspect of the scene.

The hour now drew nigh for the procession. The different members of the confraternities had arrived in open carriages, carrying banners with heraldic devices I suppose of the different towns, offerings of waxen tapers, and, of course, the annual suit of clothing for the sacred image. The streets through which the procession was to pass were decorated with festoons fancifully and tastefully made of white paper, supporting pendant coronas of the same material, here and there enriched with gilding; to one was added this inscription—"Veni sponsa mei ut coronaberis Regina cœli et terræ." Strewn upon the pavements were heath-flowers and evergreens. Many windows had lighted tapers, and were further adorned with artificial flowers. Taking my station on the steps of the town hall, I awaited the procession, which now began to issue from the church. First came a number of banners surmounted by crosses, carried by bearers in surplices; then the members of the different confraternities bearing staves surmounted with a device of the Virgin, a number of torch-bearers, and six priests in rich copes, singing a litany, most probably one of those specially dedicated to the honour of the Virgin. Then followed the bishop of the diocese under a canopy, in a rich white satin cope, embroidered with gold, bearing the host, and attended by acolytes with censers, and four massive lanterns upon staves borne at each corner. Then followed a number of peasants in blouses, but wearing silver medallions and devices. A large brass band, preceded by a crimson banner, on which was embroidered, "*Société de Saint Cécile*," which had been waiting the approach of the train, now fell into the order of march immediately before the miraculous image, which came forth under a richly embroidered canopy, borne on

a table overlaid with silver, and the band, striking up a triumphal march, preceded it through the streets.

As the image with its black face approached, I was attracted by a tumultuous movement all around it among the crowd, which seemed to impede its progress and make it unsteady and slow. This, I found, was occasioned by a continual rush and struggle about the figure, both of men and women, but chiefly the latter, for the honour of partaking for a short time of the burthen of its support. To facilitate this, beside the poles at each angle of the table, there were two supplemental poles between, but those who were unsuccessful in obtaining either of these places put their shoulders under the sides. No one, however, was allowed long to enjoy the honour; but if any showed a desire of monopolising it they were instantly pulled away by other candidates, and thus the whole progress was one of continual strife.

Wishing to obtain a nearer view of the figure, I took a short cut and again met the procession, and had an opportunity of a close examination. It is very rudely carved, but the character of the features, the only part visible, shows its antiquity and its date. It resembles in style the effigy of Queen Alianor in Westminster abbey, which is of the same period, but of course cannot for a moment compare with that figure in execution. The face is painted black, or rather a deep brown, like that of the negro, the eyes being marked with a darker spot. It is not correct to ascribe the dark colour of these miraculous images to the smoke of tapers or to age. Neither one or the other could produce that effect. As regards the former, we must imagine a peculiar attraction in the image for the sooty particles, seeing that the place around it does not acquire the same tone. But it is a singular coincidence that the black figures of Isis were ascribed to the same cause, and perhaps with as little truth. There can be little doubt that the dark colour is a traditional idea. Of this many proofs might be given; but the fact that Giotto was considered an innovator when he painted the Virgin fair is a strong case in point, even if there were no other. It is also exceedingly probable that the passage in the Song of Solomon,

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- I am *black* but comely." has had its effect, as so many allusions found therein have been applied to the Virgin Mary. The entire figure was covered with a robe and train of pink satin, over which was rich Brussels lace, so that the infant Jesus was not visible, only a small golden crown worn upon its head protruded. On the head of the Virgin was a magnificent crown, apparently of pure gold and adorned with brilliants, numerous pendent emeralds, and carbuncles; it was large, lofty, of very beautiful design, and beneath it, across the dark forehead, were two rows of diamonds about the size of a pea each. Across the body of the figure were gold chains, with medals and hearts of the same material depending.

I now returned to the church, which was deserted, and proceeded to take more particular note of its contents. On each side were a number of paintings in oil, of very inferior merit, giving illustrations of several of the most important miracles of Our Lady of Hal, approved of by the Archbishop of Cambray in 1604, as stated in an inscription above. The subjects are the same as those related by Lipsius, and among the most conspicuous are two felons rescued from the gallows through the intervention of Our Lady; which calls to mind some stories of great antiquity recording a similar fact, a painting from one of which, nearly obliterated, is yet to be seen in the Lady Chapel at Winchester cathedral. I entered the chapel of the Virgin, which I found to be much changed since the account and view of it given by the writer before named. All its rich offerings had disappeared, and the altar had changed to a cumbersome heap of classic architecture, constructed of wood, and painted to imitate marble. Against the wall were many votive offerings of silver, eyes, legs, arms, breasts, and hearts, &c.; but the most remarkable offerings were a number of portraits of individuals, whose vows made to Our Lady of Hal had secured to them relief from their diseases or dangers. They were very execrable; but there was one of a young lady, reminding one of the beauties painted by the hand of Sir Peter Lely,—a pretty face, for which one could be grateful to any

source for its preservation from ill. But this was an exception, and many would disgrace a common ale-house sign: one, particularly, given by a soldier, who had vowed an offering to Our Lady of Hal, should he be preserved in the battle of Dresden: a more awful blasphemy of the human face divine was never perpetrated. He rejoiced in the name—a trebly pious one—of Gaspar Melchior Balthazar Braquelaire: the three kings of Cologne were evidently his godfathers; he was in full military costume, and the ambitious artist had sent his name down to fame by recording it on the picture.

One of the latest of these offerings, bearing the date 1852, was the portrait of a child, in blue, of about eighteen months or two years old. The child was seated upon the ground, and had in one hand an apple bearing very visible signs of having been bitten. There was nothing to tell the history; so one was left to imagine that the very stolid baby had become dyspeptic from the effects of the apple. But the most comical picture of all, a perfect trial to one's risible faculties, represented a miraculous intervention in favour of a brotherhood of Our Lady of Hal, who apparently were travelling in a waggon, which waggon was descending a most impossible hill, in a most impossible manner, and was being dragged down at a fearful speed. One of the brotherhood, attired in a style prevalent in the pictures of Hogarth, was running in dismay after the horses; he was of heavy make, and in such a race the case was hopeless; but at the foot of the hill a sturdy angel had seized the horses' heads, evidently at Our Lady's desire, whose apparition above looks down upon the danger of her pious votaries. It may further be remarked that some of the brotherhood carried in their hands little banners of a similar shape to those still sold about the town. Not far from this was a lady's ring, preserved in a frame, with a written inscription beneath it. It recorded, that on the 8th of August, 1842, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a little girl, seventeen months old, swallowed a golden ring, and was near death; and the parents, after consulting in vain different physicians, made a vow to Our Lady of

Hal, and the ring, after remaining in the child until the 13th of the same month, was withdrawn by the mouth at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the child perfectly cured.

Underneath this is a small effigy of a child in black marble, quite naked; it is about eighteen inches long, and an inscription in Latin informs us that, "Here lies Joachim, Dauphin of France, son of Louis XI, who died about the year 1460." It is unaccountable that the church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, is also claimed for the last resting-place of this child; but the well-known superstition of that crafty monarch, who was far more of a benefactor to miraculous images than to the people he was called upon to govern, lends the greater probability to the church of Our Lady of Hal, even if there were no tomb to corroborate it. It is remarkable, however, that the precise date is not given. On the opposite wall is the Latin inscription recording the silver pen of Lipsius: the pen itself has long disappeared.

At the west end of the church is the treasury, and here we are told, in French and Flemish, masses are to be paid for. Here is an opening, something like a money-taker's at an exhibition, and behind the table is a priest who vends rosaries and pictures that have touched the image, and receives all monies paid for masses for the souls of the faithful. Thinking that possibly some rich treasures might yet be visible in the treasury, I addressed myself as politely as possible to the priest, asking "if I could see the treasures." Now whether my French was somewhat after that of "Stratford atte Bowe," or that the Fleming himself was equally deficient, I will not say, but a total misapprehension took place. He asked "if I wished to pay;" I replied, "Certainly;" "Well," said he, "you can," and he waited for my money. But I now found it was masses I was to pay for, and not for a sight; so, explaining myself, I found that the treasury of Hal no longer contained treasures, nor, excepting the attire of the image, and the five silver lamps burning before it, did I find any costly relics of the devotion of the past.

The font at Our Lady's church is

of itself worth a visit; it is of brass from top to bottom, including a lofty cover of the same material, adorned with figures of the apostles, the baptism, &c., it stands also upon brazen lions. The eagle lectern in the choir is another fine specimen of work,* and the staff of silver borne by the verger is of the 15th century, and of very elegant design.

I now turned my attention to the manner in which the fête of Our Lady of Hal would be concluded. The close of the day was stormy; this hastened the return of the pilgrims, and the railway-trains were crowded to excess. Of those who lingered, dancing formed the principal amusement, and every house of entertainment sent forth its sounds of the waltz and polka. There was no lack also of copious libations; but, as no man with a less capacity than the tun of Heidelberg could get drunk upon Flemish beer, I imagine that the few reelers had qualified the same with cognac. There was a liquid in many shops labelled, insidiously, "Plaisir aux dames;" but, if patronized by the ladies, I can at least avouch that it did not make an unsteady heel. As the shades of evening drew on, however, "the mirth and fun grew fast and furious," and fast young men from Brussels were returning home, decorated with the consecrated banner stuck in their hats, Our Lady's buns hung round their necks, and sometimes the rosaries of cakes. Their uneven gait and noisy mirth was no effect of the vats of Louvain or of Diest. There was some quarrelling, some little uproar, but not more at any rate than we should have at any of our country fairs. Midnight, however, had approached before the town was quiet, and I was not sorry to take advantage of it, and find my way to rest, not without some reflections on the curious scene I had witnessed in the midst of a country celebrated for intelligence, and in the heart of European civilisation. Shaken by revolutionary ideas, but not destroyed, the faith in the miraculous power of Our Lady of Hal yet remains, to edify on one side, and to amaze on the other, with pretensions that belong to a past age.

J. G. WALLER.

* Engraved in Pugin's Glossary of
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXVIII.



ON THE BRONZE MASK ATTACHED TO THE ROMAN HELMET FOUND AT RIBCHESTER, HITHERTO SUPPOSED UNIQUE, AND ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM WITH THE TOWNELEY COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, COMPARED WITH ANOTHER FOUND NEAR WIESBADEN, IN GERMANY.

THE general opinion is that the Greeks and Romans fought with uncovered faces; and most of the galeated heads of their warriors, or of Minerva, Bellona, &c. have their full features visible.* The finding therefore in 1796 at Ribchester a helmet with a visor not like those of the middle ages, with merely slits, sometimes formed by stout interlacing bars, for the sight or breath, but bearing the features of a fully developed human face, with the eyes, nose, mouth, and chin regularly and beautifully shewn, was an important addition to our archæological evidences; and Mr. Towneley, in the description of it, as the most distinguished ornament of his cabinet, communicated in 1798 to the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. pp. 1—12, might justly be proud of it as the only example extant. He slightly alludes to some traces of visors in the Museum at Portici, but if he mean only those plastic monuments from the tomb of Scaurus from Pompeii, described by Mazois (*Pomp.* i. pl. 32), the exclusiveness of his valuable relic would not have been thereby contradicted; they only produced evidence that the practice of a mask over the face was not unknown to the Romans, at least in their combats of gladiators, to which these sculptures seem alone to refer, and of which engravings may

be seen *s. v.* *Gladiatores*, in Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

The British Museum has acquired the remarkable helmet found at Ribchester, along with the valuable marbles and terra cottas of the Towneley Collection; but, whatever the beauty, that institution can no longer boast of the exclusiveness of this visor. The accompanying engraving represents a similar one which has been subsequently discovered in the neighbourhood of Wiesbaden, a country fertile in archæological results, and which rejoices also in the liberality and zeal of a "*Verein für Nassauische Alterthümer*" to make them known and elucidate them, under the learned editorship of their Secretary, Herr Archivarius Habel of Schierstein, in their *Annalen*, from which I condense the following account:—

About the middle of June, 1827, in forming a new military work in the neighbourhood of Mainz, the workmen dug up this mask at a depth of fourteen *schuh* (sixteen to seventeen feet) from the surface. The earth showed, by the irregularity and interruption of its layers as regarded the surrounding soil, that there had been here formerly a deep hole, perhaps a natural depression of the ground, afterwards filled up. Some human vertebræ were found near, and within the visor some slight rem-

* Montfaucon, *Antiquités Expliq.* tom. iv. lib. ii. p. 40. Il y avoit des casques, et surtout ceux à la Greque, qui pouvoient se rebattre sur le visage et le couvrir: je n'en ai point vu encore un de la première antiquité qui eut une visière mobile à la manière des visières de ces derniers tems.

nants of the bones of the nose, *in situ*, if I may be allowed the expression. Subsequent diggings in the same place only produced a few joints of a horse; nothing else was found; but, as the position of the mask was transversely to the ditch the workmen were digging, it is extremely probable that all the other bones of the skeleton may have been carted away before attention was directed towards them. The mask was found looking downwards, somewhat on its side, and on the left temple a cut or blow is still visible; so that we may presume we have here the remnants of a Roman horseman, who, after being slain, and plundered of everything but this mask, was thrown into the deep hole formerly here. The Pompeii figures above mentioned include two equestrian figures fighting in masks, but the scale is there too small to say that anything but eye-holes are pierced, without the other features of nose, lips, cheeks, chin, &c.* The bones found here seem to militate decidedly against Mr. Towneley's supposition that his Ribchester relic was intended for the upper part of a trophy; and I believe no instance can be produced from the numerous sculptures of them remaining on coins, triumphal arches, &c. where the surmounting helmet is furnished with a visor—the thinness of this example would certainly be unfavourable to the supposition of its usefulness as a piece of defensive armour, but, if the mask were really a portrait of its wearer, the effeminacy of feature would allow us to form a weak opinion of the man who, even in martial array, and if need were on the battle-field, desired to be

— neat, trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom —

as lightly, and with the least possible annoyance from weight.

In the Wiesbaden example, on the contrary, the mask was of a considerable thickness (*Annalen*, vol. i. 2^der heft, p. 78, note), and another difference was very remarkable in the mode by which it was attached to the helm;†

this was by a hinge from the front of the helmet, as is plainly perceptible in the drawing, so that the visor could be let up and down by the wearer when necessary, like a lid or flap, and when in combat would be secured by a strap under the chin, as a rivet is perceptible under the right ear, with the small remnant of a leather strap still adhering, with a corresponding rivet under the left ear, to which it could be attached. The eye-holes and an opening betwixt the lips were the only orifices by which light or air could be admitted to the wearer, or by which he could talk; the nostrils and ears were unperforated; all which it had in common, except the open nostrils, with the Ribchester example. It is certainly difficult to imagine how an uninterrupted vision, and freedom of respiration, so necessary in combat, could have been sustained under such an obstruction to both, but that this was possible even in the closer kind of helmets of the middle ages, is shown by two figures of knights of Katzenellenbogen, formerly placed upon their tombs in the abbey church of Eberbach, in the Rheungau, but now in the gardens of the palace at Biberich. One of them represents the bust of the figure of Count John, who died in 1444. The other that of another Count, of about the date of 1350. The flap or lid to cover the face is here perfectly apparent, exactly joined like the Nassau mask from the top, and the admission for light and breathing seen much more restricted. It may therefore perhaps be desirable to mention some passages from the classics, by which the general opinion that the Romans never had their faces covered in battle may receive considerable modification:

— ardua iungunt
Ad muros dux sua, da rapit telusta, juvendo
Et tunc in galeas at scutum ora, mantesque
Ne sit spes hosti, velat ut cresside perior
Salma-Hartman de Bell. Punico, lib. xiv. v. 634

The context explains that when the Roman general Marcellus besieged Syracuse, and his soldiers had suffered much, and become emaciated, they

* This mask was transmitted by General Pellet, the superintendent of the military works, to Vienna.

† At least I suppose so, as my opportunities of examining the Ribchester helmet have only been through the glass cases of the Museum.

were ordered by him to hide their faces in their helmets, that the enemy might not perceive their emaciation and gain courage for fresh resistance. Drakenbrock (edit. Ultratraject. 1717) is of opinion, from this passage, that the ancients wore also closed helmets. Statius, in his Thebaïd, has many passages which seem in a great measure to bear out the same conclusion. Antigone addresses her brother Eteocles, who is hastening to battle against his brother Polynices, and desires him to open his helmet (*genas* may also mean his eyelids), that she may see what effect her words have upon him :

V. 373. ——— Saltem ora trucesque
Solve genas, liceat vultus fortasse supremum
Noscere dilectos, et ad hæc lamenta, videre
Anne fleas.

Eteocles remains obdurate and silent.

V. 385. Jam tacet, erumpunt gemitus lacrimasque
fatetur
Cassis.

And when both brothers meet in deadly hate and hostile arms—

V. 408. Coeunt pares sub casside vultus.
V. 525. ——— Ignescentia cernunt
Per galeas odia et vultus rimantur acerbo
Lumine.

And lastly, when their father seeks the dead bodies—

V. 603. Dum tractat galeas atque ora latentia
querit.

From all these passages, and especially from the last, it can hardly be denied that the features of the parties must have been hidden by the helmet; and to the objection that the scene of action is laid in Greece, we may reply that the poet Statius, who lived under Domitian († 91 A.C.) though he recited a Grecian legend, would most probably clothe it in the costume of his age and country.

An obscurer writer, of whom very little is known, Alcimus Avitus, has two lines very applicable to the same view :

Inclusa galeis facies et ferrea vestis
Cinxerat iratas armorum luce tenebras.

The *ferrea vestis* exactly describes the metal mask in question, and *tenebras*, put here for eyeholes, seems to indicate that it was fully featured also like it.

Plutarch, in Camillus, gives us a passage which may be taken in the sense—

Ἐχαλκείσατο κράνη τοῖς πλείστοις
ὀλοσιδηρὰ καὶ λεία ταῖς περιφείαις, ὥς
ἀπολισθάνειν ἢ κατὰ γυνῶναι τὰς μα-
καίρας.

He, Camillus, had made for the greater number *entire helmets of iron*, and smooth on the cheeks, that the swords (of the Gauls) might slip off or be broken.

We may, however, adduce an earlier passage from Silius Italicus (Theb. iv. 20), where the subject may be thought less restricted, and the presumption of a Greek custom less probable. The lines relate the departure of an army from home, and are worthy of quotation from the beauty of the language :

Jamque suos circum pueri nuptæque patresque
Funduntur mixti, summisque a postibus obstant.
Nec modus est lacrimis : rorant clypeique jubæque
Triste salutantum, et cunctis dependet ab armis
Suspiranda domus : *galeis jureat oscula clausis*
Inserere, amplexuque truces deducere conos.
Illi quis ferrum modo, quis mors ipsa placebat,
Dant gemitis, fractæque labunt singultibus iræ.

Appollinarius Sidonius, Bishop of Clermont († 482), has one or two slight passages bearing upon the subject. In his poem in praise of Anthemius, speaking of the Hun mothers, who compressed the noses of their children that their helmets might fit better, his words are (v. 254) :

Obtundit teneras circumdata fascia nares,
Ut galeis cedant. Sic propter prælia natos
Maternus deformat amor.

Though perhaps it would apply, as to a visor, equally to a nose-piece attached permanently to the helm, as we see frequently in the casques of the knights of the middle ages; on the Bayeux tapestry; and on the chessmen described by Sir Frederick Madden, from the island of Lewis (Archæologia, vol. xxiv. p. 203.)*

Ibid. v. 321. “Non galea conclusa genas,” which is put in opposition to “nuda,” and, v. 392,

Inclusæ latuerunt casside turres.

All the passages cited, however, are from secondary or very late writers, and may therefore prove only what is here contended for, an exceptional—perhaps an individual—usage; for no

* Similar sets of chessmen, cut from the morse ivory, are in the Museum at Copenhagen, v. *Leitfaden*, &c. by Etats-Rath Tomsen, p. 68.

doubt the open visage was the general rule to the hardy veterans of the Republic, or the early Cæsars; and it was therefore consistent and prudent at the battle of Pharsalia that Cæsar, as we learn on the authority of Lepsius (*de Militia Rom.* lib. iii. dial. v.) directed his soldiers to strike at the faces of their enemies,—"miles feri faciem."

From all the above facts and citations I am induced to believe that cases might occur where the Roman

soldier covered his face with a visor, and that the Ribchester helmet was neither made for a trophy, nor, as is contended by the Rev. Stephen Weston (*Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 223), for a processional mask in the Bacchanalian rites, but actually, like its Wiesbaden fellow, for defence in combat, though of a late period of the empire.

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THE CÆSARS AND THEIR PECULIARITIES.

IT is yet an undecided question whether the term *Cæsar* be derived from the Punic word for an elephant, or whether it be a Latin term alluding to abundance of hair. As possessing the latter, the Cæsars were by no means distinguished: several of them were bald, and with little hair had much vexation. To suppose that one of the early members of the family gave a name to his house from the fact of his being the fortunate possessor of an elephant, is possible enough, but is unsustained by proof. It is perhaps more worthy of remark that the Cæsar who destroyed Roman liberty could not be born into the world but by a violation of nature. He bequeathed his name to a line of emperors and a surgical operation.

In noting some of the peculiarities of the Cæsars, the limited space which I am permitted to occupy will necessarily permit me to allude but to a few of the most salient. It would perhaps startle some individuals were they to be told that a similitude of character may be discerned between Julius, who overthrew the republic, and the present ruler of France: but, when it is remembered that the first Cæsar was a sort of socialist before he acquired power; that the Senate met with no more respect at his hands than the Legislative Assembly at those of Louis Napoleon; that he appealed from the senate to the people; seized on the property of his enemies, and imprisoned or banished those who objected to the proceeding; that he disregarded the cost of human life in accomplishing his designs; and that even the senators,

judges, knights, and princes who had at first declared him beyond the pale of the law, afterwards danced in the arena before him, and turned buffoons in the gorgeous shows by which he corrupted the people; when it is further remembered that he admitted the masses to the right of electing the magistracy, but took care that the suffrage should fall only on the government candidate;—it must be admitted that there are abundant points of similarity (and I could cite a score of others) whereon to build a parallel that even Plutarch might deign to accept.

His celebrated law upon debts has been proposed as an example worth following. This law enacted that all interest on money lent should reckon, when paid, as a portion of the capital! This honest arrangement has so delighted a Kentish clergyman that some two years since he rushed into print with a pamphlet, in which he gravely suggested that the National Debt might be speedily wiped out if the "Cæsarean operation" were adopted by way of remedy. The reverend gentleman argued, with much simplicity, that his suggestion was at once honest and original. In truth, however, it was neither; the very essence of knavery was at the bottom of it, and the unenviable merit of having originated the idea belongs, not to our simple-minded south-eastern curate, but to Julius Cæsar, whom the sanction of augury had just made "august."

But I must leave history to etch the hero. I can only slightly glance at circumstances; and, after intimating that Cæsar, however "ill-girded" he

was in his youth, was a scrupulously neat dresser in his manhood; that Augustus wore garments spun by his wife, sisters, daughter, or grandchildren; that he had high heels to his sandals to give him height, and was marked on his body with the figure of the constellation Ursa Major; that he was not much of a hero at home, and that no man could tell whether caprice would induce him to pardon heavy crime, or slay for slight offence;—when I have said this of *him*, and have added of Tiberius that he never went cheerfully into battle unless the previous night he had accidentally let fall the light which he might happen to be carrying; that he often whipped the officers of his household as Peter the Great used to whip Menzikoff; that he whipped Agrippina till he cut out her left eye; that he could see in the dark, like a cat; that he was wry-necked, like Alexander, and twitched his fingers nervously when speaking:—I have noticed such individual traits in the first three Cæsars as may help to render the portraits striking.

Caligula, like most of the Cæsars, was eloquent even in early youth. When he was ill, a number of flatterers besieged the gods with prayers for his recovery—just as the French did when Louis XV. lay ill of the small-pox at Metz. The flatterers of Caligula went further. They placarded the streets of Rome with written assurances that they were ready to give up their own lives for Cæsar's. Caligula recovered, and it was excellent fun for him to compel his sureties to keep to the tenure of their bond. Claudius, the silver-voiced and base-hearted, was educated for disgrace, and he fulfilled the object of his guardians. Nero had in him the soul of a ballet-master. When he performed, five thousand hired *claqueurs* applauded the imperial actor. If the paid applauders were so numerous, one is tempted to ask, where could the audience have been? The system, however, of engaging a body of salaried approvers was thoroughly Roman. The readers of Pliny will recollect that the very lawyers before the tribunals had their mercenary bands to shout admiration at eloquence they could not comprehend. To return to Nero: his dramatic propensities were so developed that when, on

one occasion, he set forward on a march to quell an insurrection, all that he personally superintended in the expedition was the collecting of his stage properties. It is said of this fat, freckled, and (a characteristic of the Cæsars) thin-legged monster, that he never truly loved but one person,—Poppæa, and her he killed by a kick in the stomach when pregnant! Galba was helpless in his hands and feet from gout; and his successor, Otho, was hardly better in this respect, not from gout, but born deformity. Vitellius exhibited his paternal as Nero did his marital affection. He had a son whom he loved, but the child had but one eye, and the disgusted sire slew his innocent, monocular boy. As for Vespasian, he sold everything, from horses to justice. His son Titus, the delight of mankind, was fair enough in face, but, in strong phrase, "pot-bellied." Domitian cared little for personal beauty, but this exemplary character prided himself upon his piety and dexterity. He suppressed the public theatres with the severity of a puritan governor, and he could let fly four arrows between five outstretched fingers, and that at great distance too, without a scratch on the skin of the hand so upheld for the emperor to practise at. But let us leave these scattered traits, and contemplate the Cæsars beside their own hearths.

The Cæsars at table present to our view men of very different aspect. Julius Cæsar exceeded even our "great Duke" in his indifference respecting what was placed before him. Out of politeness he could eat sweet ointment for sauce when his host was unable to procure oil. Augustus, on the other hand, loved pleasant dinner parties, particularly when he and his guests were attired as gods and goddesses, and proceeded not only to feast, but to act like unclean Olympians. Augustus, however, was no gross feeder, he preferred eating when he was hungry, whether the hour for the repast had arrived or not; and he often sat down at the banquet without tasting the food for which he no longer had any appetite. To him, brown bread, small fish, green cheese, and green figs, formed a meal for an emperor. Cato the Censor said that Julius was the only man of

strictly sober habits who ever attempted to overthrow the government. Augustus was as temperate as Julius, but his moderation rested on a physical reason,—his stomach could not retain liquids. He was given to sleep after eating, and his digestion was nothing improved by the indulgence. He made change of rations a military punishment, and when any of his legions turned faint-hearted, he immediately put them upon a regimen of barley. As for Tiberius, he was never temperate in anything, save in eating. He often dined publicly on cold meat, as a reproof to fashionable gastronomic extravagance. But he was a terribly hard drinker, and in allusion to this propensity, the wits twisted his triple name into *Biberus Caldius Mero*. He loved drinking in others as well as the practice of it in himself, and he once made a man a *questor* for no better reason than that the thirsty fellow could drink three pints of wine at a draught. He grew talkative as he became inebriated, but if any of his guests happened to outshine him in conversation, the luckless wit received orders to kill himself! This proceeding must have rendered the dinner circle of Tiberius "deadly-lively;" and yet he was sprightly in his way, and would puzzle his friends by asking questions similar to those which a witty weekly satirist is wont to promulgate, viz.: "What is the leg of a multiplication table made of?" One of the imperial queries was, "The name of the favourite song sung by the sirens?" I may add that his table-talk was not carried on in the fashionable Greek, like that of Augustus. He spoke stout, honest, Latin; and, like Julius, sat his Greek and Roman officers at different tables. The admiration of these was sometimes excited by the exhibition of a feat he was proud to perform—namely, running a finger of his left hand through a hard green apple. Had he never done worse, posterity might have blessed him.

Caligula, at feeding time, was as proud a beast as his consular horse, which he fed on gilded oats. If we could fancy the Nestors of the Lords and Commons changing her Majesty's plate at dinner, and standing behind the guests of the banquet-room

aproned and napkined, we may have some idea of the hall of Caligula when the senators, with cloth in hand, and their loins girded, did the office of waiters. When we recollect what this emperor did for his horse, we find no cause for wonder that he eat his own bread covered with gilding,—the very thought of which calls up remembrances of "Bartlemy" and Greenwich; and that his favourite beverage was a solution of barbaric pearls in doubly-refined vinegar. To walk and roll himself on heaps of gold was the post-prandial exercise of this exemplary individual.

Claudius was the first "*Prince François*" (he was born at Lyons) who invaded Britain. He was a huge feeder, with appetite so gross, that even when he was engaged in the Forum, he would sometimes be so excited by the smell of the meat in the adjacent temple of the sacrificing Salian priests, that he would rush from the tribunal and join those respectable clergymen in devouring the viands on the altar!

Nero was not remarkable either for excess or moderation at table. Galba was a gouty glutton, eating immoderately, from early dawn, of the very cheapest meats. He once burst into tears at seeing his table suitably laid out for a party; and when his steward showed him the imperial bill of fare, the small soul of this brief emperor silently reproved the servant, by directing his attention to a dish of boiled peas. Otho was far more profuse. At once effeminate and wasteful, he used to smear his face with a cosmetic never heard of by Mr. Atkinson; it consisted of white bread soaked in asses' milk, and he used enough of it at a time to feed a whole family. But Otho was an "exquisite" in his way, and could not be controlled in his tastes. He was splay-footed, indeed, and the awkward structure of his toes was the despair of his sandal-maker. On the other hand, or, as I may be excused for saying on the other head, the natural finish of his toupes was the admiration of the fashionable quarter of Rome. Otho was the best bewigged prince in the empire. The only man of his time that could be compared with him was the

Vitellius.
but

was made up of his mistress's saliva mixed with honey! The most fervent of modern lovers would hardly be induced to adopt the receipt. But there was something unsavoury in the natural constitution of the members of this house. Vitellius, the emperor, could not pass through the streets without snatching the fragments of meat that lay on the cooks' stalls; and he was so irreverend a worshipper that he could not stand before an altar without filching the viands and devouring the barley that was destined for the gods. I do not know that I can better describe his life when he was not employed in stealing, in slaying, or in sleeping, than by saying that when he was not eating he was, by the action of emetics, restoring to his stomach an appetite and capacity for food. The entire man is seen in the fact that when he was compelled to fly for his life, the only companions he chose to accompany him were his cook and his baker. To "eat much meat" was an achievement that as satisfactorily proved the greatness of Vitellius as it did the divinity of Baal. So thoroughly animal was the former that even the odour of a dead enemy he classed among the pleasantest of smells. Vespasian, too, his successor, unlike him in appetite, could joke upon smells. When a perfumed young officer once presented himself for orders, the offended emperor, who "winded" him, angrily remarked, "I had rather you had stunk of garlic." So when his son Titus asked him if he found nothing repulsive in receiving the tax which he had fixed upon a certain nameless commodity, "Non olet," said the avaricious Vespasian,—*"It does not smell."* Perhaps the fame of this joke may have emboldened the wit, who ventured to make one to the emperor upon the well-known half-crouching position which was one of the imperial peculiarities. It must be told however in the words of the graphic Tranquellus: *"Unde quidam urbanorum, non in-facete; si quidem petenti, ut et in se aliquid diceret. Dicam, inquit, cum ventrem exonerare desieris!"* It is astonishing that such a jest could be made at the expense of a man on whose nod hung the life of the joker. To return to the table: let me add that on one day in every month the imperial

kitchen chimneys ceased to smoke—at least for Vespasian. The economical despot used to say that a monthly fast for a day was good for his health, and saved him the expense of a physician.

Both the sons of Vespasian were exceedingly temperate at table. Titus in his youth had indeed lived a life of intemperance, but he had no sooner girded the imperial dagger on his thigh than he "forsook sack and lived cleanly." As for his brother Domitian, he could sup on a Malian apple, quaff a single cup, "and that craftily qualified too," and, addressing himself to rest, think calmly as to whom the indulgent gods would help him to slay on the morrow.

And what care had the Cæsars generally for their gods? and did they sleep easily after the virtuous labours of the day?

The first Cæsar cared little for the immortals, from whom he believed himself to have descended, through Venus. His swelling under-lip was that of his divine ancestress, when "some bee had stung it newly;" and doubtless the Austrian Kaisers would rather date their own labial protuberance from Julius Cæsar than from the Polish Cymburga,—just as the Hungarian Kossuths would prefer tracing their descent and their hatred of emperors from Cossutia, to whom Cæsar broke his promise of marriage, than from the respectable Hebrew ancestry, whose naturally rebellious blood is said to boil in the veins of the "Liberator." The first Cæsar, like most of his successors, had held the office of high priest in conjunction with the active command of the army. Just as if the Horse Guards and Lambeth were thrown into one, and Lord Hardinge were at the same time General Commander-in-Chief and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Sacred offices went by election, and he who bribed highest had the only chance of being Flamen Dialis, or High Priest of Jupiter. Even the Pontifex Maximus and Emperor could as easily buy one position as the other. These imperial high priests led, for the most part, the most horribly obscene of lives. The great Julius was steeped in every hideous vice—from drunkenness alone he was free. The infamous priest made an admirable soldier, and probably would have made

an efficient emperor. He had an infidel disregard for all omens. When the entrails were inauspicious, he would gaily remark that they would be favourable when he cared to have them so. When he stumbled on landing in Africa, at the time of his expedition against Scipio and Juba, he exclaimed, with the spirit which moved William the Norman, as he lay prostrate on the beach at Pevensey: "Afrie! now I hold thee!" This son of Venus had a consecrated couch in the temples for the statue of his own godhead, the first nude statue ever raised in Rome to a mortal, he had also a priest to conduct the worship. But this great captain and most filthy man believed in nothing. The godless scoffer was a sound sleeper, but he shocked the pious by his scorn for warnings vouchsafed him in visions; and after he had fallen at the base of Pompey's statue, it was remembered that he had not only disregarded the waking monition touching the ides of March, but that he had laughed at the dream wherein Jupiter had shaken hands with him on the borders of Elysium.

And what were the slumbers and the faith of the godlike Augustus? Of him before whose bright eyes all fellow men veiled their own, as though to shield them from excess of light? Of him who, great as he was, could endure neither heat nor cold, who could not wash in fresh water, whom the very idea of bathing in the sea plunged into spasms of childish terror, and who always had a cold in the head when the wind was in the south? The great conqueror at Actium was afraid to go to sleep in the dark, and when it thundered, he would rush into the first convenient hiding-place, and, covering his head with seal-skin, await in craven terror till the angry voice of heaven was again hushed: therewith returned his fictitious courage. He would turn the images of the gods out of their temples, or expel them from the games, for not being propitious to him. Like Julius, he would strip gods, altars, and temples, of gold, and put brass in its place, and while he derided the idol, quailed beneath the thunder which he mistook for the voice of indignant Jove.

Tiberius was as much afraid of thunder as Augustus, and was accustomed

to wear a laurel wreath when a storm was raging. As for the Gods he cared as little for them as did Caligula, who took off the golden heads of the deities, and put his own in brass in their place. The latter emperor was as much given to revile and pelt his divinities as a Neapolitan when St. Januarius has visited him with disappointment. On this matter the Romans displayed considerable alacrity in imitating their master, and could laugh when the latter had Apelles, the actor, whipped for not allowing that Caligula was a more powerful individual than Jupiter. Caligula was a bad sleeper, and when he awoke in the night he would rise and run about his palace in the dark, cursing the gods that they would not hasten daybreak. At the sound of thunder this would-be-greater-than-Jupiter was seen to bury his head in his cloak, and roll in agony beneath his couch. There was some sense in the imperial scoffer being terrified when he dreamed, just previous to his death, that he had called upon Jove in Olympus, and that the father of gods and men had kicked him out of heaven.

Claudius was rather of a "serious" turn, and never neglected to pray to Venus before he went to the play. He was constitutionally timid, and a slight pain in the stomach drove him to meditate suicide. But he might have defended himself by the example of Zeno the stoic, who, stoic though he was, hung himself for no better reason than that he had bruised his finger by a fall. He slept ill, had a treacherous memory, and was accounted and treated as a fool. In the very forum the people would rudely pull him about, and on one occasion the rabble pelted him with mouldy crusts. He was the first Cæsar who purchased the fidelity of his soldiers, and he gave some three shillings a head for a bargain in which, after all, he was terribly cheated. I have spoken of his serious turn. He manifested it by disallowing all oaths save one, permitting men to swear only "by Augustus." His gaiety was dreadfully lumbering, and in his passion he was as frightful as the wildest of beasts. He was as inveterate and wretched a punster as his fellow Cæsars, but he is distinguished from them by being only one of the twelve who

not go so far as to violate nat-

were constantly burning. Some were fixed upon an iron corona and some stuck in sand.

After having thus performed their devotions without the church at the several stations, they entered and attended mass; and at length, having made many ineffectual efforts to get in, I managed to effect it by going with a stream of pilgrims, who bore me through the dense crowd on towards the high altar. The heat was suffocating, and the effluvia from so many not over fragrant persons by no means agreeable; onward we went, and meeting the different currents that entered at different doors, made the press as great as that of the opera on a Jenny Lind night. Twice I was nearly thrown down at the steps leading up to the choir, and saved myself by catching hold of the railings which separated it from the other part of the church. At length I got round behind the altar, where the pilgrims, as they passed, dropped in their offerings; and I noticed a large waxen taper, recently presented, with a silver plate upon it, having two eyes represented, evidently in thanksgiving for some cure made through "our Lady's" intercession. I passed out through the body of the church, and it was a curious spectacle to see the mass of faces upturned towards the altar: with great difficulty I reached the door, and felt thankful that I again breathed a purer atmosphere.

I now turned my attention to the scene going on without. The marketplace, at one corner of which the church of "Our Lady" stands, was filled with stalls and booths, in which were a large number of religious trifles, such as have been already noticed, and which were particularly vended in some unsightly erections against the walls of the church itself. But articles of a general character were also to be found, calculated for the wants of those who had assembled together; and there was even at another part of the town a kind of rag-fair, which, on a miniature scale, reminded one of our famous Rosemary-lane. Neither were there wanting modes of dissipation, or excitements to risks and chances in expectation of greater gain, to which, perhaps, all of us are more or less a little prone. Indeed there was a variety

in the modes of gambling here gathered together in a small space, that I hardly should have expected in a continental town, where police interference is more generally common than in our own, still less would one imagine such to be tolerated in close proximity to the sacred shrine; and it was an evident conclusion that the Virgin of Hal had less care over her votaries' morals than attention to the reception of their offerings. Here was roulette, with a great multiplication of chances, but I fear not a few in favour of the table. There was wagering upon cards, but I could not divine how the stakes were laid, although I saw it cost many a sou from the bystanders. The hazard of dice was, however, the favourite. There were more tables with this than any other; perhaps it was more exciting to hear them rattle in their tin box before thrown out; at all events there were more around these tables. But it was the tables themselves that attracted my particular attention; upon them lay a square yellow piece of cardboard, measuring about two feet six inches across. This was divided into nine compartments, each of which had upon it rudely delineated devices, mostly of a religious character; one was a cross, another a bleeding heart, others less palpable, and some cabalistic. About these tables was a continual excitement, but it was silent, as is always the case with the gambler. A woman, mounted upon a stool, in another part, displayed the tempting depths of a lucky-bag, energetically declaiming, no doubt, in the usual style, "all prizes and no blanks" (she spoke in Flemish), but few were the prizes, the blanks many; the former consisting chiefly of thread purses, which she handed to the fortunate winners as if they had contained a thousand pounds. To add to the Babel, a quack doctor announced his presence by ringing a bell like that formerly used by our dustmen; he had a most sinister and cadaverous aspect, and had lost his right eye. With a long harangue he held forth to an admiring crowd of rustics, and when he thought he had made an impression, produced a pill-box of genteel appearance. He drove a quick trade, but he was outdone by a good-humoured vendor of gingerbread, who had erected his stall upon a small

waggon, and standing in the midst of his wares, which indeed seemed of good quality, waited not for a trumpeter to sound his merits. Roundabouts for the children, in which was a relic of a once knightly sport, running or tilting at a ring, the fortunate one who bore it off being entitled to another bout, free of further charge, completed the general aspect of the scene.

The hour now drew nigh for the procession. The different members of the confraternities had arrived in open carriages, carrying banners with heraldic devices I suppose of the different towns, offerings of waxen tapers, and, of course, the annual suit of clothing for the sacred image. The streets through which the procession was to pass were decorated with festoons fancifully and tastefully made of white paper, supporting pendant coronas of the same material, here and there enriched with gilding; to one was added this inscription:—"Veni sponsa mei ut coronaberis Regina cœli et terræ." Strewn upon the pavements were heath-flowers and evergreens. Many windows had lighted tapers, and were further adorned with artificial flowers. Taking my station on the steps of the town hall, I awaited the procession, which now began to issue from the church. First came a number of banners surmounted by crosses, carried by bearers in surplices; then the members of the different confraternities bearing staves surmounted with a device of the Virgin, a number of torch-bearers, and six priests in rich copes, singing a litany, most probably one of those specially dedicated to the honour of the Virgin. Then followed the bishop of the diocese under a canopy, in a rich white satin cope, embroidered with gold, bearing the host, and attended by acolytes with censers, and four massive lanterns upon staves borne at each corner. Then followed a number of peasants in blouses, but wearing silver medallions and devices. A large brass band, preceded by a crimson banner, on which was embroidered, "*Société de Saint Cécile*," which had been waiting the approach of the train, now fell into the order of march immediately before the miraculous image, which came forth under a richly embroidered canopy, borne on

a table overlaid with silver, and the band, striking up a triumphal march, preceded it through the streets.

As the image with its black face approached, I was attracted by a tumultuous movement all around it among the crowd, which seemed to impede its progress and make it unsteady and slow. This, I found, was occasioned by a continual rush and struggle about the figure, both of men and women, but chiefly the latter, for the honour of partaking for a short time of the burthen of its support. To facilitate this, beside the poles at each angle of the table, there were two supplemental poles between, but those who were unsuccessful in obtaining either of these places put their shoulders under the sides. No one, however, was allowed long to enjoy the honour; but if any showed a desire of monopolising it they were instantly pulled away by other candidates, and thus the whole progress was one of continual strife.

Wishing to obtain a nearer view of the figure, I took a short cut and again met the procession, and had an opportunity of a close examination. It is very rudely carved, but the character of the features, the only part visible, shows its antiquity and its date. It resembles in style the effigy of Queen Alianor in Westminster abbey, which is of the same period, but of course cannot for a moment compare with that figure in execution. The face is painted black, or rather a deep brown, like that of the negro, the eyes being marked with a darker spot. It is not correct to ascribe the dark colour of these miraculous images to the smoke of tapers or to age. Neither one or the other could produce that effect. As regards the former, we must imagine a peculiar attraction in the image for the sooty particles, seeing that the place around it does not acquire the same tone. But it is a singular coincidence that the black figures of Isis were ascribed to the same cause, and perhaps with as little truth. There can be little doubt that the dark colour is a traditional idea. Of this many proofs might be given; but the fact that Giotto was considered an innovator when he painted the Virgin fair is a strong case in point, even if there were no other. It is also exceedingly probable that the passage in the Song of Solomon,

did the deadly work upon himself with a single blow. He first slept soundly, waking at dawn of day, and directing the fatal thrust when his mind was cool and his hand steady. So soundly did he sleep his last sleep previous to the death which he reserved for himself on waking, that, according to Plutarch, his snoring disturbed his attendants in a neighbouring apartment! It was a stertorous dignity! The pimple-faced and limping Vitellius was murdered amid lying protestations against his own identity. It was Vespasian who, when dying, uttered the well-known sarcasm that he was about being made a god of. He was as obstinate as the German kaisers, who *would* eat melons though death revenged the delight. Vespasian, suffering from dysentery, would drink water, and he died; but he died standing, a posture which, in his mind, best became an emperor. It was a sort of ostentation that he loved. In his lifetime he, like Louis XIV., always dressed in public; and this great emperor, who was of mean origin, and whose wife even had been a slave, was possibly not a hero to many men be-

sides his *valet de chambre*. His son Titus, "the darling of mankind," died querulously ignoble. His brother, Domitian, fell fighting with the ferocity of a baited wild boar. He who was always most pleasant and polite to the man he intended to slay, and the walls of whose galleries were of polished stones, so that he might be enabled to see what was going on around him, failed to detect the conspirators, who dreaded his civility more than all beside. It was butchering work when the deed came to be done; and it was as difficult to do as it was bloody in the doing. When it was finished, a common bier and hired bearers carried him to the funeral pile, and the tears of a faithful old nurse alone fell on the urn that held the dust of the last of the Flavians.

Of the "Twelve Cæsars" three died natural deaths; Augustus, Vespasian, and Titus. Five fell by the swords of assassins, Julius, Caligula, Galba, Domitian, and Vitellius. Two by their own hand, namely, Nero and Otho; and two by poison, Tiberius and Claudius. *Sic perebant imperatores!*

J. DORAN.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Essais sur la Philosophie et la Religion au Dix-Neuvième Siècle. Par Emile Saisset. (Paris, Charpentier.)

THE fault of the brilliant writers in the last century, of whom Voltaire was the chief, was to overlook the essentially conservative nature of all institutions, and to assail the great political and ecclesiastical organisations of their time for not transforming themselves, and for not corresponding to a certain pedantic ideal created not by glowing, gorgeous, catholic phantasy, but by the narrow, cold, and captious understanding. No institution has power to transform itself: no institution has ever transformed itself. Every institution is simply a persistent fact; it receives life from without, and it gives none. In vain you dart your wit and hurl your wrath at it; you might as well spend your rage and contempt on a pillar for not marching. Raise the aims of society, make the being of society divine, and

you improve the mechanism of society. But scourge the mechanism with the fury of fiends, and you have nothing but the echo of the blows for your pains. The difference between the prophet and the satirist is, that the former fulminates his individuality at society's soul, while the latter has ever a dagger ready for the forms in which society treads its weary round of conventional inanity. The satirist therefore irritates, exasperates, but works no work of salvation; while the prophet, the more he kindles the hate of bad men, the more he penetrates as a regenerative energy into the heart of a nation. It is doubtful thus whether all the poisoned arrows shot by Voltaire, Diderot, and hosts as gifted, had any potent effect in bringing those prodigious changes which darkened the air with the ruins of the

French throne, and of feudal strongholds that had superbly dashed aside the storms of a thousand years. Whatever in the organic existence of the community perishes, has received its doom from the decline of moral health in the community. Talk not of accidents, point not to the machinations of the wicked, the schemes of adventurers, the sophisms of unbelief, the lash of satire, or the fierce thunder of iconoclasm. He who admits accidents in the development of providence is a blasphemer, and he is no philosopher who thinks that symptoms can always indicate to us the source of the disease. Feudal France staggered on blindly to the most astounding catastrophe in the annals of our race, not because it had countless foes labouring for its downfall, but because it had fed on corruptions till it had sunk into a palsied and putrid thing. What was the fate of a noble Agas when he attempted to restore the austerity of Spartan principles, and the simplicity of Spartan manners? He, the heroic youth, a king, and the son of kings, was dragged from the temple of Minerva to be strangled. Spartan virtue had vanished never to return. It was not external circumstances that had hastened Sparta's decay, and it was not external circumstances that could give it back its ancient vigour. It was consistent, indeed, with the materialism which the French infidels as ostentatiously as fanatically professed, that they should see in social change nothing but the material and the external. They could not appeal to a deeper, a diviner, a more spiritual in man, which they denied as an absurdity and mocked at as a dream. The evil which they denounced existed for them only in the outward, and it was only in the outward that they could preach and pioneer a revolution. And when the Revolution came what could it be, as far as they were concerned, but a theatricality and a charlatanism that modified and moulded the surface alone? It is paying the French infidels too great honour, and at the same time doing them a signal injustice, to ascribe to them the heroisms that flourished under the shadow of the guillotine, or the crimes that weltered and howled between desecrated altars and shattered palaces. The positive ele-

ments of that immense deliverance and immense calamity which filled Europe, sixty years ago, with enthusiasm and with despair, were of too profound and lasting a kind for the French philosophers to create. And, after the Regent Orleans, Louis the Fifteenth, and his weak wittol of a grandson, after two or three generations of infamy, of incapacity, of oppression, and of wretchedness, what need of philosophers or of others to swell the enormous volcano of negative elements, whose explosion, while shaking the solid globe, unveiled whatsoever is beautiful and whatsoever is horrible and loathsome in humanity? No—the philosophers went not down into the abysses, and had never wrestled with the murky demons there. They kept playing for ever with shallow sensationalisms. Condillac had put a French dress on Locke, and they dressed up Condillac; whereby, if they failed in all else, they admirably demonstrated the impotence and barrenness of the human understanding when divorced from the grander, more fecund attributes of human nature.

The leading philosophers of modern France have been so morbidly anxious to avoid the faults and blunders of the *encyclopédistes*, that they have gone in a totally opposite direction. With optimism and eclecticism combined, you cannot well be intolerant, neither can your views be narrow, but you lay the axe to the root of all earnestness. Cousin and the eclectics spread themselves over a large surface, rise often to noble heights, but they do not go any deeper than the idol-breakers of the last century, while they want the fiery pertinacious zeal which gave these such telling force in their own very limited sphere. It is our own affair whether we meddle with philosophy or not, there may be something better than philosophy, intuitional fountains that overflow with more celestial revealings. If, however, we pretend to be philosophers we must have a very absolute and exclusive system, otherwise our eclecticism and our optimism become simply Pyrrhonism. Cousin and his school have done several signal and most honourable services. They have been the eloquent apostles of spiritualism; they have been the enlightened and generous

appreciators of the past; though not themselves erudite, they have popularised the results of German erudition in the history of all philosophical theories and sects; they have pictured gracefully, but not with much poetic warmth, the harmonious successiveness of human destiny; they have introduced a far juster standard for estimating the value of institutions; and they have helped to determine the relations between philosophy and religion, though they have merely repeated with rhetorical diffuseness what Spinoza had said with more pregnant pith in his *Theologico-Political Treatise*. They have thereby enlarged the range and ennobled the tendencies of criticism; but they have not nourished society with the food which makes men martyrs; they have not placed in its hand the weapon through which it might achieve its own redemption,—indeed it is doubtful whether they have not relaxed the moral energy of their countrymen, which so many other causes united to enfeeble. When it was shown that every system had something to say for itself, and contained the germ of a great truth, the best of all apologies was found for inaction and cowardice; for, till I see that one system is better than another, why should I expend talent, valour,—sacrifice for its sake? If I am continually told also, as the eclectics in season and out of season tell us, that this is notably and specially an age of transition, I may as well wait till the torrent rushes past before venturing to do anything bold, persistent, and effectual. And, likewise, if I am incessantly taught to look at the good which is in evil, and to have a very tender and pitiful eye for the evil which is in good, I may subside into a very comfortable state of Epicurean quiescence; I may attain the calm, clear, comprehensive glance of a Goethe, but I shall not be a strenuous, Titanic battler for the everlasting verities of God. How few, therefore, do we see at this moment in France willing to be martyrs for a conviction! And would not France, in these coming years, perish more ignobly than a great country has ever perished before, but for its indomitable instinct of nationality? It would be preposterous, however, to vituperate Cousin and his brethren for neglecting

to perform a feat which is remote alike from the objects they seek and the faculties they possess. The critic is the last man in the world from whom we should demand the discharge of prophetic functions; and the eclectics are merely most admirable critics. They have even less genius than the *encyclopédistes*, and are largely tinctured with affectation and dilletanteism. The part of their mission which they most courageously and vigorously accomplish is their resistance to all attempts at a revival of materialism, of sensational systems, of ridicule as the test of truth and excellence. If they have been nothing but critics, they have made a less exalted, broad, and chivalrous criticism than their own impossible. With the dull, arrogant, arid, Positive Philosophy, and with Phrenology—that superficial and godless thing—they have equally and ably warred. If they do not fertilise the ground and raise up abounding harvests, they keep the rankest weeds from growing; and if they do not open through the jungles a path to the future, they unfold through the overarching branches many a glad gaze into the mystic depths of the eternal azure. The yearning, the need of France, of which she is only half conscious, which she moaning murmurs, or deliriously mutters, but cannot speak with distinct and victorious emphasis, is spiritual deliverance, religious life, moral panoply, moral nutriment, moral resolve. Compared to that, her political emancipation becomes less than nothing, and vanity. Toward the spiritual transfusion and transformation of their illustrious land the eclectics contribute nothing but the statement that there have been great thinkers in the world, and that the greatest thinkers have been on the side of spiritualism. Yet, alas! through that statement we do not hear the daring tread of John the Baptist's sandals on the stones of the desert: we do not escape from the sparkling ingenuities and learned dandyisms of the Sorbonne, and from the perfumed salons of Paris, to the awful presence of Saviours divinely glorified in blood.

It is as an exponent of some of the chief views held by modern spiritualism in France that this volume comes before us. Its author, Emile Saisset, is no primordial thinker. An elegant

writer, an intelligent scholar, he is a competent authority in the matters whereof he treats, but he never displays consummate grasp, commanding mastery. Where a few blows of the battleaxe would be such convincing arguments, he keeps flourishing his rapier with most innocent dexterity. He dazzles your glance with the rapidity of his thrusts, but the antagonists never seem to receive any wounds. Now and then they lose a button, or have a ruffle torn, or perspire a little more than usual, that, however, is the extent of the damage. When we come to be witnesses or partakers of a deadly conflict, we soon grow tired of the cleverest fencing. M. Saissset piques himself on his moderation, but moderation is dull and, whatever we may profess, we all really take interest only in the crash and thunder of extremes. It is difficult for a French book to be tedious, but never does it run such risk of being so as when it parades itself as the advocate of moderation. French vivacity requires, as an indispensable accompaniment, French exaggeration, and the Doctrinaires, who preached the Golden Mean, and practised it too, till they brought down Louis-Philippe's throne about their ears, were never far wiles with their electric, explosive countrymen. It is ancient among those prejudices that often contain though strangely disguised, mankind's profoundest wisdom, that moderation is equivalent to mediocrity. Remain immovably fixed in the middle, and you are the lighted but most monotonous possessor of a single idea, and are cut off from the countless crowds of ideas that are rambling all round you, and which become the property of the first quick, brave hand that casts the lasso over them. Our objection to this work is therefore grounded precisely on that which it claims as its chief merit—its moderation. M. Saissset is so squeamish not to do anything unworthy of a gentleman, that he emasculates himself of the energy which is the dower of the man. He is so desirous to find two contending parties as much as possible in the right, that we are inclined to ask him why he mingles in the contest at all. The work is nevertheless ingenious, eloquent, and suggestive. It leaves the main principle discussed exactly

where it found it; but it is admirable for its clear and copious statements of the relations existing between ecclesiastical institutions and philosophical systems in France. It might be supposed from the title that the volume was a formal treatise on the connection between philosophy and religion; but it consists of four essays which appeared at different times in a periodical, and which, though in some measure related in topic, have each an independent interest. The first is on the Philosophy which has found most favour with the French Clergy in recent years; the second on the Alexandrian School of Philosophy; the third on the Revival of Voltairianism; and the fourth on Christianity and Philosophy. There is a long preface, which, as it merely repeats what is said in the essays, was scarcely called for, and a few notes. It is, perhaps, unfair, and it may not seem very profitable, to review a work which from the beginning to the end contains only one idea, an idea which every catholic soul confesses and honours, namely, that philosophy and religion have both alike their roots in the essence of human nature, that neither should be sacrificed to the other, and that having equal claims they should be equally left to the freedom of their own development. But while enforcing and adorning this idea with all the rhetorical ingenuity at his command, and while asserting with emphasis, and reiterating with ardour, that, as a strict direct consequence flowing from the idea, any attempt to reconcile philosophy and religion is to interfere with the freedom which to each appertaineth, M. Saissset strangely enough wars against that consequence at the very moment when he professes most strenuously to maintain it. He avers that the two noblest and most potent agencies in the world, philosophy and religion, are best reconciled when no one foolishly or pedantically endeavours to reconcile them, and this avowment has our most cordial concurrence. Yet he forthwith and at every step is guilty of that folly and that pedantry. Ally philosophy with religion, it is no longer philosophy; ally religion with philosophy, it is no longer religion. A rational faith is not a faith, and the reason that bows in every instance, or

in any instance, to faith, ceases to be reason. It is not right then to say that rationalism is defective as a religious system, for it is not a religious system at all. It is poor philosophy,—if you will, the poorest: but religious fibre or religious germ it hath not. Religion is either a growth out of our intuitional being, in which case it rejects all fellowship with reason, or it is the surrender of our reason to an ecclesiastical organization—to a church. If, humble and docile, I do not give myself up to the teachings of the Holy Spirit within, I approach as a disciple the interpreters of certain religious traditions. No faith then can be proved by arguments, by evidence. Its argument, its evidence, must be that it is there, in our heart, we know not how, and working miraculous changes. But am I denuding myself of reason by tasting to the full this ecstasy of conversion? Far from it. I have only thereby the higher command, the more fecund use of my reason. If M. Saisset sees this, he has nowhere very clearly expressed it in his volume. Philosophy and religion cannot be legally married he thinks, but he allows them a good many secret meetings to accommodate matters if they can, and live like friends. In this he follows the example of one whom he enormously and preposterously overrates, Descartes. That a man should put himself into a state of artificial doubt is impossible; that he should wish to do so is a monstrous folly; doubt comes as doubt goes, at the breath of mysterious and invisible influences, over which we have no more control than over the birth of faith in our bosom. But that a man, after putting himself, or endeavouring to put himself, into a state of artificial doubt, should declare, as Descartes declared, that there was a portion of his nature which he intended to rescue from the sceptical process,—what a depth of stupidity was this! The doubt which is to work out any great results either for our mind or for our heart must be complete. We must pass with our whole faculties through the fiery furnace of scepticism to the gladness, the purple splendours, and the adamant strength of a celestial belief, or fly far away from that baptism of flaming agony, as those unfit for companion-

ship with the Holiest. There is scepticism which is battle, and there is scepticism which is disease, and there is scepticism which is incapacity. The scepticism which is disease is an incurable disease, as Pascal sufficiently manifested. The scepticism which is incapacity may be, not vanquished, but lessened, by giving energy to the will. It was for scepticism of this kind that Goethe, merely repeating what Herder and others had previously said, recommended action, though it is not so easy to find abundant and adequate action as the recommendation would imply. To the scepticism which is battle, if it is God's decree that we should fight that battle, we should march armed with all our armour, under that panoply yearning and burning our entire pith and purpose. From the battle we come wounded, bleeding, ready to perish, but with an effulgence on our brow marking thenceforward our heavenly vocation. But, instead of this Titanic conflict, from which we emerge godlike through torture, Descartes amuses us with a sham fight.

Through a laborious and perfectly mechanical effort, a fragment of your individuality is to doubt, however little you may be naturally inclined to scepticism; and then, when you have stood on your head as long as you comfortably can, you start once more to your feet, and babble the crazy formula—I think, therefore I am; and for ever after you have the fame of a great philosopher. Religion has had its impostures not a few; but for the hugest swindles that ever befooled mankind you must read the records of philosophy, and this Cartesian trick is one of them. The charlatan is most the dupe of his own jargon; and perhaps Descartes really deceived himself far more than he deceived others, by a quackery unworthy of his unquestionable talents, and of which we should not speak so harshly if he were not continually praised by the French as a miracle of genius. It is well known that till the Restoration the theory and the practice of the French Church were alike opposed to Ultramontanism. The dispute about the Gallican liberties is a very old one. The Kings of France found that they trampled down their aristocracy in vain, if a spiritual monarchy disputed with them unre-

stricted dominion over their people. The assertion of the Gallican liberties, however, was equivalent to the admission of a Protestant principle, understanding thereby, not a protest against the corruptions of Romanism, but a zealous setting forth of reason and its rights. France, indeed, was in substance earlier and more extensively Protestant than any other land, and this was the cause why it rejected Protestantism in form. Having the substance it was indifferent about the form. Long before Luther or Calvin, and in more positive modes and with more comprehensive scope, Abelard and others had manfully maintained the inviolable prerogatives of reason. In their accomplishment of this work we know not whether more to admire the subtlety of their dialectics, or the flowing sweep of their magnificent scholarship. Great as is the benefit, however, which Abelard and his illustrious successors conferred on civilisation, they introduced into philosophy and religion those cowardly compromises which are so fatal to both, and which sacrifice the essential and natural unity of which they both are but branches, to an artificial, hypocritical conformity. Till the time of Descartes such compromises were really believed in—he saw their thorough hollowness, but gave them the language of his lips, for the sake of securing the most perfect liberty to philosophy as he liked, and to express as he liked the audacity of his dreams. M. Saisset and the eclectics think it wise to follow the same policy. And what is the effect on the philosophy of France? Most disastrous, most deplorable, as it could not fail to be. The French mind, debarred from any complete system of spiritualism, threw itself of necessity on materialism, and in no land have so many complete systems of materialism appeared as in France, with what effect on the nation let its social degradation and its leprosy of licentiousness tell. We have suffered and are suffering now from the same curse. The only complete system of philosophy which has found acceptance in England is Locke's, which from its base to its battlement is one foul dungeon of materialism, where the human soul writhes in despair. Well for the English that philosophy

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has had but a small share in their literary and general development. If it had entered as largely into the culture and nurture of their being as in France, they would have fallen lower than the French, since in their creeds and in their ecclesiastical corporations compromise has had a still more despotic and disgraceful sway than in the Gallican Church. The subjects, therefore, treated in M. Saisset's volume concern us as much as they concern the French. It behoves us to see that the reign of compromise comes to an end; for as long as that reign lasts, as long as philosophy and religion do not stand out in divine distinctness from each other, we shudder on the brink of ferocious materialisms, ready to devour whatever we cherish the dearest or honour the most divinely.

All the cardinal philosophies of Greece were spiritualist, because they unfobled themselves as independent potencies, not fighting with religion indeed, but not portraying and eulogising at every step and at every point their affinities with it. It was because in Greece philosophy and religion kept each its own path and pursued each its own objects, that the way was prepared for the diffusion of Christianity. Had Greek philosophy tried forcibly and artificially to assimilate itself with Greek religion, or had Greek religion sought to appropriate a philosophical element, a thousand speculative materialisms would have habously commixed with those grosser materialisms in manners which made Rome a pollution wherever her conquering legions rushed. And then where would the Gospel have found converts—hearts already hallowed by the spiritualism of philosophy to welcome a religious regeneration?

The recent prevalence of Ultramontanist ideas in France consequently we regard as one of the healthiest signs in the condition of that country. Only through such a process could a complete system of spiritual philosophy be possible there. Only thus could systems of materialism be driven for ever away. Absolute faith would provoke and would justify absolute reason; and without absolute reason you cannot, we repeat, have a spiritual philosophy. This should calm our alarms regarding the circumstances which show,

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or seem to show, that England is more inclined than she once was to the reception of an absolute faith. If so inclined, it is because she learns through her noblest instincts that absolute faith leads to absolute reason, and that the offspring of absolute reason will be a countless and blessed host of spiritual philosophies saving her from a deluge of filth and gore, with lurid despairs flashing terribly above. The normal and necessary condition of mankind in the mass is that of unquestioning submission to an absolute religion. Absolute reason is the prerogative of individuals. Deny that prerogative, and an imperfect reason and an imperfect religion are chaotically diffused in the community. Sects in religion are not merely a nuisance, they are an enormous obstacle to the highest civilisation. But how are you to prevent their arising, growing, organising themselves? By simply allowing the utmost latitude to philosophy. Sects in philosophy kill sects in religion; and think how signal a benefit is this. National life there cannot be in all its harmony and fullness except where the same church spreads its vast dome over all the citizens. Every man who belongs to a religious sect is more attached to his sect than to his country. The sectarian, as such, is always ripe for disaffection. The State is ever to him an enemy, because he is not bound to it by a religious bond. Whose the fault, however, if every godless and chattering agitator can become the founder of a religious sect,—can rend the bosom of his country as the chieftain of a seditious gang? Those who would permit a little philosophy within the Church to prevent its existence outside; not seeing that philosophy thus suppressed starts up in the rankest forms of religious dissent. All real philosophy is conservative, for all real philosophy is spiritualism, appealing to the consciousness of the individual, and troubling itself little with external arrangements. How foolish for those professing extreme conservatism to assail this most ideal of conservative agencies, only to give gigantic force to the most revolutionary principles in modern communities. Lest philosophy should injure the commonwealth, you confer irresistible predominance on the conventicle. Gentlemen, would you crush

the conventicle, tear away the chains from the bounding, stalwart, fecund spirit of the school and the university. A national church, a national religion, is nowhere possible, embracing every one in its ample fold, except where school and university welcome philosophy as their most honoured guest, instead of setting it to hew wood and draw water, as a sneaking, branded serf. The ambition of the priesthood all over Christendom is to get the education of the people under their entire control. Know they what they accomplish when their ambition is most abundantly gratified? They give the example of rebellion by becoming a state within the state; they sow with lavish hand the seeds of the ugliest, most atrocious materialist philosophies; they create sects which are their own most formidable rivals, and the deadliest enemies of the state. Let the priest remain in his appropriate position as the preacher of an absolute faith, and he is the most powerful of all men; let him, deserting his natural sphere, place himself as a kind of mediator between science and the state, society, science, and the state all start up as his foci. M. Saisset may prove to us that this or that is the best philosophy for the clergy to advocate. The best philosophy for the clergy is that they leave philosophy alone. It is not for them to explain the anomalies of the universe—it is not for them to grapple with the infinite in its most metaphysical depths. They come to speak in the name of a father God, not of a cold and barren abstraction in the remote of the immensities. How can they console the afflicted mightily if they waste all their time in proving their right to command the contumacious and to rebuke the sinful? The sacerdotal, if it is to culminate, and march, and subdue as an imperial valour, must be the assumption and the exercise of infallibility. Whatever apologises for its existence is not worthy to exist, and an apologetic tone in the mouth of a priest is still less becoming than it would be on the lips of a Louis Fourteenth, or a Czar Nicholas. What in spiritual affairs men have venerated and obeyed as the immediate mandate of the Almighty, confesses that it is false when it deigns to descend into the region of syllogisms. That de-

partment of theological science called apologetics has, like the tempestuous sands of the Sahara, encroached and encroached till it has devoured all the others, and the soul longing seeks the ancient wells where it was accustomed to drink, and finds them not. The cry is that unbelief increases, but you yourself are an unbeliever to the extent that you defend yourself with fleshly weapons against the unbeliever. How the Sadducee rejoices when he sees you rushing down from the celestial towers where archangels are your brethren in arms, to the pestilential swamps where he alone can live and where he alone can battle! Leave the Sadducee in his dismal domain, and when you quit from time to time those radiant battlements let it be only to plant the seeds of whatsoever is noble in the bosom of humanity. And if the Sadducee meets you on your way, and would hinder you in your work, slay him. This is the Law and the Prophets: this is a simpler rule to follow than any that can be found in the books of rhetoricians like M. Saïeset, this is the true way to map out the borderland between philosophy and religion. The distinction, however, which we have been drawing between religion and philosophy, and the consequences therefrom on which we have so strenuously insisted, would at once vanish if men, through the catastrophe and turmoil of these latter centuries, were capable of rising as in the olden days to the idea of a theocracy. The philosopher would then become as Pythagoras was, the theosopher. Religion is the intuitive. Philosophy ascertains and states the laws of the intuitive: theosophy is organic intuition. When the ruler of a land is its high priest too, then is that land blest, and its wise men utter things that savour of eternity. Russia is an imperfect theocracy: the evil is not that it is a theocracy, but that it is an imperfect one.

It is marvellous that the nations of Europe, having shown such earnest disposition to borrow their religions from the East, should have refused to accept that which has ever been the basis of those religions there, theosophy, that which has ever been their crown, theocracy. But every change in Europe heralds to the sage pro-

phetic eye the advent of both. Till, however, Europe is ripe for the theosophic and the theocratic, it must make wider and ever wider the gulph that divides philosophy from religion. Begotten of our sacerdotal tendencies to define, the severance between them must be complete before the Orient can dawn upon our Western world in its theosophic wondrousness and its theocratic majesty. To paint the second purple of that mighty morn, Homer of the future, arise! If all lands were spiritual monarchies, acknowledging the ruler as alike temporal and spiritual head, a central spiritual monarchy would be both natural and sublime. But a central spiritual monarchy, when all lands are purely temporal monarchies, is anomalous and absurd; and this it is which makes the Papacy objectionable. It is an exceptional theocracy. It is an attempt at a central spiritual monarchy in the midst of temporal monarchies. It is a misplaced orientalism, with the further disadvantage of being from its elective character a modified revival of the old Roman Republic, which was untheocratic in the degree that it was so predominantly aristocratic. An aristocracy, when it is the leading element in the constitution of a country and in the government of a nation, is more the idolator of physical force than any other political agency, and more incapable therefore than any other of the instinct for the mystic splendours of a spiritual supremacy. Toward each other monarchy and democracy are drawn by a spontaneous love, they are the divided halves of the theocracy, and the theosopher is their prophet. It is common, at present, to confess the growth of the democracy, but to curse it as a wickedness or deplore it as a woe. Some great swelling words also are uttered about the excellence of order, the horrors of anarchy, and the madness and cruelty of mobs. Most unprofitable lamentings! Most silly declamation! Transform the democracy if you are afraid of it. Either recognising the distinction between philosophy and religion, between absolute reason and absolute faith, bring education to bear as a living force on the mass of the people, by divorcing it from dogmatic mechanism; or, if you can be kindled by the

grandeur of the theocratic vision, put forth your bravest, most poetic energy in exalting the Government of England into a spiritual monarchy. The one is the occidental, the other the oriental mode of solving the democratic problem. But the blunder is immense when attempting the solution of borrowing nothing from the West but its prosaic aridity, and nothing from the East but its despotic compression.

The real union of the East and the West will yet prove the salvation of the world. This has been the dominant thought of Europe's greatest modern men. Napoleon dared to put the thought into action—dared at a premature hour, and by means too exclusively material. His attempt, however, was valuable for showing that it is not by theories, by theologies, by philosophies alone that the East and the West can be merged into a secund unity, but that some grand political enterprise must join itself to some grand religious idea. We need a Mahomet of Christendom,—

we need another and a more colossal crusade than all that have preceded it. Through every path, through every channel, the commerce, the science of Europe is vanquishing the East. The growth of new and mighty empires in the Pacific, where everything is European but the soil and the sun, throws Asia still more into the grasp of our Western genius. But believe not that the whole thing is to end with trade, and emigration, and wider markets for Manchester goods and Birmingham wares. An epic cannot finish with a sum in arithmetic. There is here a divinest design of Providence. Australian gold is but the symbol and the herald of a golden age for oriental nations, which, absorbing the pith of European life, will pay the debt, as they have ever paid such debts, with religious miracles and mysteries. Then will philosophy and religion, reason and faith, at last be one, and the whole globe be transfigured lustrously and with purple glory into a theocracy.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

THE THOUGHTS OF JOSEPH JOUBERT.

Pensées, Essais, Maximes et Correspondance de J. Joubert. Seconde Edition. Paris.

THOROUGHLY successful authorship—a renown grounded on the best possible treatment of matters in themselves worthy of our interest—is indeed a very glorious and gratifying thing. We recognise no triumph more satisfactory, more likely to fill the mind of man or woman with thankfulness for having been born into this world at all, than the consciousness of having so written, so well and upon such themes, as that times present and times to come will look upon the writer with intense gratitude.

But the words “successful authorship” have a lower as well as a higher meaning. *He* is successful after a fashion who smartly and dexterously touches the folly of the day as it flies, who has done a spirited thing or two, has translated a book in a most perfect manner, or written sensible critical articles in a review. The artist may, in all these cases, have fully accomplished his end. Meantime there may have been one near him working on and on

for half a life—a man of many thoughts and studious habits—who is incapable to the last of making full proclamation of himself, but whose mental history, if it could be read, would place him in a rank far above that of the readier writer. The power of seizing promptly some just and true leading idea and giving it the needful treatment is what the world, no doubt, wants; but also the world has need of the refinements, the scrupulosities, the fastidiousness of those who accomplish but little themselves perhaps, yet exercise a very powerful influence among their contemporaries: men whose disciples do what the master could not accomplish, entering thus into the labours of higher minds than their own. How often may we say that these thoughtful men, so sparing of display, were the first to infuse a noble and fruitful idea into our minds; how have their profoundly just remarks sunk into our spirits and been the germs of our most precious thoughts! Volumes on the silent or

but half-accomplished authorship of such men as these might be written. The record of their conscientious daily lives among their books and in their families, where they worked incessantly to make their thoughts more clear and their words more exactly representative of their thoughts, never fails to fill us with admiration and respect.

In the interesting volumes which have recently been published by M. St. Bouve, entitled, "*Causeries du Lundi*," to which we have before referred, there is a brief clever notice of a Frenchman whose quiet literary career has brought forcibly to our minds the sentiments we have just expressed. M. Joubert, the author of some beautiful Thoughts and many charming Letters, was a man who, during the course of a long life, chiefly past during the last century, was known to the best spirits of his time as one richly endowed by nature, and furnished with acquired stores of the most various kind. His power of ready execution, however, was not commensurate with his inner and outer resources. The business of J. Joubert's life was one of preparation for what, after all, was never accomplished. He was ever heaping together thoughts upon numerous questions, social and literary. His accumulation of this kind of material was great—and, after his death, more than two hundred of those "small books," in which he had delighted to record his thoughts "on great subjects," were found—besides almost innumerable stray papers crowded with reflections on books, on questions, deeper or lighter, concerning matters of taste, or morals, or religion. In early life he had doubtless been, in anticipation, an author. An infirmity of mind, well understood by himself, and not hidden from his friends,* had defeated that purpose, and settled him

down at last merely into the careful worker out of isolated thoughts.

Among these various papers a memorandum, written in his 70th year, presented itself. "If I die (says he) leaving behind me scattered thoughts on important subjects, I charge those into whose hands they may fall, in the name of humanity, to suppress nothing merely because it is foreign to received ideas. During my life, I have loved nothing but truth; I believe I have been enabled on many great questions to discern it; perhaps one of those sayings, which I have thrown out in haste—" and here the MS. breaks off.

Now they who had been privileged to know M. Joubert intimately, and who had often had recourse to the rich treasury of his mind, were well aware of the existence of these valuable fragments—and their first impulse, after his death in 1824, was to inquire what had become of them, and when their publication might be looked for. Chateaubriand, de Fontanes, Bonald, Molé, and many more, asked this question, however, long in vain. M. Joubert had left a son, into whose hands all the papers had fallen: but this son was either unable or unwilling to comply with the wishes of other members of his family, nor was it till after his death, in 1838, that M. Paul Raynal, who had married Joubert's niece, was allowed to see them. Then they were placed in the hands of Chateaubriand, and a selection made and printed in a single volume: though still its contents were only read in salons, or lent from hand to hand, and transcribed in fragments to the journals of the day.

Dissatisfied with this sort of half publicity, M. Paul Raynal prepared a new edition, adding to the Thoughts a memoir and also many letters, which proved to be even more beautiful

* Elsewhere in one of his highly interesting letters addressed to M. Molé, he speaks of his difficulty of accomplishment in terms which show how fully aware he was of that infirmity of his mind which forbade him to aspire to the heights of authors' p. "There are," says he, "defects from which we can draw no other benefit than that of making a virtue out of them, by patience and submission to their presence. Apparently, mine will never permit me to be highly useful to myself or others, and I shall be full of fine projects and beautiful purposes which will end in nothing. The pleasure my talents may have afforded here and there, during my life, will be the sole recompense or consolation I am destined to have for all the pains I have taken to cultivate them. As God pleases! That is my customary word and cure for all such evils. It restores one to courage and peace."

and worthy of preservation than the Thoughts. But here again, by a remarkable fatality, death interposed. M. Paul Raynal died before the work was printed, and the final issue of it to the public was only made in 1850, under the auspices of Joubert's brother, an aged man of eighty.

It is to be regretted that the Memoir which, so far as it goes, is beautifully written, is not more specific with reference especially to the later years of Joubert's life, to the more public part of it, and to the manner of his retirement from his educational office.

A few words as to the principal facts of his career we will give as briefly as we can.

Joseph Joubert was born at Montignac, a small town in Perigord, in May, 1754,—a year, by-the-by, to be remarked on, *en passant*, as also that of the birth of two distinguished contemporaries, Joseph de Maistre and the Vicomte de Bonald. Joseph Joubert was the eldest of seven children of the village doctor of Montignac. His early education, if not neglected, was probably confined and deficient; and when, at the age of fourteen, he was sent to Toulouse to study the law as an immediate preparation for business, his sense of these deficiencies led him to take the step of entering himself as a sort of pupil-teacher, if we may use such a term, to the "Pères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," who were then charged with the instruction of the College of Toulouse, having succeeded the Jesuits in this vocation. These Fathers were learned and skilled men, and gained much respect and affection from their pupils. It was a very improving position, unquestionably: without any irrevocable engagements, the young disciple might both receive and communicate knowledge. He taught his class in the morning, and took his own lessons in the evening. The kind of collegiate teaching to which he was thus inured left durable impressions on Joubert's mind, and fixed those strong predilections which he always entertained for the old classical school. Ideas, too, of order, unquestioning submission to authority and reverence for age, derived from his own educational career, are evidently at the root of many of the remarks which he addressed to M.

de Fontanes, when, years afterwards, his services were given to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

At Toulouse he remained eight years, and then returned home for two more. The year 1778 saw him for the first time at Paris, a young man of twenty-four. Here he found, and was welcomed by, Marmontel, La Harpe, d'Alembert, and Diderot. Later in life he speaks with some regret of this association, but no evil fruit appears in anything he has left. In fact, he appears to have been almost unnaturally averse to politics. While his countrymen were fighting their hard and cruel battle, he was reading ancient history, and studying classical authors. In his ideas of the true ground of a national reformation he would have probably exactly coincided with Niebuhr; pure morals and just sentiments being essential requisites with both.

We have not, however, any detailed account of his employments during the years passed in Paris. He must have witnessed many of its stormy scenes, and known many who bore part in them; but he quitted the metropolis in 1790, in consequence of an unsolicited appointment to the office of magistrate in his native town. The memory of his fidelity as a magistrate is still preserved in Montignac; but the service was one, not of pleasure but of sad constraint, and when, at the expiration of his term of two years, his townsmen wanted to re-elect him to the magistracy, he decidedly declined the honour. Perhaps the rapid rise of the worst part of the revolutionary tempest might have the effect of indisposing him still more to any prominent position.

In 1793 he married a young lady of Villeneuve le Roi, a little town in Burgundy, and in that place spent many of his after years, living with the family of his wife. The happiness of the union was great, but there was one trial. An only son, the sole fruit of it, early showed discouraging symptoms, and he seems to have grown up, in spite of every care, with a character both of feebleness and obstinacy, with much moral perversity, and without the corrective of any very amiable qualities.

Meantime the reign of terror was established, and Joubert's sympathies with some of its victims were called

forth. Not far from Villeneuve was the chateau Passy, in which resided M. le Comte de Montmorin, well known as one of the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth's most faithful servants, and as having held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs after Necker. With him was Madame de Beaumont, his eldest daughter, who had been of considerable assistance to her father, in the course of his endeavours to negotiate with M. Rabaut, and had copied the letters in order that his handwriting might not appear. More than once had M. Montmorin been summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, but, though always maintaining his respectful adherence to the King, he had been able to clear himself from the accusation of assisting in the flight to Varennes, of which he indeed knew nothing. After the tenth of August, 1792, he was again in danger, and concealed himself, but was discovered, and perished on the scaffold. A part of his family, and that of M. Berilly, yet remained in privacy at the chateau Passy, but the bloodhounds were upon the track, and all, excepting a few children and Madame de Beaumont, were denounced and seized. To her death would have been more welcome than life, she had implored leave to share her father's fate, but in vain. M. Joubert, roused to compassion, went to Passy to offer aid and solace, and, for the remaining eight years of her life, out of his own immediate family, this bereaved lady became one of the first interests of his existence. When, after a time, the rest ration of order allowed the scattered exiles to unite again in Paris, there ensued a period, short but very interesting, in which the survivors of many families enjoyed at last, once more, some calm and refreshing intercourse. Softened by past suffering and the loss of common friends, the libertinism of speech and thought checked by the sad realities of the dreadful scenes through which they had passed, thankful even for tyranny, because it brought order, and speaking and writing under that slight degree of repression which kept down the buoyancy of the French temperament,—that was the time, surely, when its most amiable elements were predominant. The tender fidelity of friends had been made manifest; cala-

mities which had unnerved some and brought into being others whose physical and mental peculiarities probably arose out of the influences of the reign of terror, gave scope to kindly forbearance.

At this time it was that in Madame de Beaumont's salon were assembled all whom M. Joubert specially valued. There were to be found his friends Fontanes, Bonabl, More, the Chateaubriands, Feletz, Chenevolle, de Mussy, Malmae de Ventimille, de Duras, and more; but the hostess herself was the charm and bond of the whole. "Peaceful society!" says M. Joubert, long after,— "where disuniting pretensions never came—where talent and good-humour met together—where praise was freely given to what was praiseworthy—where only the beautiful and the good were our subjects. Peaceful society! whose scattered members never can unite again without speaking to themselves of her who was the connecting tie that bound them together!"

Alas! "their greatest loss," as has been said, "was indeed their first!" Madame de Beaumont died at Rome in May 1804. We refer our readers to the account of her last hours, given in the *Memoirs of Chateaubriand*. (Brussels edition, vol. iv.)

To this lady many of Joubert's most beautiful letters are addressed. His anxiety to "minister to a mind diseased," his deep sympathy in her sorrows, his watchful care of her health, are more remarkable than his use of what might, we should have supposed, have suggested itself as the best, indeed the only, means of combating her despair. This is the more to be observed as there is good evidence of his own personal religious convictions. However it be, it remains a fact that, in a correspondence mainly undertaken for the consolation of a sorrowing spirit, there should scarcely be one distinct reference to the Appointer of our lot. He notices some of the literary enterprises of the day in these familiar letters, and, through Madame de Beaumont, addresses some very wise and well-founded counsel to M. Chateaubriand on his projected work on the *Genius of Christianity*. How perfectly Joubert understood the author and his kind of power is, we think, well shown throughout, and especially

in his advice, not to attempt the part of a reasoner or profound historian, but to content himself with winning hearts to the moral and devotional part of Christianity.

The difficulty of our day (he says) is to restore to men the desire of re-entering our churches. Let M. Chateaubriand give up the notion of overwhelming men with a host of learned authorities, which they have ceased to appreciate; let him only make use of such means as are the growth of his own mind and of surrounding circumstances—he is made for that kind of work. “Dites lui de remplir son sort, et d’agir selon son instinct. Qu’il file la soie de son sein; qu’il pétrisse son propre miel: qu’il chante son propre ramage, —il a son arbre, sa ruche, et son trou: qu’a-t-il besoin d’appeler là tant de ces sources étrangères?”—p. 295, vol. ii.

We are left much in the dark as to the political sentiments of Joubert. Mainly we believe them to have been conservative, but we find that, in common with Bonald, Joseph de Maistre, and several of that old severe school, he felt the superiority of Bonaparte above his compeers, and wished him success.

He is an admirable *inter-king* (he writes in 1800). He is no parvenu—he is in his proper place—I love him; without him one could feel no enthusiasm for anything that lives and is in power. . . . I am always wishing him all virtues, resources, light, and perfections, which are wanting perhaps, or which he has not had time to obtain. . . . His career has silenced reason, and awakened imagination. The faculty of admiration has once more been revived in France, and gladdened this sorrowful world. . . . May he be more and more worthy of it! may he long remain master! He is so now, no doubt, and he knows how to be so. We have great need of him. But he is young—he is mortal; and I infinitely despise his associates.”—Correspondence, vol. ii. 76.

It does not appear however that, genuine as was his admiration for the First Consul, Joubert approached him any nearer. If he had no call to testify his indignation at crime, like Chateaubriand, neither did he flatter like Fontanes; but he felt no scruples about accepting office when, some years afterwards, that same Fontanes, to whom he was early and deeply attached, requested him, in the name of the Emperor, to take part in the mi-

nistry of Public Instruction. As Grand Master of the new-modelled University of Paris, M. de Fontanes had, of course, the power of recommendation, his first exercise of it being in favour of M. de Bonald, the second of M. Beausset, and the third of M. Joubert. “I attach,” said he to the Emperor, “the greatest value to the aid of the *last* person whom I have named. M. Joubert has been my friend for thirty years; my confident, and associate. His heart and intellect are of the highest order.”

It is, we think, impossible to read the letters addressed by Joubert to his *chef* during their period of association without feeling that the Grand Master was right in his estimate. As a counsellor on education Joubert had not all the enlargement of view which abstractedly could be desired. He would not have carried out, under other circumstances, a large and generous national plan. He was timid, distrusted the people, and, having a morbid dread of political changes, would have advocated, in every case, a strong exercise of authority. Yet, living and acting as he did for those already under a despotic sway, he did what he could to render the yoke useful and bearable. It was a difficult part. Coming to the office at the ripe age of 55, and unaccustomed to actual business, he threw himself into it heartily. He not only gave good advice as to the formation of schools and plans of study, but interposed with great quickness and sagacity when he saw that the Grand Master’s appointments were injudicious, or accompanied with a want of consideration to masters and professors. He was deeply grieved at anything like parsimonious proceedings towards these hardly-worked men, and the playful indignation with which he writes to the Grand Master repeatedly on these occasions, reminds us of some of the most spirited letters of Charles Lamb.

Ah! *Mons^r le Grand Maître!* (he writes in one of these clever, off-hand epistles,) in the name of Heaven and of yourself, govern us paternally, nobly, and loyally, justly and royally; and, to say it all in a word which *you* can well understand, govern *poetically*!

And then he pleads for more liberal dealings towards professors, that their

expenses in their journeys should be paid. He contrasts the luxurious provision made for the personal accommodation of easy people like himself, with the hardships of the educational drudges, and in individual cases points out the cruelty of transferring a man of delicate health from the South of France to the North, &c.

As far, in short, as our materials for forming a judgment carry us, we should look on this part, brief as it was, of Joubert's career, as worthy of the highest respect. In another point of view we also admire him. Keenly as he felt the evils of his time, his mind was not closed against new ideas, and he saw the peculiar difficulties of men brought up in such a period of fluctuation and uprooting. "It is much harder," he said, "to be a modern than an ancient." "Let us strive," he says again, "to possess the merits of our time, if we cannot escape its defects; assailed by its evils, let us prize its compensations." There is no disdain of present teachings. "We ought always to keep some open space in our minds for the opinions of others. It is really unbearable to talk with men who have no unappropriated place in their brain, -let us have more hospitable hearts and minds."

The period during which the mind of Joubert was thus actively engaged in public service was of course but short. With the fall of the Empire came the re-modelling of the university and the dispersion of the Grand Master and his men. No account of these events is given in the memoir, an omission which we regret, for, amid the innumerable histories of the Empire and the Restoration, we know not where to look for a complete history of education in France since the commencement of the present century.

As to M. Joubert himself, he returned to his habitual quietude, his "*Pensées, Maximes*," and small books. Henceforth there is little to tell. Habitually an invalid, often a sufferer, he was, says his biographer, generally cheerful and patient.

He seems to have received every visitation of disease in an humble and even grateful spirit, as a short note in his diary testifies. A severe illness having interrupted his entries for

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some days, in the blank space were inserted these words,—

Ma grande et bonne maladie !

Deo Gratias !

The last of his entries in his journal seems an apt epitome of the objects of his pursuit through life,—

Le vrai, le beau, le juste, le saint !

And now as to the fragmentary treasures left behind.—The "*Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims*" are arranged by M. A. Joubert, or rather, we conclude, by M. Paul Raynal, under twenty-four divisions. They comprise thoughts on religious and moral questions, and matters of taste and criticism. They are of various and unequal merit, sometimes being too subtle and elaborate for easy comprehension, but often, nay mostly, ingenious, just, and full of calm sense and delicate feeling. As a critic of literature we know few writers who display more intimate acquaintance with the highest principles by which our judgments can be guided, and that "serious urbanity" of which he speaks as the true characteristic of the academic style never deserts him. How beautifully he characterises the writings of ancient philosophers! Take, for example, the fine thoughts on Plato and Aristotle (vol. ii. pp. 152, 153, 154), of which we would willingly translate the whole, but must content ourselves with one remark only,—

Plato may teach us nothing directly, but he prepares and disposes us to learn and know everything. Reading him, we hardly know why, increases our susceptibility for distinguishing and admitting every noble truth that can present itself. Like mountain air he stimulates the organs, and gives a relish for wholesome food. Vol. ii. p. 154.

Again.—Plato may be vanishing away in space, but one sees the flapping of his wings; one hears their rustling sound.

Open where we may, how just are mostly his thoughts on social questions! take one at random—he is speaking of order and chance, of good and evil.

Good should be done by means, ways, and ends that are good. A good obtained through wrong is an altered, poisoned good, which will produce the evil whose germ we have deposited therein. . . . Perhaps, by a just arrangement of Providence, crimes multiply the evils they were meant to remedy. Perhaps, had Caligula not been

killed by a blow and a conspiracy, which at first sight appears praiseworthy, Claudius would not have reigned, nor Nero, nor Domitian, nor Commodus, nor Helio-gabalus. Caligula, after his crimes, would have lived out his life, died in his bed, and the succession of Roman emperors would have taken another and a happier course. Perhaps that which is evil, or defiled with evil, never does produce any thing but evil. God reserves punishments to be inflicted in his time. We are charged with well-doing, *that* only is our province.

Again, culled in the same chance manner, take a saying or two on truth.

One of the most useful of sciences is to know how we have been deceived, and one of the most delightful of discoveries to find out where we have been wrong. To be capable of being undeceived, what a high praise, what a fine quality!

They who never retract, must love themselves more than truth. Vol. 1. pp. 106-7.

We hardly can agree with M. St. Beuve that there are too many of these thoughts. No one, we presume, would read such collections of brief maxims continuously; but Joubert's are so rich and so full of suggestion that they may be opened anywhere with interest. The letters, however, are still better, they are sometimes graceful, while they are sound and weighty when treating on matters of moment debated between himself and his correspondents. Those to M. Molé are particularly excellent. To conclude, we place the volumes, acquaintance with which we are always delighted to renew, on our shelves once more. "*Il est de livres où l'on respire un air exquis*" so Joubert said and felt with regard to the works of others—so we feel and say of His.



New Gate, Newcastle removed in 1829

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT NEWCASTLE.*

By G. BOUCHIER RICHARDSON, F.S.A. Newc

THE commanding and highly defensible position upon which the town of Newcastle is placed, must necessarily have recommended itself to the notice of the very earliest colonizers of this quarter of the island. The ground on which it stands rising abruptly to the height of about 100 feet from the bed of the river, is cut into three very remarkable tongues of land by four natural valleys, all permeated by

streams which disembogue in the Tyne. The easternmost and largest of these tongues of land, is that formed by the Ouseburn and Pandon Dean, the smallest by that stream and the Lorthburn; and the westernmost, whereon stands the Castle, by the Lorthburn and Skinnerburn. To those persons who would, in our day, look for traces of either the Lorthburn or Pandon Dean, very few would reward their search.

* Read at the Newcastle Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, August 31, 1852.



The Side, at Newcastle, 1800.

Never, surely, has a physical difficulty in the site of a great town been better conquered. Few would imagine, in traversing the level area of the New Market, the elegant thoroughfares of Market and Grey-streets, the busy pavements of Dean-street, the Side, and Sandhill, that far below the feet there still flows a rapid stream, which once upon a time ornamented the gardens of the Franciscan Priars, was crossed by two ancient stone bridges, and, at the foot of the present Dean street and Pasater Heugh, formed a junction with the swelling waters of the Tyne, which floated up thither the barges of merchandise for the merchants who dwelt on the higher grounds, for, at the early day to which I allude, there were no houses or shops on the Side, the Sandhill, the Close, or the Quayside. The river flowed up to the bases of the hills on the tops of which the town then stood, and a large arm of the river was formerly to be seen where now the towering glories of Elizabeth's and James's days still rear their many-storied fronts, their projecting floors, and their long rows of casemented windows. The Sandhill, so named from a hill of sand being thrown up there by the tide, was at high water completely surrounded. At other times it was a place of public recreation for the inhabitants. But for the bridge, and probably a few



The Side, at Newcastle, 1844

rude structures for the purposes of commerce, all this was a naked waste; the whole shore indeed, along the site of the present Close and Quayside, a sedgy strand. Having their wharfs at the head of the creek on the Lortburn, the inhabitants would do tolerably well without landing-places on the shores of the river. Such a state of things, however, must have been found incompatible with the increasing trade of the town, by the days of the Edwards at least, quays had been built, and a defensive wall drawn along the principal, for in 1339 it is recorded that by a sudden inundation of the Tyne, the water surmounted and bore down a piece of the wall, six perches in length, near the Wall-Knoll, whereby many houses were destroyed, and 167 men and women, including priests, were drowned. The unloading of goods on the margin of the river, would soon suggest to the merchants the propriety of erecting their dwellings and warehouses close to their wharfs, so they procured the casting of ballast behind the quays to the base of the hills, and around the Sandhill and Side, to the depth of fifteen feet or so, and by this means raised for themselves a shore not liable to be overflowed by the tide as formerly.

It was upon the most western and bold-est of the three eminences to which I have

already referred that Hadrian erected the station of Pons Ælii. It was the second camp upon his great barrier wall, which extended from the Tyne to the Solway. Though we have no grounds for supposing that the area of the station here would be larger than the generality of those on the line of this stupendous work, there is every reason to infer that a suburban population, very much greater than that attached to any other of the camps, would take shelter beneath its walls, and stud the green slopes with residences and gardens—with temples, and places of public amusement and resort. We may conclude that eighteen centuries ago a population was there to be found, wise enough to take advantage of the facilities which a noble river afforded them for the purposes of trade and commerce, and to congregate in more than ordinary numbers for that purpose. It is manifest that the requirements of the large body of troops in garrison all along the line of the wall would require a very large supply of provisions; and though we cannot doubt that agriculture was to some extent practised by the soldiery, and that every opportunity was at hand for the capture of beasts of the chase, yet it is capable of certain proof that their wine was imported, that their earthenware was not made in this country, that their ornaments of all sorts, and, in fact, everything besides the simplest products of the soil used and to be used by the various garrisons, must have been brought into the Tyne in ships; while, at the same time, as we discover them to have worked lead and silver mines, and, to all appearance, raised some quantities of the more precious metal, it seems equally certain that the Tyne—the station of Pons Ælii—must have exported the product. The precise site of the Roman camp here has long exercised antiquarian ingenuity and patience; but though it seems certain that it occupied the site of the present castle, and possibly comprised the ground upon which stands the church of St. Nicholas, all endeavours have utterly failed in ascertaining, with anything like certainty, its precise position and contents. Though masonry of undoubted Roman workmanship, altars, wells, pottery, coins, and other relics of that mighty people, render it indisputable that we are upon the right locality, it cannot be a source of wonder that a site which has undergone the vicissitudes attendant upon the continuous residence of a large and busy population, should present any very distinct traces of its primal condition, when viewed through the dim and lengthened vista of eighteen centuries. It is

rather to be wondered at, that considering the change which each successive generation has worked upon the original features of the place, so many secrets of the past should have been revealed to us as have from time to time been exhumed.

Horsley, in endeavouring to plot down the site of the camp, drew it in such a situation that, though his lines included as fine a rolling slope as Roman could desire, it was yet completely out of sight of the river and of command of the bridge. Providing his square was correct, these deficiencies could no doubt have been compensated by the erection of additional works on the brink of the hill; but Hodgson, and I may add myself, conceive that the present castle was included within its walls, and that the Norman *enceinte*, or at least such part of it as occupied the brow of the hill, had been erected on the remains of the south-east corner of the station. Those, however, who contend that the Romans obstinately stuck to a rule when an advantage was to be gained by making an exception, will not approve of this view; and I must admit that the line proposed forms anything but a square. A few weeks ago a wall six feet in width, and possessing all the characteristics of the walls of the other stations on the line, was discovered running at right angles across the east end of Collingwood-street. Should this be taken for the eastern wall of the camp, the great wall itself must have come up to the north cheek of the gateway of that side of the camp, and recommenced in a similar way on the western rampart. The apparently conflicting accounts of the great wall having been discovered in front of the Assembly Rooms in Westgate-street, and also in the gardens behind St. John's church, which so closely adjoins, seem to be reconciled by supposing the latter masonry to have been a portion of the northern rampart of the camp, and the former the great wall itself, about to ascend Arthur's Hill on its western route.

We have all heard with great interest and satisfaction the ingenious, and I may say conclusive manner* in which Mr. Hodgson Hinde has succeeded in identifying that portion of Newcastle called Pandon with the Ad Murum of Bede; but in doing this, and endeavouring to prove the antiquity of that place to be greater than that of her now more powerful sister, he presumes, as Bede does not mention a community residing at the station of Pons Ælii, that after the departure of the Romans it had ceased to be occupied by a settled population. It is true that Bede does not notice the site in question, but this might

* See our last Number, p. 390.

arise from his not needing to do so. It was no part of Bede's purpose to write the topography of the district, and, as his point was ecclesiastical history, he confined his remarks to events of that class. Furthermore, if, as Mr. Hinde also successfully shows, *Gateshead* means the head of the gate or street which, by the *Pons Ælii*, was conveyed over the Tyne to the wall, beyond which it did not go, we have at once the definition of *Ad Murum*, and to all appearance an indication of its site—the station and suburbs of *Pons Ælii*, of which *Pandon*, only a few hundred yards to the east of the Roman bridge, may very well be considered a part; though it is very possible that, lying as it did in the bed of a deep ravine, and separated from the station by the intervention of an elevated ridge of considerable height and width, *Pandon* may have had a sort of independent existence from the parts lying further west. That *Ad Murum*, then, seems to apply at least as well to the station as to *Pandon*, seems tolerably certain. Mr. Hodgson Hinde, having ignored the existence of Newcastle at the period in question, applies a salve to the wounded sensibilities of its modern sons in these words:—“Viewing both villas as component parts of a united community, we have reasonable grounds for assigning to them a continuous existence from the reign of Hadrian to the present day.” In the absence of any real proof to the contrary, however, we may well doubt that at the departure of the Romans the large body of people which must have established themselves in and about *Pons Ælii* would dissolve away into thin air. An occupation of some hundreds of years must have produced a mixed community of Roman, British, and Teutonic origin, whose interests would be best consulted by remaining where they were, and continuing to inhabit a place which, at the same time that it afforded them protection, had become endeared to them through ties of blood, affection, and lengthened residence.

Should it then be conceded that “where we find a modern city occupying the site of an ancient one it is more than probable that it has had an uninterrupted existence,” it follows that the municipal independence of the boroughs of the eleventh and twelfth centuries “was not, as it has become a sort of maxim in law to believe, a boon granted from the crown by the Norman monarchs, but a right arising out of uninterrupted possession from a period of remote antiquity.” Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A. who expresses these opinions, looking at the striking resemblance between the Roman municipal institutions and those of Britain, concludes thence not only that

the municipal forms and conditions of cities were derived from the former Roman occupants, and that they underwent no change upon the transfer of the English crown to a Norman line of sovereigns, but that municipal charters “are rather to be considered as a proof of the antiquity than the novelty of the privileges they grant.”

It seems not an unfavourable idea that when certain old thoroughfares fall in well with the presumed, in many cases well ascertained, line of Roman wall throughout the town, they may indicate the route of the attendant military way, and thus corroborate other evidence. For when a road has once been established it is natural to preserve it—houses built on its margin decay, and are replaced by others on the same site, the spot having become what may be termed private property—while that of the public, the road itself, would be infringed upon, and the attempt resisted, should any one venture to build into or across it. Thus is such a road perpetuated. It is with this view that I would indicate several of the old thoroughfares as being the persistent representatives of the military way. At the very outset, the present Stepney-bank, a road from time immemorial leading from the brink of the Ouseburn to the summit of the hill, stands precisely in the line of the ascertained course of the wall, while the till lately vacant ground north of the Keelmen's Hospital doubtless once might have yielded traces to the diligent observer of the same stony passage. Grey, indeed, in his *Chorographia*, written in 1649, alludes to a road leading thence all the way to Wallsend—a valuable testimony in favour of this view. Entering the crowded locality of the Wall Knoll the road appears to be at once indicated by the narrow street specially so called, winding easily round from the southern to the eastern side of that eminence, while the wall itself takes a more direct but increasingly precipitous course down to the open area called the Stockbridge. Imagine for a moment the Roman soldiers traversing their *via*, what course more likely than the line of the present Silver Street fall in their face, while the wall, seeking to attain as rapidly as possible a more northerly position so as to form at no great distance a junction with the station, leaves the road by a small circuit to regain its defensive companion at the street known by the name of the Low Bridge. Thence by a single arch was the passage of the Lorthburn effected. St. Nicholas churchyard has always been a thoroughfare, and Denton (bare before the formation of Collingwood Street the only passage westward) appears to be the

obvious continuation of the route. Thence the thoroughfare of West-gate Street and West-gate Hill convers directly to the spot, where to this day portions of the Roman military way are yet distinctly traceable. Doubtless the Roman road from the west of Northumberland remained in full force for centuries after it was abandoned by those who originally formed it. We cannot doubt that it was by this road that the judges of assize traversed their way from Newcastle to their judicial labours to Carlisle. A passage in the biography of the Lord Keeper North, in 1676, implies this; while the same important functionaries are in 1279 still more distinctly shown to have used "Carel Street, the main thoroughfare in old times between Newcastle and Carlisle." The three Norwich military officers who visited the North in 1634, left on their westward route by the Westgate, "with the pretty murmuring musicke of the Tyne, which kept them from straying on their left, as the Piets'-wall did on their right." We met, continues one of their party, "with some dangerous wayes

and passages, one more especially, for it was rocky and steepy, so was it narrow and intricate, winding every step, and expecting our nags to fall upon us; a place this was as dangerous to us and others, that way land-travelers, as the gulfe is terrible to seamen." The writer proceeds to state that on leaving Hexham, they "happily lighted on a guide, who by chance was bound for those intricate wayes, with him we mounted for Carlisle, still along by the Piets'-wall." The localities here pointed out render it unlikely that any other than the old military way could be meant. Doubtless, Roger de Thornton, the opulent burgess of Newcastle, used the military way, when in his youthful progress towards the scenes of his future greatness.

In at the Westgate came Thornton in,
With a happen hapt in a lamb's skin.

In pious remembrance of the road which had led him thither, and the portal which had given him admission, he re-built, or more probably added, an outwork to the old gate.



West Gate, Newcastle — removed in 1811

Thus we have every reason to conclude that the Roman military way is still preserved through the town, and thence that the streets indicating it form the oldest thoroughfare in Newcastle. It is also more than probable that the town in its earliest form would be built along the sides of the road, much after the manner of the long street like villages scattered all over the country. This view seems the more certain, from the circumstance that the greater number of the churches and monastic institutions are found to lie on either side of the route. Commencing from the east, we have St. Anne's chapel,

the hospital on the Wall Knoll, the monastery of St. Augustine, in the Major Chare, the church of All Saints, and those of St. Nicholas and St. John. Besides these, there were at least two almshouses — one in the Stock-bridge and the other in St. Nicholas' churchyard, adjoining the bridge which carried the way over into Pandon. There was also adjoining the south side of the way the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in Westgate. It is a usual circumstance throughout the counties of Northumberland and Durham to find old buildings bearing the name of Spitals, standing on the site of the ancient

roads. These it is quite certain were hospitals for the reception and refreshment of wayfarers at a time when there were no inns for their accommodation. Hence, it appears reasonable, that while the churches mentioned were erected on the way-side in order to afford an opportunity and suggest the propriety to the wayfarer as well as the inhabitant of spiritual exercises therein; the monastic institutions and almshouses (which were probably originally hospitals) were intended for the restoration of bodily vigour by the aid of food and sleep. Indeed it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the Hospital of the Virgin in temp. Hen II.,

that besides other purposes, it was designed for the entertainment of the indigent clergy and such pilgrims as were passing that way. In the certificate drawn up in 1546, it is described as having been founded "to lodge all poor and waifaring people being destitute of lodging, and to bury such as fortune'd ther to dye." As the hospital was popularly designated the West Spital, so was that of the Trinity on the Wall Knoll termed the East Spital; which was no doubt devoted to similar purposes, as by the charter of 1460 three beds were always to be kept for accidental guests.

Pilgrim Street, another of these very old



Pilgrim street Gate, Newcastle removed in 1802.

thoroughfares mentioned under its present name so early as 1292, and leading northward to the Norman Shrine of Our Lady at Jesmond, had such another caravanserai in it for the accommodation of the great bodies of pilgrims who made frequent visits to the locality mentioned. In the same street was the house of the Franciscans, where the devotees not only feasted their eyes with divers sacred relics, but partook of personal refreshment. The fraternity of the Blessed Trinity on the Quayside, erected for jointly religious and secular purposes, had a guest-chamber, and not only relieved their own seafaring brethren, but offered an asylum for others, wayfarers and strangers, who might have been wrecked upon the coasts. This opulent and excellent body were frequently relieving large bodies of foreign seamen

who had suffered this misfortune. During the times of pestilence, the brethren gave admission to the plague-stricken, with meat and drink, such medical attendance as then existed, and, if the issue was mortal, burial at the hands of their chaplain. Such was the use also to which the alms-houses and hospitals were put in these dread seasons; and the hospital of the Magdalen, placed without the town, after having for centuries been devoted to the reception of lepers, was upon the disappearance of that fearful disease used as an hospital for those smitten with the plague.

Besides these conventual houses already incidentally mentioned were those of the Dominicans, Carmelites, Nuns of St. Bartholomew, and of the Hospitallers of St. John, the chapel of which still exists among the crowded chares of the Quay-side.

The great Bridge over the Tyne, clad with dwellings and furnished like that of London with three gate-towers, had at its northern or Newcastle end a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, whose custos collected the alms of the wayfarers for the support of the important structure to which it was attached. Hard by was the hospital of St. Katharine; and, in the Close, the town residence of the Percies, to which on the northern progress of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., on her way to her marriage with James of Scotland, a magnificent banquet was given by its then owner. The Close also contained the residences of many other persons of distinction.

The site of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, originally selected for the advantages it presented as a place of defence, is not less favoured by nature for an effective surface drainage. The general health of the inhabitants who now crowd the busy spot is always, to a certain extent, secured by the fine rolling descent towards the Tyne, and a southern exposure. The four ravines which intersect at great depth the site are so many huge sewers in themselves; while the smaller rills, or water-courses, with which the place is so well supplied, aid materially in relieving the general surface from superabundant moisture. Whoever was originally concerned in laying out the course of the streets in Newcastle must have been governed by sanitary views; for in several instances we find the lines of the greater old thoroughfares occupying the summit of the ridges formed by two of the larger ravines, so that drainage right and left might be secured from the backs of the houses. A remarkable example of this exists in the case of Pilgrim Street, the west side of which drains into the Lortburn, and the east into the Arickburn, which, though at this day covered over, is yet the boundary of the various properties in that direction. Another example occurs in the fact of the west side of Newgate Street and Bigg Market draining into a nameless stream, crossing the present Clayton Street West.

Though few if any of these water-courses now run open to the day, with the exception of Pandon Dean and portions of the Skinner and Lort burns, the direction they have taken can in all cases be detected from the gradual fall of the ground towards the proper bed of the stream on both its sides, as if in the lapse of time a repetition of rain floods had washed away the soil right and left of the water-course itself. This may readily be observed in Newgate Street, where the Lortburn passes the southern extremity of Saint Andrew's church-yard, crosses the street,

and flows eastward. It is also very observable in Erick Street (so named after the stream), and in the case of the Skinnerburn, where it forms the dip between Derwent Place and Westmorland Street, in the vicinity of the cattle market; indeed the market itself is held on the whole of the eastern slope of the burn, while its western bank is still indicated by the rise of the ground at the backs of the houses in Marlborough Crescent and the roadway of Churchill Street. Insignificant as these little streams may appear, there is something interesting in the reflection that for ages they were the only sewerage the town possessed, and that they have had a persistent existence through seven centuries and more, though running through densely-built localities.

Four and thirty years after the Conquest, Robert Curthose, returning from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, wintered within the remains of the Roman camp of Pons Ælii, and occupied his men in raising a castle within the area of its ruined walls. This building, which was probably of a rude but effective construction, was called the Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in opposition to the old Roman castle or chester of Pons Ælii, which was unquestionably the most appropriate Latin name for the place up to the Norman era. That this original castle of Robert was not of great magnitude or strength, may appear from the great ease with which Rufus took it from the partizans of the rebellious Mowbray, and from the circumstance that Florence, Simeon, and Hoveden, describe it as "*municiumcula*," a little fort, whilst Tynemouth is spoken of as a castle. It has been customary to suppose that the existing keep was the structure then erected; but a writer in the "*Archæological Journal*," in pointing out the contradiction which such a view receives from the architectural details of the building, supposes the present castle to have been erected during the twelfth century on the site of the fort of Curthose. The details of the chapel, he observes, belonging to the latest period of the Norman style, seem to mark the date of the completion of the building as subsequent to 1180; and it is satisfactory to find that this diagnosis, as we may call it, is very nearly correct. The pipe rolls, which shew that very extensive works at the castle of Newcastle, occupied in their execution the period between 1168 and 1180, and cost upwards of 900*l.* of the money of that day, leave no doubt upon our minds that they refer to the costs of the second Norman castle of Newcastle. Outer works of great magnitude were added by subsequent monarchs; but as the subject has already



Sandgate, Newcastle, removed in 1798.

been so ably treated by Mr. Bruce, I shall not pursue it further here, but conclude by drawing your attention to the Wall which surrounded the town during the Edwards and their successors.

There can be little doubt that, though during the reigns of Rufus and John we have mention, apparently very definite, of town walls, they must rather be considered as indicative of boundary dikes than as defensible stone structures. It is unlikely, in deed, if so late as the reign of John the works of the castle were not complete, that money had been expended upon the formation of barriers of magnitude for the town, which I conceive must have depended upon the protection of the fortress till the days of the Edwards, when the chain of defences of which we have yet magnificent remains were drawn around the town. I am the more justified in applying to them so sounding a phrase, from the surprise and gratification which they have excited among many of you to whose notice I have had the honour of introducing their remains, and more especially from the remarkable commendation bestowed upon them by Leland, who must have seen them in their prime, and was every way capable of forming an opinion of them. The words of Leland are—"The strength and magnificence of the wauling of this towne, far passeth all the waulles of the cities of England, and of most of the townes of Europe."

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Lithgow, the covenanter, in his account of the preparations for the defence of the town in 1644, speaks of the walls in the highest terms. "The walles here of Newcastle," says he, "are a greate deale stronger than those of Yorke, and not unlyke to the walles of Avineon, but especially of Jerusalem. Being all three decorated about the battlements with little quadrangled turrets; the advantage resting ouely on Newcastle, in regard of seventeen dungeon towres fixt about the walles (and they wonderful strong), which the other two have not." And Grey, writing 1649, remarks—"This towne, famous, being a bulwark against the Scots; all the power of Scotland could never win it since the walls were built; but of late being assisted by the English, was stormed, our churches and houses defaced, the ornaments of both plundered and carried away, the crowne of our heads is fallen, woe now unto us for we have sinned."

After these high but by no means undeserved encomia, it becomes necessary I should afford you a somewhat minuter description of the barrier. The whole extent of the walls has been computed at two miles and about one-eighth, their thickness placed at eight feet, and their height in many parts exceeded twenty feet to the top of the battlements; so that with the addition of fifteen feet for the depth of the moat, a formidable barrier of thirty-five or

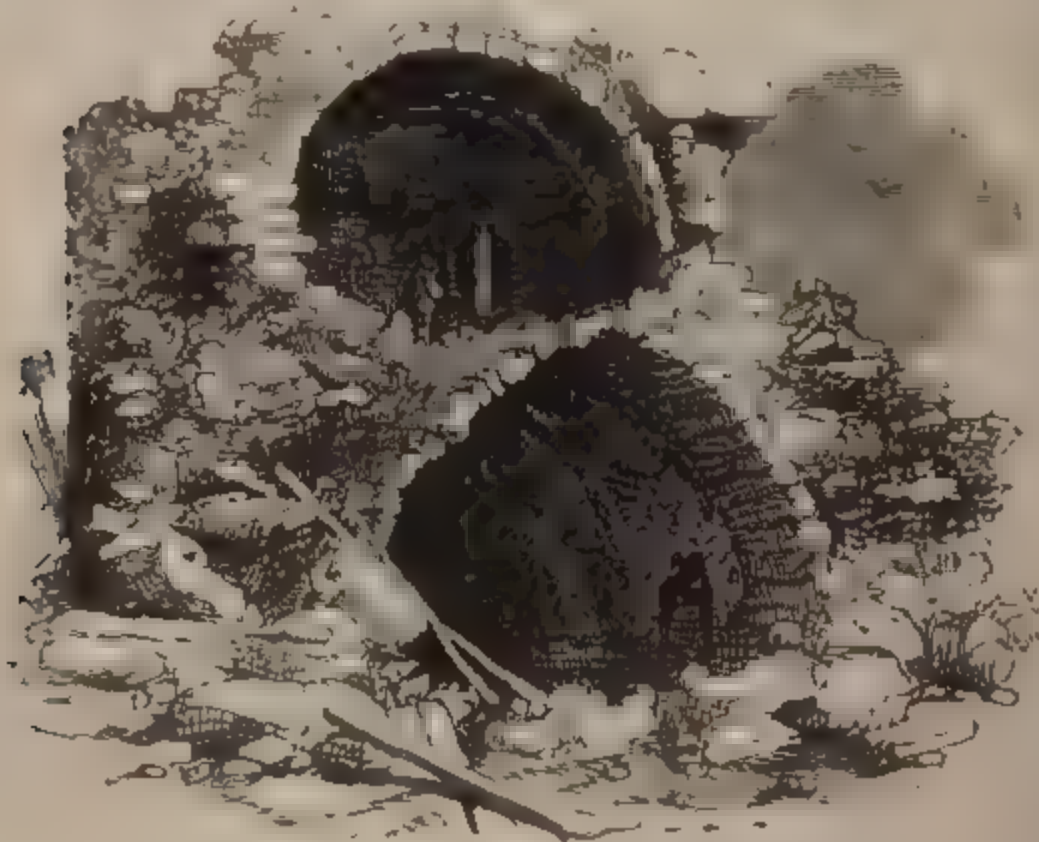
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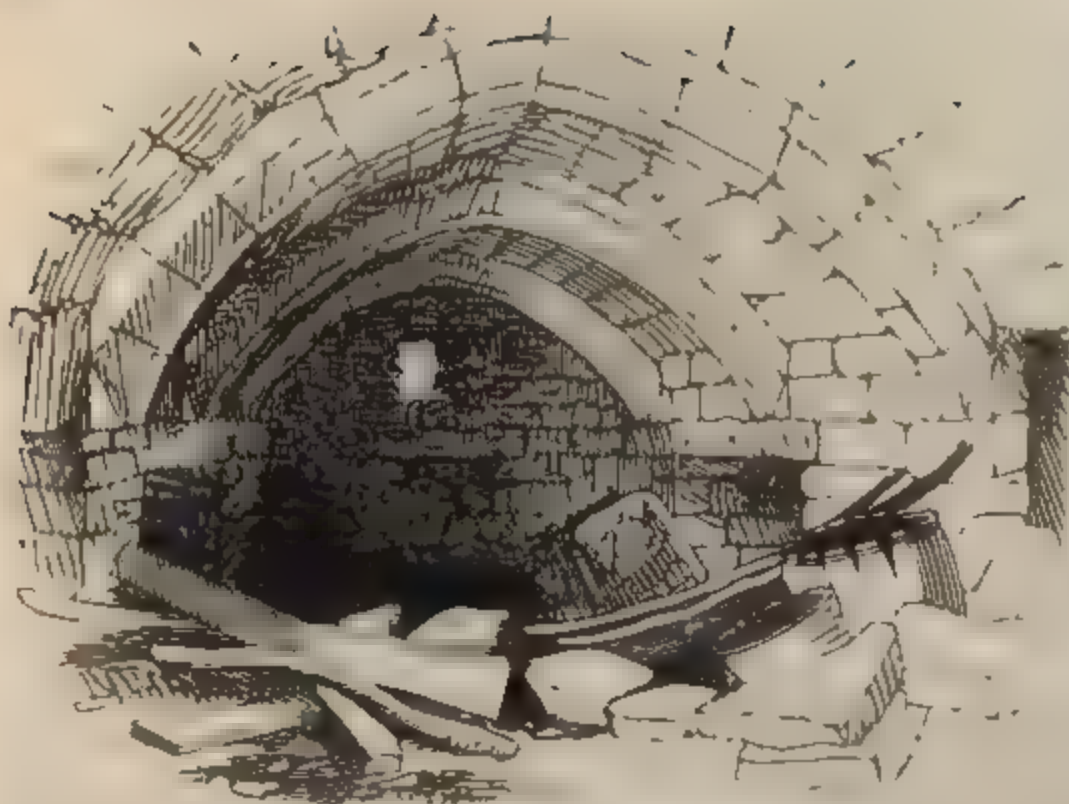
White Friar Tower.

forty feet has been opposed to the enemy. The towers would of course present a still greater elevation. The portion of the wall accessible from the east side of South street is one of the best examples remaining of the original height of the wall. On the exterior, the walls possessed a moulded

base, which when the line descended a hill was made to move in grades; an arrangement which may conveniently be observed on the exterior face of the wall accessible from Bath lane. Besides seven massive gates of first-class character, the wall was furnished with seventeen circular bastions



Austin Tower (removed)



Interior of Lower Chamber of Neville Tower

of great strength and effective construction; these were placed within bow-shot of each other, and thus possessed an entire command of the intervening curtains. Between these, for the most part, were two guerites, or square watch-towers, placed upon the wall itself, and provided with machicolated parapets, through which missiles could be showered on the heads of the enemy. These were also provided each with an œillet, opening from the passage beneath the platform. On the coping-stone of the centre merlon of the breast-work of each of these garrets was the figure in stone of an armed warrior, shewn only to the knees, to convey an impression to the enemy of the watchfulness of the garrison, or perhaps only designed as an elegant ornament or termination to the turret. Not one of these figures remains in its original position, but two have been found within an hundred yards of each other during the works for the Central Railway station. The first (that now on the castle staircase) was used as a walling stone at some subsequent repair, and the other buried in the soil at the exterior root of the wall, having been thrown off the garret into the moat beneath, and then gradually covered up. Our authority for the precise position of these figures rests on the MS. History of Newcastle, quoted by Bourne as the Milbank MS. The real writer was a Newcastle worthy who lived during the reigns of all the Stuart kings, and chronicled many local matters which now prove highly valuable. His words

are.—“Between every one of these [round] towers there were, for the most part, two watch towers made square, with the effigies of men cut in stone upon the tops of them, as though they were watching, and they were called garrets which had square holes over the walls to throw stones down.”

Six of the bastions were each possessed of two obtusely arched apartments, with bold ribs. These chambers had also three crue form œillets each, so formed that the archer could discharge his arrows with full effect to the very bottom of the ditch and base of the wall, while at the same time he could readily elude mimical shafts. Access to the first of these vaults was had from the ground, and to the second by a winding stair leading out of the first, though in many cases they were provided with stairs leading at once from the military way on the inside of the curtain to the upper chamber.

Nine other of these bastions had but one apartment, but that of larger size than the others, upon the ribbing of which rested the platform, which in these cases was always gained from the curtain wall, and not by an internal stair. A good example of this arrangement may be viewed in Pink Tower, in Clayton-street, and also at Herber Tower, near the Fever Hospital. These nine bastions were provided with a series of corbellings projecting from the upper portion of the structure. That these once had borne some sort of defensive gallery, could not, I thought, be doubted, but in what manner I had not been able

welcome bustle and buzz of commerce; the refined enjoyments of civilisation and domestic happiness have permanently established their ascendancy throughout the land; and we may congratulate ourselves that the burgesses of Newcastle will never more be called by drum and fife to defend its walls.

Note.—The reading of Mr. Richardson's paper was illustrated by several sketches by himself, and especially by a large and beautiful drawing prepared by

Mr. John Storey, a talented artist of Newcastle, and draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries there. Mr. Storey had in the purely antiquarian portion of his labours been materially aided by the lecturer's sketches and researches; without such material in fact the drawing could not have been executed. We understand it is proposed that the Antiquaries of Newcastle should secure Mr. Storey's picture for their apartments in the castle, an arrangement which we hope will be effected.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The neighbours of Sir Isaac Newton—The Discovery of Concealed Lands, temp. William III.—Religious Opinions of Spinoza—The late Mr. Camden Neild.

THE NEIGHBOURS OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

MR. URBAN,—Next in interest to personal notice of a distinguished man is the place of his birth or sojourn. It has ever been so.

"The great Emathian conqueror did spare
The house of Pindarus."

Ravenna competes with Rome and Florence, for that the bones of "Dante the Florentine" rest there after his strange and troubled life. A patriotic effort has recently been made to defend and preserve the house where the wonder Shakspeare first lay "mewling and puking in his nurse's arms?" And France has remembered, to the honour of Marlborough, that he spared the lands of Fenelon. So it has been and is with the birthplace of Newton, than which no spot in England is more sacred. If I am able to go somewhat further than you have seen, and to introduce you to a circle of no mean character, of persons who breathed the same atmosphere, and who are to some extent identified with him as neighbours and friends, I hope my additions will also meet a cordial acceptance, and that you will be gratified by an acquaintance with the parties. The press has this power and privilege,—it brings the world, distant and present, living and having ceased to live, as it were, face to face, and none but the unworthy fear it.

The circle of which Woolsthorp is the centre is half way between London and York. Its healthy air and picturesque appearance in the earliest periods fixed attention. At Ponton, some four miles distant, towards Grantham, the Romans, who well knew how to select, stationed themselves, as is proved by the discovery of coins and other tokens of settlement. The monastic orders were equally good

judges; and on the western bank of the Witham river, half a mile from its source, which is at Witham town, and for some miles, a slender mill-stream in breadth, there was a preceptory of those knightly monks the Templars. It can be shewn that many settlers came from Lancashire and parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire, generally juniors of families of name, to take up their abode in those parts of Lincolnshire. On the suppression of the Templars the Hospitallers succeeded them at Witham. Some time after the general confiscation by Henry VIII. "the lands called Great Temple, in South Witham," were granted, 5 Eliz. to Stephen Halford; from him the site and building as it stood, with its adjacent grounds, passed (I conclude by purchase) to Thomas, the son of "William Wimberley, of South Witham, temp. Hen. VII. who came out of Lancashire." (MS. Harleian 1174, fol. 50, and Heralds' College.) It remained in the family until 1761 or thereabouts, when it became, with the mansion, the post-house, and other lands, the possession of Lord William Manners, younger brother of the Duke of Rutland, from whom it has descended to the present Earl of Dysart, who resides a short distance off at Buckminster.

There was in this circle in the 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries, a choice cluster of families, "gentle" and truly worthy of the name—the Armyns of Osgodby, the Conyes of Basingthorpe, the Harringtons of Exton, afterwards ennobled, and of South Witham; the Sherards of Stapleford, also ennobled, and the Sherards of Lobthorpe; the Burys of Ashwell and Wissendine; the Cholmeleys of Burton and Easton; the Turners of Stoke Roch-

ford, now owners of Woolathorp, the Ellis's of Ponton; the De Lignes and Gregorys of Harlaxton; and the Welbys of Denton. The fine mansions of Grimsthorp, Irnham, Stapleford, Belton, and Syston, a little beyond, and the magnificent castle of Belvoir, outskirted their possessions, and made the picture every way complete.

The Armys of Osgodby were of high antiquity. They date as far back as the time of Henry the Third, and by marriage with the heiress of St. Medard had that addition to their name. At "the Parlement holden at Lincoln in the quindene of St. Hillery, in the 9 years of Ed. II. (1316,) William de Aremynne, Clerke of the Chauncery, was speciallie deputed by the Kinge to draw this Rowle of Parlement." (MS. Harleian.) In the 18th year of the same reign William Ayermyn was Bishop of Norwich, Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer. Wilham Armin, of Osgodby, married Katherine, the daughter of Sir John Thimelby, of Irnham, knight, who was then possessed of the manor of Woolthorpe; he was contemporary with John Newton and his son Richard Newton (the latter was "servant to Master Armin,") and also with Christopher Wimberley, who married Elizabeth Armin his daughter (first wife) (Wimberley pedigree, Herald's College); he died in 1558.

Not less distinguished at that period was the family of the Conyes of Basingthorpe, of which Westby is a hamlet. It was of French extraction. Robert Conin (afterwards Anglicised,) came to England with Isabella, daughter of King Philip of France, who was married to Edward II. at Boulogne, and crowned with him at Westminster Feb. 24, 1308. The Conyes settled early in South Lincolnshire, and formed excellent alliances; their landed possessions at the period I treat of were very wide, as is shewn by various post mortem inquisitions. A curious and interesting document relating to this family was read, in January 1792, by Edmund Turnor, esq. (of the family which I have already named) to the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the *Archæologia*. It gives an account of the property and expenses of Thomas Conye, the son of Richard Conye, who succeeded his father in 1545. like him he was a merchant of the staple of Calais, and he was also a merchant adventurer of England. It is called his household book, and stretches over a period of no less than fifty-four years. It tends, as Mr. Turnor suggests, to ascertain the proportions of various disbursements at that period, and to shew what was a suitable provision for the fami-

lies of persons in his station. He married Alice, the second-daughter of Sir Thomas Legh, knight, alderman of London, and ancestor to Francis Leigh Earl of Chichester and Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

He was in 1558 taken prisoner at Calais, and conveyed under durance to Boulogne, whence he was ransomed after two months at the price of 374*l*. In 1573 he was sheriff of Rutlandshire, and wore on the nomination his chain of gold, weighing 32 ounces, which was given him by his wife. Of the house of the Conyes at Basingthorpe the north wing only is now standing, but in good preservation and worthy of notice; it has been converted into a farm house, and is called, not by the name of its ancient possessor, but "the great house that Mr. Gibson lives at." I noticed the cognisance, a demi coney holding a pansy flower, carved on the building, and also the date of its erection, 1568.

Basingthorpe, Westby, and Bitchfield, are only a few closes apart. The initials T. W. for Thomas Wimberley, and the date, 1598, are on the parsonage at Bitchfield, now also a farm-house; the rectory was in the family, by lease from the Bishop of Lincoln, until the 23d Charles II. (1671,) when it passed to Sir Thomas Clarges, who acquired large property in the neighbourhood. Whether it went by assignment or by what other means I am unable to say.

Of the Ellis's of Ponton, Anthony Ellis was also a merchant of the staple of Calais. An anecdote has come down of his having sent his wife a cask labelled "Calais sand," which the careful dame, not divining its intended use, stowed away in the cellar, and kept there until he returned to Ponton; it contained all his movable wealth. He devoted a portion of it to the re-construction of the church, which "has a very large fair tower steeple, strong and very well layd;" it is admired for its proportion and elegance. The Ellis arms and motto,

Thynke and Thanke God of all

are carved in various parts of it; it was completed in 1519. Anthony Ellis lies on the north side of the chancel.

Ponton at an earlier period belonged to the Harringtons, who came out of Lancashire; a wide-spread and famous race of men. Those of Exton, Witham, and Leicestershire, were from the Harringtons of Aldingham in the former county. In the Troughton Petition to which I referred in my last communication^{*} Troughton of Exton

* See September Magazine, p.

"Sir John Haryngton and Mr. Fitzwill'ms came to vs," says Troughton, "and I dyd my dewtye towards hym, and he dyd bede me wellcom; askynge from whence I came; he demaunded what newes, and I tolde hym that the Quenes Maiestie was proclaimed at Bery. And sodenly he loked up into the elyment and sayd, God save her grace!" Sir John invited him into the house, "rejoysyng very myche, aboughte ij of the clocke. He callyd for bere and wyne (wiche was seldome sene at that tyme of the daye that he wold drynke betwixte meales). And in the presence of Mr. Fytzwill'ms and others sir John Haryngton toke the bolle of wyne, and said he wolde drynke to the godly newes that I had broughte to hym, and I dyd plege hym reuerently. After our drynkyng he was very mery, and sodenly went into his parlor and broughte furthe a statute boke and layde hit awpen upon the borde that every man myghte rede hit.' He noted the statute in favour of Queen Mary, "and so poynting to hit with hys finger sayd never a word but departed into his parlor again, and Mr. Fitzwill'ms followed hym."—It is difficult to break off from this curious narrative, but I must be chary of your space; I may just beg excuse for setting down a wish of Troughton's, "that (if it were his pleasure) hir grace might have a progresse into the northe and drynke at Wymberles hous:" and a note appended to it, "Wymberles hous standith by the church yarde, and Southwitham is the highe waye to Yorke."

King James the First stopped at Sir John Harrington's house at Burley-on-the Hill on his first journey into England in 1603. He was, at the coronation, made Lord Harrington of Exton, and again visited by the King at Burley in 1621.

Very worthy of note is a family I now proceed to speak of,—the Sherards of Lobthorpe, anciently Lopingthorpe; and I name them especially because it is common fame that Sir Isaac Newton was a welcome visitor at their mansion whenever he came to his native home, which was whenever his leisure allowed him. They were juniors of the family of which the Earls of Harborough are chief, originally from Cheshire, that "seed-plot of English gentry." The first Robert Sherard in 1402 acquired Stapleford, which is in Leicestershire, but immediate to the district under notice, by marriage with Agnes daughter of Lawrence Hawberk. The family afterwards acquired Lobthorpe, and it became the seat of the junior branch. The Sherards have been distinguished for encouragement of intellect and for every good quality.

Their alliances were with Harrington of

Witham, Digby of Stoke Dry, Brownlow of Belton, and later with the Earl of Exeter, Lord Guilford, the Duke of Ancaster, and with Methuen, and Sidney:—they were not only so distinguished, but the regard for talent was eminently conspicuous in them during Sir Isaac Newton's period: the three brothers Sherard, Sir John, Sir Richard, and Sir Brownlow, who all enjoyed the baronetcy, have not only the meed of monumental praise (their epitaphs in North Witham church are singularly expressive), but record and tradition have handed down their merits. Sir Brownlow was an early member of the Society instituted in 1736 for the Encouragement of Learning. I have already said that Sir Isaac was an unfailing visitor at Lobthorpe at certain seasons. The *Stamford Mercury* (the oldest country paper) of Sept. 18, 1840, noticing a fire at Drapers, of Lobthorpe, says, "In former days, it was the manor-house of the Sherards, and where Sir Isaac Newton passed many years of his boyhood;" and, I repeat, much of the leisure of his manhood. I before gave proof of the intimacy between him and William Wimberley; the latter named his son Sherard after Sherard of Lobthorpe, his godfather.

The ladies Sherard, of Stapleford and Lobthorpe, deserve remembrance for their excellent qualities of mind and heart. "The Lady Abigail Sherard," says Mr. Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, "was distinguished for uncommon abilities and unbounded benevolence:" "the annals of the Great Rebellion bear witness to her loyalty; she was fined 500*l.* Nov. 19, 1645, for what was named delinquency." This was six months after Naseby, and in all probability her fault was succouring the unfortunates of that and later days. "She was a lady of great taste, and a collector of antiquities; in compliment to her, particular pains were taken, in 1633, to illustrate the fine pedigree of the Sherards and their matches (which gave them eight-and-twenty quarterings); with drawings of their monuments, arms, and portraits, in windows, deeds, &c. This is now in possession of Lord Harborough, and was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1735, by Samuel Lethicullier, esq." It has been said that at a later period Richardson, who had a great reputation in the literary fashionable world, drew his character of Pamela from one of the ladies of Lobthorpe Hall.

As the name of Newton originated these notices, so wherever matter occurs I shall be excused for blending any branch of that family with my theme. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that during the

Civil War, and on "the 26th of March, 1643," as recorded in Dugdale's Diary, "Troopes went from Newarke towards Welbeck and fetelt 5000l * from Mrs. Newton of Gunwarby." This Mrs. Newton was the widow of Thomas Newton of Gunwarby (Gonerby by Grantham), of the junior branch of the Westby Newtons, whose will, from which I have extracts, is dated Dec. 1639, and who was buried there April 23, 1640. She was the mother of John Newton of Hador, afterwards Sir John Newton, of Baris Court, Gloucester-

shire, Bart. to whom Sir Isaac, in a letter without date, writes, concluding thus, "my most humble service to my Lady Newton and cousins."

To give only a very brief account of the distinguished persons and families of this neighbourhood occupies considerable space. I find that I have reached the full extent of a letter, and so break off, purposing, with your indulgence, to resume the subject in another number.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM CLARK WIMBERLEY.

THE DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED LANDS, TEMP. WILLIAM III.

MR. URBAN,—In the article on "Concealors," inserted in your Magazine for August, your correspondent T. E. T. has carried down his notices on the subject to the statute enacted in 21 Jac. I. "Against Concealors, and all pretences of Concealments whatsoever." It might be supposed that the practice of disturbing titles to property by this process was entirely suppressed by that enactment; but such appears not to have been permanently the case.

Several grants of "derelicted, concealed, and waste lands," occur on the Patent Rolls shortly after the restoration of Charles the Second, of which the dowager Countess of Peterborough was one of the largest recipients.

At a still later period, in the reign of William the Third, there still existed, it would seem, some spirit of speculation in the same direction. I have been favoured by Mr. Robert Cole, F.S.A. with the following transcript from a very singular document preserved in his valuable collection of manuscripts. It purports to be an indenture between the parties mentioned; and as it is written on a sixpenny stamp, and duly signed and sealed, it appears to have been actually executed. Without such corroborative evidence one might have set it down as the visionary project of some person not more wise than he was honest.

Articles of Agreement, indented, made, and agreed, on this eleventh day of December, in the sixth yeare of the raigoe of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady William and Mary, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King and Queene, Defenders of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1694. Betweene Edmund Phillipps, of Fetter-lane, London, esquire, of the one part, and the ho-

nourable Sir Francis Compton, of Kew, in the county of Surrey, Baronet, of the other part:—

Whereas the said Edmund Phillipps, by himselfe and others, hath beene at greate trouble, paines, and expence, to discover and find out divers messuages and hereditaments, with their appertinances, situate in or neare the citties of London and Westminster and borough of Southwarke, or one of them, which for several yeares now last past have belonged, and now doe belong unto, but are detained and concealed from, their said Majesties, and is willing and minded to declare and discover the same unto the said Sir Francis Compton. To the end and intent that such grant and estate thereof as can or may thereupon be had and obtained, may be made and granted by their said Majesties unto the said Edmund Phillipps and his heires, or unto him, his executors and assignes; for the obtaineing whereof the said Sir Francis Compton is willing to use and employ his interest and endeavours with their said Majesties. Now, in consideration of the premisses, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, by and betweene the said parties to these presents, in manner and forme following, viz.

Imprimis, the said Edmund Phillipps doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the said Sir Francis Compton, that he the said Edmund Phillipps shall and will, within one weeke next after the date hereof, make and give, or cause to be made and given, unto the said Sir Francis Compton, a full and particular discovery, information, and account, of the said messuages and premisses, and where the same are situate and standing, and of the respective yearely vallues thereof, and in whose tenure or occupation the same now are and have beene respectively, from the

* This is so large a sum in cash that it suggests a doubt whether an 0 has not added by mistake.

time the immediate possession thereof first belonged unto their said Majesties, and of their said Majesties' right and title thereunto, so far forth as the said Edmund Phillipps, or any person or persons for him, now doe or doth, or hereafter shall or can know or discover, and shall and will from time, as often as occasion shall be and require, make out what he or they know concerning the same.

2.—Item, the said Sir Francis Compton doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the said Edmund Phillipps, that when and so soone as he the said Edmund Phillipps, or any for him, have or hath made and given such account and discovery as aforesaid, of and concerning the said premisses, he the said Sir Francis Compton shall and will use and imploy his interest and utmost endeavours, by himselfe and friends, that a grant may be had and obtained, made and granted, by and from their said Majesties, of the said messuages and premisses, unto the said Edmund Phillipps and his heires, or unto him, his executors, and assigns, of and for as large an estate or term therein, and upon and under as beneficiall covenants, rents, and reservations for the grantee, as can be thereof had and obtained from their said Majesties.

3.—Item, it is hereby mutually declared and agreed, by and betweene both the said parties to these presents, for themselves, their heires, executors, administrators, and assigns, and they doe hereby mutually declare and agree, that such grant and estate of the said messuages and premisses, so to be had and obtained, and the said messuages and premisses and the estate therein, when granted, had, and obtained, as to two third parts thereof, the whole into three equall parts to be divided, shall be and inure unto and for the said Sir Francis Compton and his heires, or him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and the said Edmund Phillipps shall stand and be seised and possessed thereof, and upon request, and at the said Sir Francis Compton's charge, shall convey the same accordingly; and as to the remaineing third part thereof the same shall be and

remain unto the said Edmund Phillipps and his heires, or unto him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and to or for none other use or purpose; and that all the rents, reservations, and covenants, which in and by the said grant from their said Majesties shall be reserved and contained on the part and behalfe of the said Edmund Phillipps and his heires, or of him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, done, and performed, shall be paid, done, borne, and performed by the said Sir Francis Compton and Edmund Phillipps, their respective heires, executors, administrators, and assigns, rateably and proportionably to their said respective parts and shares in the said premisses; and if any difference shall arise about divideing or allotting the said premisses into three equall parts, the same division shall be made by lotts as hath beene usuall in such cases. In witness whereof the parties to these presents their hands and seales interchangeably have sett, the day and yeare first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
BEN. WARD. FR. COMPTON. (L.S.)
RICHARD LAKE.

I have not obtained any information with regard to Phillipps.

Sir Francis Compton was an uncle of the Earl of Northampton, and elder brother of the Bishop of London. He was *not* a Baronet. Collins states that he had "several wives," but names only Jane, daughter of Sir John Trevor. It appears, however, from a note in Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage, that another of his wives was Mary relict of Sir Thomas Trevor, K.B. and second daughter of Samuel de la Forterie, esq. of Kew. This alliance may account for his residing at Kew, as stated in the agreement.

For the general elucidation of the matter in question, I regret that I have nothing to offer; but I trust that the attention of T. E. T. will not be recalled to the subject without eliciting from him some additional information.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THE RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF SPINOZA.

MR. URBAN,—I am far from wishing to draw on a controversy with Mr. Harwell respecting the religious opinions of Spinoza, which may be unwelcome to your readers; but as the subject has been touched, and correct information and precise language respecting it are of great importance and interest in the present state of philosophical and religious inquiry, I trust you will accept a few remarks upon Mr. Harwell's last communication, which will shew

at least how differently the same language may be interpreted, and what caution is required in arriving at and expressing conclusions where minds equally candid, in general equally well informed, and alike religiously disposed, must be content at last with agreeing to differ.

I asked for a passage in which Spinoza avowed his belief in "the existence of a supreme mind, or a first cause, possessing the attributes of intelligence, wisdom,

and goodness, designing the happiness of created beings." I might have used the admirable words with which Cudworth concludes his great work, "The Intellectual System," to express the proper belief of the true theist. "There is one only necessary existent, the cause of all other things, and this an absolutely perfect Being, infinitely good, wise, and powerful, who hath made all that was not to be made, and according to the best wisdom, and exerciseth an exact providence over all." I should have been satisfied with a passage from Spinoza which could with tolerable fairness and candour be understood to imply concurrence with that belief. I submit that Mr. Harwell has not produced the passage.

That which Spinoza calls *Deus* may be a substance, may be an essence, may have infinite attributes, may act by the laws of its own nature, may be the abiding and not the transitory cause of all things (supposing his words "*immanens*" and "*transiens*" to be thus properly translated); but, if the substance and essence be not "a mind" or percipient nature—if among the attributes intelligence and goodness be not allowed to exist—if no means be used for ends contemplated—if order, plan, design be not among the attributes and inherent in the "*ens*," then I conceive that practically as well as logically Spinoza must be classed among the atheists.

Mr. Harwell, having been a diligent reader of Spinoza's ethics, knows of course that in the 17th Prop. part. 1. he labours "to prove that neither intellect nor will belong to the nature of God." In the course of his reasoning he says, "*Si ad eternam Dei essentiam intellectus refertur et voluntas pertinent, aliud sane per utrumque hoc attributum intelligendum est, quam quod vulgo solent homines. Nam intellectus et voluntas quæ Dei essentiam constituerent, a nostro intellectu et voluntate toto cælo differre deberent, nec in ullâ re, præterquam in nomine convenire possent: non aliter scilicet, quam inter se conveniunt canis, signum coeleste, et canis, animal latrans.*" (Opera, vol. ii. p. 53. Paulus edit.)

It is indeed difficult to transmute Spinoza's language in very many passages into intelligible English—to make him consistent with himself. We have no phrases corresponding to his "*natura naturans*" and "*natura naturata*." Such Latin is not Ciceronian. I am not aware that it

has any precedent among the schoolmen. I am satisfied by the sixth definition, with which he commences the Ethics, "*Per Deum intelligo ens absolutè infinitum, hoc est, substantiam constantem infinitis attributis, quorum unum quodque eternam et infinitam essentiam exprimit,*" that he was not a theist in the only sense for which theism is worth maintaining. And here let me say that to one who does not assent to his definitions, who does not grant his postulates, who does not use language in his sense, his subsequent reasoning is useless and thrown away, while many of his expressions, taken without regard to the purpose which he had in view, would easily satisfy the expectations and even engage the sympathy of ordinary thinkers, as when he ascribes to the divine essence "infinite extension and infinite thought" (see Letter both, Op. i. p. 673), yet he expressly asserts that "all minds or thinking beings, taken together, constitute the eternal and infinite intellect of God." (Prop. 40, Schol. p. 297.)

If Spinoza were that "strenuous upholder of the noblest principles of morality and religion," for which Mr. Harwell receives him, surely he must have been singularly unfortunate in his manner of reasoning and expression, when he was taken by such thinkers as Bayle, and Clarke, Sir Isaac Newton, and his expositor, Maclaurin, for a decided atheist, and put them to the trouble of laboured comment and confutation. These men were not shallow bigots, nor flippant pretenders to science of which they were not masters. They have all represented correctly the sentiments of Spinoza, from which they strongly dissented. Nor can any modern German or Frenchman be mentioned, who ranks as their superior or even rival in acuteness of discernment, in fidelity of quotation, in precision and accuracy of statement, of references, or reasoning. But as there were from the first a few who contended that Spinoza was not understood, nor so bad as he seemed; so in more recent times, especially among the Germans, there has been a disposition to depart from received opinion. I have seen quotations from Herder, Tennemann, Rixner, Francke, and Krause, among the Germans, intimating their opinion that Spinoza was not an atheist; and Cousin,* regarded by some as an authority, describes his system as "a mystic hymn, an ejaculation of the soul towards the

* Jouffroy, who cannot be charged with any prejudices in favour of English philosophy, in the "Introduction to Ethics," one of Spinoza's Ethics, that "it is the most obscure exposition of pantheism—according to it 'God wills not, acts not from design, he' (W. H. Channing's Translation of Jouffroy,

Supreme Being." But I have been accustomed to regard all this as instances of general incorrectness, of the prevailing love for paradox and contradiction, for novelty and display, of the affectation of superiority to common prejudices, of indiffer-

ence to the received meaning and to any meaning of terms, and of reliance upon the ignorance, passivity, and submissiveness of readers.

Yours, &c.

E. T.

Hampstead, October.

THE LATE JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, ESQ.

6, *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Oct. 20.*

MR. URBAN,—My attention has been called to an account of the late John Camden Neild, esq. inserted in your Obituary of this month, and I thank you for the honourable and just tribute therein incidentally made to the benevolent character of my grandfather the Rev. Weeden Butler, sen. in your allusion to the long friendship which existed between him and Mr. James Neild, the author of "The State of Prisons," but in reference to the immediate subject of the Obituary, I regret to perceive the insertion of a paragraph, copied from the accounts of his eccentric habits, as published in the newspapers, a statement which I have every reason to believe to be inconsistent with facts.

I will not join with those who say "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," for we owe the truth to posterity. Mr. Neild was undoubtedly a man of very penurious and eccentric habits, but he was never known to degrade himself beneath the character of a gentleman; he was particularly abstemious, and it is most improbable that he would have accepted "a glass of brandy-and-water," if tendered to him under any circumstances, and those who knew him best must feel assured that he would never have condescended to the meanness attributed to him in the published account, which is now likely to obtain credence from the wide circulation it has received in various quarters, sanctioned as it is by the record of your valued journal. It is, moreover, right to state that Mr. Neild continued his support to various public charities to which his father had subscribed in his lifetime, and that he also frequently responded liberally to appeals made to him on behalf of local charities and works in the parishes where he resided or where his estates were situated. Upon my personal application, and that of other persons, he subscribed to the building and support of schools, philanthropic institutions, and other charities at Chelsea.

Mr. Neild had two servants, a cook and a housemaid; the one had been with him about six years, and the other about two years and a half. The account of his poor neglected old housekeeper, who had been with him for more than twenty-six years,

is a fiction, which no doubt has had the effect of exciting much compassion, but which has been unnecessarily discreditable to the memory of the deceased. It is true that Mr. Neild made no provision for his two faithful and devoted servants; but neither did he leave any token of remembrance to his nearest relatives and friends, beyond a trifling legacy to his executors. It may, however, be reasonable to suppose he may have considered that he had done all that was necessary in leaving just claims for consideration entirely at the disposal of Her Majesty, and with regard to his servants, it is gratifying to learn that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give to each of them an annuity which will amply provide for their future necessities.

Yours, &c. THOMAS BUTLER.

An instance in confirmation of our Correspondent's letter has been published in the Oxford Journal, to which the Rev. Arthur Isham, Hon. Secretary of the Board of Education, has communicated the readiness with which Mr. Neild, in Dec. 1848, contributed 50*l.* to the Oxford Training School for Education. A tablet to Mr. Neild's memory is forthwith to be placed in the chancel of North Marston church. The Daily News has published the following particulars of Mr. Neild's maternal grandfather: "Mr. Camden, a great sugar-baker of Wapping, had three children, one son and two daughters. The daughters married respectively Mr James Neild, jeweller, of St. James's-street, and Mr. John Mangles. The only living relations of Mr. Neild are six first cousins, five of them children of Mr. John Mangles, ship-chandler, of Wapping, who resided some time at Horley, Berks, and died in the Circus, Bath; the sixth and remaining cousin is the only child (a daughter) of the late John Camden, of Teignmouth, Devon, latterly an amateur painter. James Neild, father of the deceased, died intestate, and his property, amounting to 250,000*l.*, reverted wholly to this his only child; he was godfather to James Mangles, Commander R.N., whose name is familiar as that of one of the earliest explorers in Egypt and the Holy Land."

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Formation of new Archaeological Societies—Important questions in the Society of Antiquaries—Excavations at Pevensey and on the Roman Wall—Antiquarian Works in preparation—Literary Prize Essays—Beils Plans of the Great Northern Coal Field—Exhibition of Local Industry—Works of Art, Antiquities, &c. at Salisbury—Anniversary of the Hay Society—Opening of the School of Medicine at Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—The Free Library at Liverpool, and Free Libraries projected in Oxford and Marylebone—Portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson by Mr. Surtees—Monument to Lord Mackenzie—Memorial Window at Shrewsbury—Museum of Baron Wertreunen van Tielandt

The spirit of antiquarian research is diffusing itself in a remarkable manner among the intelligent classes of the community, especially in provincial districts. In our present Magazine we give the report of a most successful and gratifying meeting of the Somersetshire Society held at Bath, and we also record the proposition of the West Suffolk Society to extend its operations to the whole of that county.

An Archaeological Society has already been in existence for about two years in Colchester; but we have to announce that its leading members have now formed themselves into a provisional committee, in order to constitute an *Essex Archaeological Society*. It is proposed to be of that ambulatory disposition which has been proved so serviceable in other districts, and to hold meetings periodically in the principal towns of the county—but its head-quarters will still be at Colchester, where it is hoped to unite its museum with the valuable collection of antiquities recently left to the town by the late Mr. Vint. John Disney, esq. of the Hyde, has been nominated its President; and Lord John Manners, the Hon. Richard C. Neville, Archdeacon Burney, and the Rev. John Howard Marsden, (Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge,) as Vice-Presidents.

We have also received an announcement of an intended *Archæological Society for the County of Surrey*, but of the progress of this scheme we are not at present enabled to give any satisfactory account.

The monthly meetings of the *Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* recommence at its rooms in Suffolk-street on Friday the 5th of November; and the weekly assemblages of the *Society of Antiquaries* at Somerset House on Thursday the 18th. On that evening the members of the latter body will be required to decide upon the proposal which has been made to reverse their decision of last session for the reduction of the Annual Subscription from Four Guineas to Two. (See the notices stated in our July number, pp. 79, 80.) We feel it necessary to remind those Fellows of the

Society who may entertain a sincere interest in its welfare, and yet are imperfectly informed with respect to its recent politics, how requisite it is that they should make themselves properly acquainted with the real merits of this vital question, and that they should take part in its decision rather than abandon it to the chances of a party struggle.

The excavations at *Pevensey Castle*, or *Anderida*, the commencement of which we announced in our Magazine for September, have been proceeding during the past month under the superintendence of Mr. Lower and Mr. Roach Smith, supported, we are happy to add, by an encouraging subscription-list. The ground-plan of the chief or western entrance has been laid open; two entrances, on the north and south sides, have been discovered; and the great wall, contrary to the general opinion, is proved to have been carried along on the low ground facing the sea.

Excavations on the line of the *Roman Wall* in Northumberland are also in progress, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Clayton. At the station *Borcovicus* a fragment in sculpture of a Victory, winged, and standing upon a globe, has recently been found, together with intaglios, pottery, and coins. In addition to the inscription found in August at *Bremenium*, another has lately been turned up which records the first Cohort of the *Lingones* and the *Proprætor* *Collius Urbicus*, and some sculptures. They have all been engraved, we are informed, for the second edition of Mr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, to be published in the present month.

Among other *Antiquarian Works* in progress we have also to announce—

Crania Britannica,—being engravings of the best-preserved skulls discovered in the primæval sepulchres of this island, as well as those of the Anglo-Saxon period. By Mr. J. B. Davis and Dr. Thurnam.

The Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coast of Yorkshire, with Essays on the Climate, Scenery, and Ancient Inhabitants of the County. By John Phillips, F.R.S. author of "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire." In 8vo.

A History of Great Yarmouth, compiled

by Henry Manship, Town Clerk, circa 1619. Edited by Charles John Palmer, F.S.A. the editor of "A Booke of the Foundacion and Antiquitye of the Towne of Greate Yermouthe," the work of Manship's father. In post 4to.

A new and popular History of the County of Nottingham, including the Borough. By Thomas Bailey. To be published in monthly parts, in royal 8vo.

An interesting work on miscellaneous antiquities occurring in the county of York has already been published under the title of *Vallis Eboracensis*, by Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold: to which we shall pay further attention next month.

We may here also notice another interesting instance of the diffusion of a taste for antiquities. At a recent meeting of the Bridgend Mechanics' Institute, a prize, which had been offered by Sir J. D. Harding, for a "History of Ogmore Castle," was awarded to Mr. Evan Davies, a compositor in Mr. Leyshon's printing establishment, Bridgend. Another printer was equally successful at the Newport Eisteddod, when the first prize was awarded to Mr. William Morris, of the Stamp-office, Swansea, for the best English Essay on "The Press, as a means of National Enlightenment." There were seven competitors.

Mr. J. T. W. Bell, engineer and surveyor at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has just published a *Plan of the Auckland Coal District*, in the county of Durham, being the fifth of a series of plans of the Great Northern Coal Field. It comprises an area of 180 square miles, on a scale of 2½ inches to a mile. The former maps of this important series are—1. the Hartlepool district; 2. the Tyne and Wear district; 3. the Newcastle district; and 4. the Blyth and Warkworth district; and the Western Coal district of Northumberland and Durham will shortly follow, in continuation of the design.

The example of the Great Exhibition of 1851, extending itself beyond metropolitan capitals, begins to be emulated even in provincial cities. An *Exhibition of Local Industry, Works of Art, Antiquities, &c.* was opened in the Council House at Salisbury on the 10th of October. It makes a handsome display of Axminster carpets, from the looms of Wilton, of Wiltshire cloth, silver wares, upholstery, saddlery, musical instruments, &c. &c. Cutlery is also to be found, but none of that local manufacture for which Salisbury was formerly famous. Mr. Payne, of "the Halle of John Halle," exhibits a tasteful selection of the manufactures in earthenware and glass; and Messrs. Osmond and Son, so well-known for their skill in monu-

mental statuary, contribute many skilful adaptations of medieval taste. Another branch of this exhibition is a museum of antiquities, which includes many relics derived from the Wiltshire barrows, contributed by the Rev. E. Duke; some Anglo-Saxon relics found in the College grounds at Salisbury, from J. H. C. Wyndham, esq.; an interesting collection of Roman pottery from the New Forest, from the Rev. P. Bartlett; and many miscellaneous curiosities, English and foreign, natural and artificial. The personal relics are especially remarkable. A lock of Nelson's hair, the medals and orders which he wore, a document in his hand-writing, and a letter by his father, are exhibited by the Earl Nelson; and Mr. Matcham contributes the jewelled sword presented to the hero by the corporation of London, the knife and fork used by him after the loss of his right arm, and the jewelled cane presented to him by the inhabitants of the Isle of Zante. Lady Lees exhibits the ring presented to Petrarch by Boccaccio ("Anello dell' amico ben' amato"); Mr. Hayter, a silver tankard formerly belonging to Bishop Ken; Mrs. A. Hussey, a snuff-box made from Shakspeare's mulberry tree; Miss Wickins, the flagon used by Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge; Dr. Grinfield, a collection of autograph letters; Mr. J. H. Jacob, a pocket dial given by Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Samuel Clarke; and Mr. Wilkes, a walking stick formerly belonging to the noted John Wilkes. The rooms are, in addition, hung with several excellent pictures by old masters from the houses of the neighbouring gentry. The merit of originating this exhibition belongs to Mr. James Smith and Mr. Walter F. Tiffin, who have acted as its honorary secretaries.

The *Ray Society* held its ninth anniversary during the meeting of the British Association at Belfast,—Prof. Owen taking the chair. The Report stated, that during the past year the number of members had increased, and that the Council were induced to promise the publication of works of even greater cost and interest than those already published. The first volume of Mr. Darwin's work on the Cirripedes was in course of distribution,—with the third volume of Agassiz and Strickland's Bibliography of Geology and Zoology. The former will be completed by the publication of another volume in 1853, and the fourth and remaining volume of the Bibliography will be published in 1854. The remaining part of Alder and Hancock's great work on the Nudibranchiate Mollusca will be published for this year. The Council have engaged with Professors Williamson and Carpenter for a complete work on re-

cent Foraminifera; and with the Rev. W. A. Leighton for the completion of a work on the Microscopic Characters of the Lichens of Great Britain. In answer to a question why the Society published two annual volumes instead of three, the Secretary replied that it did not arise from want of funds, but from the increased number of plates which had been given.

The inauguration of *Neville Hall at Newcastle*, a College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham, took place on the 1st of October. The building is situated immediately behind the old mansion of Westmerland House in Westgate Street, which is destined itself for the residence of students, under the Principal the Rev. William Greenwell. The name of Westmerland House is only of recent date, but the property and mansion of the Nevilles was immediately adjoining, on the site now occupied by the Literary and Philosophical Society. The new Medical College fronts towards the east end of the Central Railway Station. It presents a front 113 feet long, and its south-east end abuts upon the Museum of the Natural History Society, so that, with the Hall and the Literary and Philosophical Society, a large pile of buildings is formed in the centre of the town, devoted to the cultivation of literature and science. The character of the building is that of the Tudor period, with a dash of the later collegiate style, and, though there is remarkably little external ornament, the general effect is peculiarly pleasing, even contrasted with the magnificent railway station designed by the same architect, Mr. Dobson, in the immediate vicinity. The lecture-room is capable of accommodating more than 100 persons, and adjoining it are excellent examination rooms and a museum, the whole being lighted by large glass plates, introduced into an elegant open timber roof.

The opening of the Free Library at Manchester has been soon followed by that of the *Free Library of Liverpool*, which took place on the 18th of October. It is stated that Mr. J. A. Picton, in April 1850, first brought under the notice of the town council the desirability of establishing a free library, when a committee for the purpose was formed, which reported favourably, but difficulty was found as to suitable premises. In 1851 the late Earl of Derby proposed giving his fine collection of natural history if a museum were established, when the corporation purchased the premises in Duke-street known as the Union Newsroom, with an adjoining piece of land, upon which an extensive wing has since been erected. Subscriptions were solicited, and the sum of 1,389*l.* obtained,

for the purchase of books. Ten thousand volumes have been collected. The committee intend adding four thousand more volumes this year. The library will be opened from nine in the morning to ten in the evening, and the committee intend recommending, at the earliest practicable period, the establishment of one or more lending libraries. The museum, numbering 18,700 specimens, is in the course of classification, and it is hoped will be shortly in a position to be thrown open to the public.

The same excellent principle is making its way elsewhere. The townsmen of *Oxford* have voted a local rate for this purpose by a majority of more than ten to one, and a similar scheme is in progress in the borough of *Marylebone*, suggested by Mr. Benjamin Oliver, and set forward by a very munificent donation from Mr. Peto, the eminent contractor.

Our readers will be interested to learn of the existence and preservation of a *Portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, painted by the father of the late Historian of Durham, Mr. Robert Surtees, who was an amateur artist of no mean skill. He was once at Bath, and Dr. Johnson being there at the same time, they became acquainted with each other, and during their stay the Doctor sat to Mr. Surtees for his portrait. Mr. Surtees afterwards gave the picture to the Rev. Samuel Viner, Vicar of Houghton, &c. in the county of Durham. Mr. Viner died in 1815, and the portrait, after having been ever since in the possession of his daughter, who now resides at Highgate, near London, has just been given to the Rev. James Raine, of Durham. It is a side face, and full of character, measuring 11 inches by 8, and is highly finished.

A monument has been erected to the memory of that eminent judge *Lord Macdonald* in the Greyfriars' burial-ground, Edinburgh. The tomb consists of a narrow slab of white marble, with a stone border, and is placed to the east of the tomb of his lordship's father, the "*Scottish Addison*." The inscription is simple, but exceedingly impressive: "Within this inclosure is laid, until the awakening of them that sleep, the mortal part of Joshua Henry Mackenzie, eldest son of Henry Mackenzie, author of '*The Man of Feeling*,' &c., one of the senators of the College of Justice in the Court of Session, and Justiciary and Jury Court. He died on the 17th November 1851, at the age of 70 years. After labours of unobtrusive learning and courtesy, in the discharge of duty, and years of suffering."

lean more securely on the pardoning love of God, as a reconciled Father in Christ." Beneath, the following texts are given in full: Psalm xxv. 9; John vii. 17; 1 Thes. v. 8, 9, 10.

The fine triple-lancet window in the south transept of St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury, has been enriched with a beautiful collection of stained glass, forming an appropriate and commemorative memorial to the late revered minister of that church, the Rev. *William Gorsuch Rowland*, M.A. The middle part of the central lancet opening is occupied with an old representation of the infant Saviour in the arms of his mother, having, on a scroll beneath, the inscription "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." The lateral lights contain ancient and well-imagined figures, as to expression and character, of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew. A scroll under each of these contains a scriptural text,—the former one, "The memory of the just is blessed;" and the latter, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." The several figures stand on a mosaic ground before a diapered curtain, and are surrounded by elaborate canopies entirely of new glass. At the apex of the centre lancet, is a group of three angels kneeling upon an aureole of clouds; the principal one bears a scroll, on which is written, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." Those on either side hold a cross and a book encircled by a crown of thorns. In the head of each of the accordant openings is a single angel sustaining a continuous scroll, on which is inscribed, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in

the way of righteousness." A bold line immediately beneath the figures contains the following inscription: "IN MEMORIA. GULIELMUS GORSUCH ROWLAND, A.M. HUIUS ECCLESIE JUDEX OFFICIALIS ET MINISTER, ET PREBENDARIUS DE LICHFIELD, OBIT MENS. NOV. DIE 28, A.D. 1851. ÆTAT 81." On a pedestal at the foot of the central lancet is a shield of the arms of Rowland, *Or, three pales gules*, and the motto, *Vitæ via Virtus*: and under the side figures is the crest of Rowland,—*A demi talbot proper issuing out of a ducal coronet Or*. The window is a gift-offering of Daniel Rowland, esq. of Grosvenor Place, London, brother to the esteemed clergyman whose memory it is intended to commemorate, and was designed and executed by Mr. Charles Evans, son of Mr. D. Evans of Shrewsbury. A memoir of Mr. Rowland appeared in our Magazine for January.

The Dutch government has just taken possession of a legacy left it for public use by the late *Baron Wertreenen van Tiel-landt*, an eminent Dutch bibliophile, consisting of pictures by some of the old masters, of Grecian and Roman Antiquities, of a great number of old Greek, Roman, and Asiatic coins, of nearly 400 manuscripts, all of an earlier date than the fourteenth century, and finally of a library of ten thousand volumes, amongst which are several rare and curious works on Typography, Archæology, and Numismatics, and upwards of 1200 volumes printed in the fifteenth century in different languages. The Baron's valuable donation is to be placed in a special museum, which will bear his name.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities and Folk-Lore of Worcestershire. By Jabez Allies, Esq. F.S.A. Second Edition. London.—In our review of the first edition of this work (1840) we remarked that it is just the kind of book of which we should carry an interleaved copy in our pockets in visiting the county, making it the point or nucleus whereon to construct our personal observations; and we further observed, that if every important locality should be as carefully surveyed as that of Worcestershire in the work before us, the topography of Britain would receive valuable illustration. The second edition has been amplified considerably in the Medieval and Folk-lore divisions, and further improved by the omission of several etymologies of at least

questionable soundness and leading to unsatisfactory deductions.

Worcester, which there can be no reason to doubt occupies the site of a Roman town, seems singularly deficient in those evidences which the antiquary seeks for to confirm a Roman origin for a town which possesses almost every claim except existing remains. The few coins and other objects of Roman parentage which have been found at Worcester are not more than are usually picked up from the *debris* of a third-rate villa or farm-house; not a trace of any building, public or private, appears to have been noticed, and not a fragment of the town walls to which Camden refers as, in his time, traditionary, can in our days be detected to prove that Worcester was once a Roman walled city. The

cause of this remarkable absence of archaeological *materia* must probably be sought for in the fact that up to the present day no local antiquary has made it his business to avail himself of opportunities for instituting researches. No one to walk through the city of London would dream of the vast architectural remains which still lie buried far beneath his feet. Neither would he suppose that portions of the great Roman wall ten feet thick, and once from twenty to thirty feet in height, still exist shrouded in modern walls and houses. Yet such is the fact. We ourselves noticed a few weeks since a remarkably fine specimen of the wall of Roman London,* which for many generations had been completely hidden, exposed once more, for a brief time, to daylight; it was soon again covered in by the walls of a stable.

The Roman remains found at Kempsey, including the inscription to Constantine, found upwards of thirty years since, do not appear to have excited any local antiquary to make excavations, although it is very probable such researches would lead to interesting if not important results. The same remark may be applied to numerous other localities mentioned in Mr. Allies's work, the real character of which cannot be said to be ascertained, although we find the mounds, camps, and earthworks with which they abound called British, or Roman, or Saxon.

Many of our numismatists, we expect, will still suspend their judgment on the asserted discovery of Greek coins at the White Ladies and at Cruckbarrow Hill, without more positive and unquestionable authentication, neither will they easily recognise the emperor Constantine protecting the Christians in the well known reverse of the coin, which is accepted to be intended to represent a Roman soldier dragging a barbarian from his hut.

Mr. Allies has chronicled discoveries of antiquities in various parts of the county in a very painstaking manner, and the attention he has paid to details will render the volume very useful for reference; occasionally perhaps, (but in such cases he has usually relied more on the opinion of others than on his own,) it may be considered by some that he has given an undue importance to circumstances or to objects; as, for instance, in the little British drinking-cup found on the top of the Worcestershire Beacon. It is worth the woodcut, but it is not of a class by any means so rare as asserted; cups equally diminutive have been frequently discovered in

barrows in various counties. Of the value of the collections of ancient names of fields, ridgeways, portways, streets, &c., there can be no doubt; they form one of the most useful chapters in the volume.

Under the head of Folk-lore, Mr. Allies has gathered much that is curious and interesting. The ballad of the Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove, (first published by him in 1845,) will take place in our national ballad literature. The recurrence of the second line, "Wind well thy horn, good hunter," in each verse, the treatment of the subject, and other peculiarities, stamp it of considerable antiquity, although it has evidently lost some of its original construction, and the last verse may have been added to explain some monuments in Bromsgrove church, in the popular habit of invention and adaptation, as instanced in the whimsical illustration of etymology in the middle ages cited by Mr. Allies from the "Rambler in Worcestershire," in reference to the word Kidderminster:

King Cador saw a pretty maid;

King Cador would have kissed her;

The damsel slept aside, and said,—

King Cador, you have missed her.

(i. e. Cador, or Kederminster.)

Mr. Allies has added considerably to the collection of local popular superstitions printed in the first edition, and they are well classified and indexed; indeed were the materials which compose this volume less valuable than they really are, the excellent arrangement for reference would render it well worth a place on the shelf of any antiquary.

Boldon Buke: a Survey of the Possessions of the See of Durham, made by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey, in the year M.C. LXXVIII. With a Translation, an Appendix of Original Documents, and a Glossary. By the Rev. William Greenwell, M.A. Fellow of University College, Durham. (Published by the Surtees Society.) 1852. 8vo.—The general survey of the kingdom, made by royal authority, which is known under the name of Domesday, does not extend into the county of Durham. "Boldon Buke," a survey of that county-palatine made about a century later, may be regarded as its "Domesday." "It is impossible (as remarked by its present editor) to overrate its importance to the historical inquirer, whether he be interested in the nature of early tenures, the descent of property, or the social condition of the tenants, in whatever rank, of that day. No one can go carefully through the record without attaining a considerable insight into the state of the country and its inhabitants, as far as the palatinate is

* It is connected with the wall on Tower Hill, which is medieval engrafted upon the Roman.

concerned, at the end of the twelfth century. Many parts of the relations between the lord and his tenants are very clearly laid down, and we find frequent indications of the rise of the peasant class into a higher order of proprietors. The Record throws great light on the nature of the services which the different tenants rendered to the lord, and we may gain from it a very just idea of what the life of the villan was, for we can with no difficulty accompany him in his work, through each week in the year." It contains, however, little notice of the free tenants. "In some manors we have no mention of them at all; and throughout the record their name is of rare occurrence. Perhaps the nature of the document would lead us to expect this omission, for it is not so much an enumeration of all the holders of land under the See, as of services and customs due from the land. As free tenure rendered nothing of that kind, it does not come into consideration in such a record as Boldon Buke professes to be." According to this view, it is what is called a *custumal*, and one of the largest *custumals* ever compiled in this country.*

It was usual in documents of this nature to describe the tenures and services of one manor with minute exactness; and, as in the ordinary course the services were for the most part the same throughout the other estates of the same survey, it was necessary only in such matters to refer to the place first described, particularising in other places the points in which they varied. It is from the pursuance of this plan that Boldon Book derives its name. The manor of Boldon, four miles distant from Sunderland, is the first large rural manor described, and all the succeeding descriptions have reference to that prototype.

The description of Boldon will give a good idea of the general nature of the survey. This manor was divided between some thirty-six tenants, of whom twenty-two were of the class called villans, each

holding two oxgangs, which (together) consisted of thirty acres*; twelve were cotmen, each holding twelve acres; one Robert held two oxgangs of thirty-seven acres, paying a rent of half a mark (having, perhaps, commuted his servile duties for this money payment†); and the pounder held twelve acres. Each of the villans paid 2s. 6d. of scat-pence,‡ half a scat-chalder of oats, 16d. of aver-pence, five cart-loads of wood-lades, two hens and ten eggs: he also worked for his lord three days in the week during the whole year, except in the weeks of Easter and Pentecost, and in the thirteen days of Christmas; and during his work in the autumn he on four days made a boon-day (*precatio*), by bringing all his family, except the housewife, to assist in mowing; and besides, he mowed three roods of barley (*averipe*), and ploughed and harrowed three acres of stubble (? *averere*); moreover, each plough of the villans ploughed and harrowed two acres, on which occasion they received a corrody (or allowance of food§) from the Bishop, and then they were quit of other work for that week. And whenever they made the great boon-days they also had a corrody. And in their work they harrowed when necessary, and made journeys|| (probably taking their turn to deliver the rents in kind to the Bishop's household), and

* The *bovata*, oxgang, or ploughland, was not of uniform size. At Lanchester were forty-one oxgangs, each consisting of only eight acres (p. 30); so at Witton and Fulforth (p. 33). At Whickham there were thirty-five, each of fifteen acres (*ibid.*) At Wardon they contained 13½ acres, at Morton 12 (pp. 7, 8.)

† At Sedgfield there were twenty villans, each of whom held, rendered, and worked as those of Boldon. Moreover, there were twenty *farmers*, having the like quantity of land, but *paying five shillings*, besides performing certain occasional works in harvest. Robert, therefore, at Boldon, was a farmer; and the distinction between the villan and farmer lied in the latter paying a money rent instead of the service of work.

‡ *Sceat*, a rate or contribution. Hence "scot and lot," and "paying his shot."

§ "Our northern word *crowdy*, oatmeal with boiling water poured on it, is doubtless derived from *corrodium*, the staple of which was then formed of that kind of meal, which is still much used by the farm servants of the North." Glossary.

|| *Radas*, "from A.-S. *rád*, a riding, a journey."—Glossary. In the text of Mr. Greenwell's translation the word in this place is "cart-loads."

* The *custumal* of the Church of Rochester made by John de Westerham, prior of the monastery (and subsequently bishop of the same see) about the year 1320, forms part of a folio volume edited by John Thorpe, Esq. M.A., F.S.A., in 1788. A *Custumal* of the manor of Bishop's Hatfield, made in the time of Hugh bishop of Ely, A.D. 1277, is printed in the Appendix to vol. ii. of Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, pp. 6-12; and others of the manors of Hadham and Kelshall, in the same county, and also belonging to the same see, are published in the Appendix to vol. iii. of the same work.

when they made them they received each one loaf; and they reaped one day at Houghton, during the work-time, until the evening, and then had a corrody. And at the fair of Saint Cuthbert each two villans erected one booth, and when they made lodges in the woods (*logias*) and carried wood-lades they were free of other works.*

The twelve cotmen worked through the whole year two days a week, except at the three before-named feasts, and rendered 12 hens and 60 eggs. The punder,† beside his twelve acres, had from every plough one thrave of corn, and rendered 24 hens and 600 eggs. The mill paid as rent five mares and a half. The villans, as part of their work, were bound to make every year, if required, one house of the length of 40 feet, and width of 15 feet, in consideration of which each was quit of 4d. of averpence. The whole town paid 17s. of cornage (a rate on horned cattle), and one cow in milk. The demesne was at farm with a stock of four ploughs and four harrows; and rendered for two of the ploughs 16 chalders of wheat, 16 chalders of oats, and 8 chalders of barley, and for the two other ploughs 10 mares.

The original manuscript of Boldon Buke is not preserved, and the time of its disappearance is unknown. It was possibly when the records of the see suffered spoliation in the time of bishop Tunstall. Four transcripts are known to exist, the earliest of which was probably made about one hundred years after the compilation of the survey. It was printed in the Appendix to Domesday Book, fol. 1616, from a copy in the Bodleian library. The present text has been adopted from the copy in the Auditor's office at Durham, which was made about the year 1381; with the various readings appended that occur in the Registrum Primum of the Dean and Chapter and in the Bodleian transcript. But there is a fourth and still earlier copy, which was formerly in the library at Stowe, and is now in that of Lord Ashburnham. It is with profound regret that we transcribe the statement

* We append a very curious passage of a similar character from the manor of Stanhope. In that manor, situated near the forest, all the villans made at the great house a kitchen, a larder, and a kennel; they provided settles in the hall, in the chapel, and in the chamber; and they carried all the bishop's corrody from Wolsingham to the lodges.

† The Punder, as Mr. Surtees gives the word. This officer was often called the Pinder; as the Pinder of Wakefield, famous in ballad history.

which follows: "It would have been most desirable to have had a collation of this Manuscript, and application was made for this purpose to Lord Ashburnham. This request was, however, refused." How unenviable is the fame which any collector of ancient literature thus acquires! To be the obstructor of transmitted knowledge, and the deteriorator of standard editions of national records! In what respect is a buried library better than a miser's hoard? As Horace sings of dormant cash, it can scarcely bring any credit to its owner

— nisi temperato

Splendat usu.

The Surtees editor has added an English translation to the text of the record, and has appended, by way of contemporary illustration, translations of extracts from the pipe rolls whilst the see was in the hands of the Crown, in 31 Hen. I., 6 Ric. I., and 13 and 14 John. The second of these supplies what is wanting in Boldon Buke, namely, a list of tenants in chief. Besides these, he has appended a great roll of receipts and expenditure in the 25th year of bishop Be., 1107; a few episcopal charters, that have escaped the general dispersion of the records of the see, and an extract from bishop Hatfield's survey, so far as it relates to the manor of Boldon. A glossary, containing much curious and valuable information, is also added; and lastly an index of names. Nothing is wanting, excepting perhaps an index to the more remarkable names of persons, and the collation of Lord Ashburnham's MS.

Four Chapters from the History of Alnmouth. By William Dickson, of Alnmouth, F.S.A.—This interesting brochure, so handsomely set forth by the Printer to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, was kindly prepared by its author to distribute to the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain during their recent meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The name of Alnmouth is less known than that of the neighbouring ducal castle of Alnwick. It is a seaside village, still capable, as its historian admits, of great improvement, but it has become a place of increased resort since the opening of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and has now some slight concourse of summer visitors. Its general situation and aspect are described in Mr. Dickson's first chapter. The second traces the descent of the manor from Gilbert Tyson, the Domesday lord, to the present Duke of Northumberland. The third describes the history and relics of the church, which has long since perished

by decay, and the inhabitants have to resort to the neighbouring churches. It was never more than a chapel, for the founders of the abbey of Hulne are recorded to have given to that foundation, in the year 1147, the church of Lesbury, with the chapels of Houghton, Alnemouth, and Alnewicke. The argument of the fourth chapter is to show that Alnemouth was the place where St. Cuthbert was chosen a bishop. This event occurred, as Bede relates, during "a great synod assembled in the presence of King Egfrid, near the river Alne, at a place called Twyford, which signifies the two fords." The Very Rev. Monsignor Eyre, in his recent History of St. Cuthbert, remarks that the situation of Twyford is not known; but Mr. Dickson shows that close to the Church Hill at Alnemouth, which is now an island, are two fords, called the Low ford and the High ford, one leading to Warkworth, and the other to Lesbury and Alnwick. Therefore, he regards Twyford to be the same spot with Alnemouth.

The Date-Book of Remarkable and Memorable Events connected with Nottingham and its Neighbourhood, 1750—1850. By John F. Sutton. 8vo. pp. 514.—This is a book of a useful character. In former ages, when history was a favourite portion of English literature, all our most important towns had their local chroniclers; and we cannot imagine any mode in which a country editor can more profitably employ his leisure,—if he has any,—than in turning over the files of past newspapers, and extracting from them the substance of events which were once, perhaps, magnified and exaggerated beyond their due importance, but are now, still more unwisely, almost wholly lost sight of and forgotten. Or if, as is more probable, such a task can be more agreeably undertaken by some idle literary friend than by the editor himself, it will at any rate provide a suitable occupation for the vacant hours of his workmen in the printing-office, and be at once serviceable and acceptable to the townsmen—more especially to those whose memory naturally reverts to the events of their youth, as well as to the more penetrating historical inquirer. We must admit that the present volume does not come up to our beau-ideal of such a local chronicle. In the first place it is limited to the last hundred years: and seems, therefore, to require some antecedent. Its contents deal too little with the statistics of trade and manufacture which distinguish Nottingham, the progress of improvement, and the destruction or erection of public buildings; and too much with the annals of crimes and executions. It is

pretty well stored with biography; but that is buried amidst the heap; for, above all, it wants an Index, an indispensable feature to make such a book really effectual. We say it absolutely wants an Index, for the very brief one it has is the strangest make-believe we have seen for many a day. So little idea has the compiler had of alphabetical arrangement, that several of his entries are in this fashion—

Adventures of William Parsons .	19
Awful storm and intense cold .	113
Calamitous snow-storm .	90
Dimensions of the Market-place	414
Frightful railway collision .	508
Six Luddites hung at Leicester .	328

Half the persons indexed are arranged under their Christian names; one person under the titles of Captain, Dr., Major, Mr., and Sir respectively; two under Alderman; and two under Lord. Some particulars of the movements of the Nottinghamshire Militia in 1805, which will be interesting just now, are indexed not under Militia, but under Nottingham; and that is the only entry under that name, though it might have referred to every page of the book. The reader, therefore, has to find his own way through this compilation; and the best plan he can adopt is to make his own references on the fly-leaves. For the present we shall content ourselves with the following note, a passage taken from a Nottingham journal in 1777, which appears to fix to that year the origin of an article now in universal use with females of almost every rank. The journalist had described the fashion of the day, when he adds, "To complete the dress for summer walking, the most elegant and delicate ladies carry a long japanned walking-cane, with an ivory hook-head, and on the middle of the cane is fastened a silk umbrella, or *what the French call a parasol*, which defends them from the sun, and slight showers of rain. It opens by a spring, and it is pushed up towards the head of the cane when expanded for use."

Annals and Legends of Calais, with Sketches of Emigré Notabilities, and Memoir of Lady Hamilton. By Robert Bell Calton, Author of *Rambles in Sweden and Gottland*, &c. 12mo.—Whilst the latter part of the title given to this book conveys the idea, confirmed on further acquaintance, of a catch-penny composition, the previous words are equally ill-chosen and more egregiously misapplied. "Annals and Legends of Calais!" By Legends we generally understand romantic narrative, hovering between the true and the fictitious. Now Mr. Calton relates nothing

but what he at least expects us to receive as true. The term *Annals* is strictly descriptive of a history arranged in exact chronological order, and proceeding systematically, year by year. Mr. Calton's practical exemplification of the term is to show how completely all chronological arrangement may be set at defiance. He commences with the siege of Calais by Edward III. introducing the subject by a description of the place written by a Venetian ambassador in the year 1557, and interweaving it with the forays made by Sir John Wailop in the reign of Henry the Eighth. He next undertakes to describe Calais as transformed into an English borough, and begins at the wrong end with a list of streets and buildings said to be "as they existed *temp. Henry VIII.*" but which turns out to be of the year 1556, only two years before the English left; then he goes back to 1532; then introduces a list of the few English which lingered about the place after it had been recaptured by the French; and then again returns to 1532. In the next chapter these annals run backwards, from 1540 to 1539, so to 1536, 1515, 1508; and then forwards again to 1532 and 1533. Another chapter begins *de novo* with Edward the Third, professing to give some account of the Captains and Deputies. After being told that "the second governor or *custos regni* ('') of the town and castle was a Johannes de Chiverston," we are quickly carried through a list of names to the reign of Henry VI., to that of Henry the Eighth, and to the last Deputy, Lord Wentworth; thence we return to the days of Edward IV. and again jump to those of Henry VIII. Another chapter (the Seventh) is avowedly derived from Tarpyn's *Chronicle of Calais*, printed in 1846 for the Camden Society, and accordingly it begins in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and goes some way into that of Henry the Eighth. At last, in Chapter VIII. we come to the real beginning of all. It relates to the early seigneurs of Calais, and the first date in it is the year 150. We soon, however, descend to Cardinal Wolsey and the Lady Anna of Cleves—being, in fact, other pieces of Tarpyn's *Chronicle*. Further on, we find ourselves in the earliest days of the English settlement at the marriage of Richard the Second and Isabella of Valois; which is intermixed with the memorials of the happy return of Louis le Deuré. Again we go back to the reign of Henry VI. and the murder of the Duke of Gloucester; anon revert to the treacherous conduct attributed to Sir Amery de Pavia, the first Captain under Edward III.; and, after a chapter on the Field of Cloth of Gold, we at last settle down upon the foundation of

the original castle said to have been erected by the Romans on the promontory of Rishank.

Such is the arrangement of Mr. Calton's *Annals*. As *Legends* perhaps we may not improperly regard the scandal and tittle-tattle which he retails from the information of the "piquant and esteemed *cicerone* of the *Place*." His tale respecting "three members of the peerage" has probably much of the legendary character about it; on its face, it takes as great liberties with dates as with persons. The Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont Dorner is represented as living in poverty at Calais at the fall of the year 1822, as having some time after returned to London, and run out an accession of fortune; when, just as he was giving a Christmas dinner, he was arrested for debt, but unexpectedly relieved from his difficulties by the death of his brother and his consequent accession to the peerage. Now, the death in question happened not at Christmas, but in April, and in the year 1819,—that is to say, more than three years before the time assigned for the commencement of the legend.

The "*Annals*," however, are on many occasions not more correct than the "*Legends*" in respect of dates. At p. 46 we are told that Anna Boleyn was created Marchioness of Pembroke in 1532, "her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, having been made Earl of Wiltshire on the same occasion." This "having been" is a favourite phrase with the writer in lieu of the present participle; but in this case it is more correct than the words which follow, for Sir Thomas Boleyn *had been* created an earl in 1529. Again, at p. 69, we are told that the Marquess of Dorset and the Lord William of Devonshire were confined in the castle of Calais in 1568, but their lives saved by the death of Henry VII. At p. 106 we are assured, on the assumed authority of Philippe de Commines, that one treasurer of Calais was tutor to Edward VI. and the regent of the realm during his minority! We do not recollect any other assertion in Commines that can have suggested this blunder excepting what he says of the Earl of Warwick, who was captain (not treasurer) of Calais at the accession of Edward the Fourth. At p. 133 we are told that the hamlet of Escalles, near Calais, is interesting from the fact of its having given the title of Lord Scales to the *beau-frère* of Edward III., the very distant meaning of which we presume to be that Anthony Wydeville Lord Scales, the brother-in-law of Edward the Fourth, assumed in right of his wife the title of a baronial family which had flourished for more than three centuries in England, but which may have originally derived its

name from Escalles. These anachronisms, however, are not more extravagant than another contained in the following paragraph at p. 157: "Immense fortunes were realized by the Merchants of the Staple; one of their body, of the name of Fermour, being, for some act of patriotism in money matters, exalted to the peerage, under the title of Lord Pomfret." We need hardly say that the peerage in question does not date earlier than the reign of George I. in the year 1721.

Such are a few of the author's more glaring blunders, and they, as well as many more, are the natural result of the way in which the book has been compiled. It is in fact, for the most part, a complete *hash*, by a very ignorant cook, of "The Chronicle of Calais," edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols for the Camden Society. Chiefly by making repeated appropriations from that book, in how disconnected a way we have already shown, and by making equally free with the pages of Froissart, and Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens*, together with the current history of the town in Bernard's *Annales de Calais*, has Mr. Calton compounded this ill-sorted farrago. Except a little description, which shows him to be acquainted with localities, there is scarcely any original matter in his book. Though he has made such free use of Mr. Nichols's work, he has failed to follow up the references for the early history of the town made by that gentleman, who confined himself to the period embraced by Turpin's *Chronicle*, which commenced in the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Calton knows nothing of Rymer's *Fœdera*, nor of Nicolas's *Proceedings of the Privy Council*, nor is he even aware of a second work of the Camden Society relative to the English possessions in France,—The *Life of Lord Grey de Wilton*. In his account of the early Comtes of Guines he is equally ignorant of the memoir upon them in the *Archæologia* written by the late Mr. Stapleton, and, in consequence, Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, figures as nothing more than "an Englishman, surnamed Albert the Wild Boar:" and Matilda, the queen of Stephen, passes among her father's children as "one daughter of the name of Machilde." At p. 7, Mr. Calton takes credit for publishing "a very curious and, as we believe, for the first time, correctly printed document, being a roll of the commanders, and their respective followers, who took part in the siege of Calais." As we understand this, he claims to publish this document for the first time,—at any rate "for the first time correctly," without stating that it ever had been printed before. So far from its being correctly

given, almost every name in it is disfigured by inaccuracies, and it is the same roll in Latin, of which an English version was printed by Mr. Rowe Mores, in 4to. 1748. From Mons. de Rheims, of Calais, Mr. Calton has derived the list of streets, said to be of the year 1556, and a short list of English inhabitants without date, but with which he has connected the notices given by Mr. Nichols of the preparations made for the reception of Henry VIII. and Francis I. in 1532. He has also seen in the hands of Monsieur de Rheims an ancient chart of the English pale, with English names, said to bear the date 1460,—but which we suspect is an error for one considerably later. Even in what is copied from Turpin's *Chronicle* there are frequent errors; as in p. 79, the Lord Vaux of Harrowden is transformed into "Lord Harredew," and Sir Henry Guilford, K.G. into Sir Henry Griffith; but we have now said enough to convey a true character of the book.

Specimens of Old Indian Poetry, translated from the original Sanscrit into English Verse. By Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Boden Sanscrit Scholar in the University of Oxford. 1852.—Sanskrit literature has not met with that attention from the English reading public which it so well deserves. Whatever be the reason, the fact is certain that, while on the continent, and especially in Germany, translations are continually being published of the best Indian and other Oriental authors, England herself, in whose hands Providence has placed an Indian empire, seems to feel no interest in the subject, and listens with languid indifference to all that scholars tell her of the world of mythic wonder which the study of Sanscrit has opened. While the other learned nations of Europe are actively engaged in exploring its treasures, and even degenerate Greece* has felt some glow of kindling enthusiasm, England, who ought to have held the foremost place, has manifested almost a total apathy. We do trust, however, that a better epoch has commenced. England may well be proud that it is to her that Europe owes the publication of the Vedas, and the Directors of the East India Company have conferred a national benefit thereby.

Mr. Griffith, in the little work before us, has given us an elegant series of extracts from various Sanscrit poems, of various ages, so as to contain specimens of all the better styles of Indian poetry.

* Three Sanscrit works have been translated into Romaic, and published at Athens.

His first extracts are from the Vedas, those early hymns to the powers of nature, which belong to the dawn of Hindu thought, and have come down to our times as the most ancient memorial of Gentile song. He then gives a few extracts from the laws of Manu, the Indian Lycurgus, and these are followed by several very interesting episodes from the two great epics, the *Rāmāyana* and the *Mahābhārata*. From the latter we have an elegant version of the beautiful story of "Sāvitrī" (which our readers may recollect by an abridged prose translation which appeared in this Magazine some years since), and the original story of Sakontalā, from which probably Kālidāsa took the subject of his charming play. Kālidāsa himself contributes several delightful specimens. We cannot forbear quoting the following lovely scene from "Sakontalā," where the heroine is represented as leaving her foster-father Kanva's hermitage for the palace of her husband Dushyanta. The whole passage breathes the softest pastoral tenderness.

KANVA

Nymphs of the trees that shade this holy den,
Now bid your dear Sakontalā farewell!
This day she goes, swift as a wind,
To deck the palace of her wedded king.
Farewell! farewell!—your crown of flowers
And gently-entwined all your fragrant bowers.
Who is her love will I ever wait to see,
The cool stream, the forest, each favorite tree,
Nor drink before her far from me, she would not see.
Pluck your green tendrils for her waving hair,
Her presence may be seen her footsteps show
In the fair beauty of their summer glow.

CHORUS OF INSTABLE WOODSHELMERS

Love-music, the path our feet only can tread
Sweet flowers, wealth to feel and work boughs
overhead. [Departure]
The breeze shall send to us, for the heavenly
That it steals from the woods where the lotuses
bloom
And fan her bright tresses, deliciously cool,
With the sweet pearly dew of the lily-laid pool.

SAKONTALĀ

This happy day, Prityamvada, we see
Once more, parted my dear land and me,
Yet my heart sinks at leaving these sweet bowers,
The sacred shades of my childhood's blissful hours.

PRITYAMVADA

They share my sorrow, sweetest! look around,
How the trees weep their pale leaves to the ground,
In lamentation for thee—the sad rose
Forbears to crop the pleasant grass for wor-
And mourning peacocks are no longer seen
To dance in joyous circles on the green.

SAKONTALĀ

My darling creeper, take my last embrace
And twine thy fold arms 'round my weeping face.
Still though I leave my father's home and thee
Dear to my memory, sweet one, shalt thou be;

And now, my friends, this last memorial take,
And tend my creeper for its mistress' sake.

PRITYAMVADA

Sakontalā, who now will care for us?

KANVA

Your tears are idle, lady! weep not thus.
Nay, you should act a wiser, better part,
And strive to cheer Sakontalā's sad heart.

SAKONTALĀ

Father, when she has you in my dear gaze,—
Send a kind message that my pet is well
What is it clings so closely to my dress?

KANVA

Your darling little lawn, - your tenderness
Would oft with heading of its mouth anoint,
When pricked too roughly by the sharp grass
point,
A mother's love your gentle care supposed,
And now your nursing will not quit your side.

SAKONTALĀ

Go back, my darling—here thou shalt mayst roam,
But I must leave my well-beloved home;
As I supplied a mother's place to thee,
Thou to my father shalt a daughter be,
Go back, poor thing—go back.

Had we space we could quote a very beautiful description of a burning forest from a poem on "The Seasons," which is generally ascribed to Kālidāsa—a poem, by the bye, which was published by Sir W. Jones, and was the first Sanscrit book ever printed.

In conclusion, we congratulate Mr. Griffith on the very pretty volume he has given us. The lover of poetry will find much to admire in these old fragments of Indian song, and, if he will only look beneath national peculiarities of outward form, he will recognise what is of common interest to all, and even in the voices of bards so separated from us by space and time, hear tones which are those of his kindred.

Western Himalaya and Tibet—a Narrative of a Journey through the Mountains of Northern India during the year 1847-8. By T. Thomson, M.D. F.L.S., &c.—The author of this scientific volume left Simla in the month of August 1847, on a mission to explore the regions north of India. He was accompanied by Major Cunningham and Captain Strachey. The mission did not reach Lahore, on its return, until the month of December 1848. The point reached by the expedition was the Kara Koram pass to arrive at which the author had to travel for the space of three weeks through an uninhabited country. This portion of the journey will be the most interesting to the general reader, but even here the record of travel is confined almost exclusively to a scientific chronicling. We do not say this in dis-

paragement of the volume, but rather to give it its proper classification. To the botanist and geologist it will be a highly acceptable work; to the former especially, and hardly in less degree to the latter. To those, on the other hand, who look for high colouring, strong and strange incidents, and plenty of them, with sparkling narratives of personal histories and thrilling details, of "moving accidents by flood and field," this book does not address itself. Huc's travels in Tibet have rendered readers curious to know more of that locality; Dr. Thomson's work will not satisfy that curiosity. He has no terrible disasters to write about, such as abound in Huc's work—a work, be it said, in passing, which narrates a great deal about what never occurred. The fact of M. Huc's journey we do not dispute, but we strongly suspect that the Paris editors furnished a considerable portion of the peril, and "piled the agony" to make it tell and sell. We all now know of the poetical French traveller in the East who burned a village in Syria and made the imaginary conflagration shed light over some pages of a very dull volume. Indeed some of the best books affecting to give the results of travelled French experience were written by men who had never voyaged a score of leagues from the capital. To no such category does Dr. Thomson's book belong. It is plain matter of fact. He was commissioned to look at the country and report upon what he saw;—and this he does literally. You know the grass through which he walked, are introduced to the flowers and plants which he collected for his *hortus siccus*; if he crosses a stream you are made to see the water and to comprehend its analysis, as though you had been of the philosophical party; and when a chain of mountains is reached, he does not merely picture the ridge in good yet unpretending prose, but he probes to the very heart of it, and makes even the general reader skilled in the anatomisation of lofty hill ranges. We repeat that it is purely a scientific work, and a very valuable one, but even the most desultory of readers may find amusement in contrasting the description of Cashmere and its lake with the glowing poetical presentment of the same places as given by the author of *Lalla Rookh*. He who has deemed Moore's portrait the true one, will, after looking at that by Dr. Thomson, be, doubtless, tempted to exclaim with the young lady in the *Rivals*:—"How unlike my Beverley!"

The Analogy of Religion. By Bishop Butler. *Post 8vo.* pp. vi. 546. (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—This may be called

the student's edition. It includes the author's sermons, and has also analytical introductions prefixed, both of the *Analogy* and the *Discourses*, by a member of the University of Oxford. Several notes are added, from Mr. Duke's *Analysis* of the First Part of the *Analogy*, Mr. Wilkinson's, and Mr. Hobart's, with some others by the editor. Nor do these last appear to be the least in importance, judging by that at p. 104, on the connection between the eternity of punishments and that of rewards. The memoir of Bishop Butler, which was prefixed to former editions, and the original preface by Bishop Hallifax (which is of sufficient consequence to be mentioned in the list of his writings), are retained. It would be superfluous to praise a work so well known and so highly esteemed as the *Analogy*; but the reader may be glad to know (from Mr. Seward's *Anecdotes*) that a famous freethinker in the last century used to say it contained the most ingenious and most elaborate defence of Christianity.

Histoire des Crimes du deux Decembre. Par V. Schoelcher, *Representant du Peuple.* 8vo.

La Mi-Août, ou les Miaous de Napoleon Le Petit, &c. Par le Chevalier de Chatelain. 12mo.

The first of these works is one replete with melancholy interest. Its chief merit is its unexaggerated tone. There is indignation enough and to spare, but the statements are simply and fairly made, and although the verdict asked of the public will not go to the extent claimed by M. Schoelcher for his party, it will at least be given in accordance with a great portion of the condemning testimony here adduced.

The volume is devoted to a full detail of the history of the famous *coup d'état*, how it was plotted, how carried out, and how immediately followed by the establishment of such a despotism as France had never before witnessed. The author describes all the events which are now so well known in their general aspect and their results, to the world at large. In doing so he makes the victims of the plot tell their own individual histories, and when he *does* indulge in a strong assertion he cites public documents to prove that he has sufficient ground for his wrath.

One fatal error, as it seems to us, pervades, nevertheless, this volume of contemporary history. Throughout it is assumed that France is intensely republican in spirit, and that the republic, like truth, must ultimately prevail. It is our belief, on the contrary, that if there be one form of government which the country more heartily detests than another, it is the republican form. We are not however pre-

pared in consequence to affirm that the majority of the people have a strong predilection for monarchical institutions; that the preference lies that way cannot be questioned. It seems to us that indifference is the general characteristic of the population with regard to the quality of the authority to which they are required to yield obedience, provided only that government insured them the blessings of peace. The people have been in turns cheated by every species of sovereignty which has been established amongst them; and when the people themselves became sovereign, they cared as little for the sacred principles of justice. The fact is, that in France there are no patriots, but a superabundance of partizans, and their political principles are based upon the most savage selfishness. With them law and oaths have been alike disregarded; and when we say "with them," we include kings as well as people, subject of course to certain exceptions, which will by no means tend to disprove our general assertion. From the days of Hugues Capet to those in which we live no nation has been so ruthlessly despoiled by her rulers as France. The people have been again and again asked for aid to the crown under the promise of valuable political franchise in return, but the aid has no sooner been given than so far from the additional freedom being yielded, according to pledge made, than the little popular freedom existing has been compelled to endure diminution. Democracy, when it sat in king's places, was not a jot more equitable. What has been the result? That under every sovereign, save some three or four, there has been an almost perpetual spirit of insurrection among the people, a spirit not inspiring them to secure liberty for all, but to revenge themselves bloodily on the few, and to provide a permanency of good fortune for the faction temporarily triumphant. Against every such faction all other and less lucky factions become bitter and active antagonists. Revolutions in England have been made, almost invariably, according to law. Indeed a great part of our legislation is a gradually progressing revolution, but it is progress and for good, and not ruinous mutation purchased by rebellion, and fatal even to the victors. France is learning to love tranquillity: when her masses have also learned to reverence law, as it has been revered in England from the period that law was established, there will no longer exist a literature like that of which M. Schœlcher's book is a touching portion, and political exiles will not be the necessary illustration of each new accession to power. We conclude by noticing a strange piece of

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information afforded by the author upon an English subject. He is contrasting the French with the British police. The former, he says, are expressly chosen from among the ferocious of feature, in order that their appearance may strike terror into the people, while in England no man is admitted into the force who is not gentle of aspect and tender of heart, yet firm of purpose! Perhaps this may account for the impression which policemen are said to make so generally upon the sympathising *ancille* of London and the suburbs. — The second work named above is a rhymed satire upon the Cæsar of the hour, and lacks both grammar and wit. Its want of spirit might have authorised "mi can" to be added to the other poor puns on the title-page.

An Elementary Treatise on Logic. As a work calculated to assist private gentlemen who wish to acquire a knowledge of the reasoning science, as well as for its uses in schools and colleges, we are glad to be able to offer a word of warm commendation in its behalf. We would, however, strongly advise private students not to commit themselves to this or any other treatise without reading, re-reading, and again and again reading Chretien's Essay on Logical Method. With two such books they will be well provided for the overcoming of subsequent difficulties.

Spirits of the Past. by Nicholas Michell, author of "*Ruins of Many Lands.*" — There is no dearth of the poetic element in Mr. Michell's pictures of great men and women; but he writes verses with fatal facility, and says a great deal more than enough. Every image is diluted and expanded — nothing is left for the reader's imagination. The whole, though profusely embellished, is unimpressive — the mind rests on no one specific picture. When a man takes up the occupation of formally poetising that which was high poetry before he touched it, we cannot escape the fear that he is about to desecrate something holy. They who have long dwelt on these glorious and grand characters, in a manner of their own, have formed their own estimate of them, and do not wish to have it disturbed; and yet there are some rich pieces of description in Mr. Michell's book. It chiefly fails in its human part.

The Temptation of our Blessed Lord, a series of Lectures. By the Rev. T. T. Smith. Post 8vo. pp. viii. 111. These lectures are not deficient in merit, but we should have greater pleasure in recommending them if they did not so often trench on the verge of debateable ground.

It is true they inculcate no positive error; but, when men of adventurous minds go to the edge, their followers often make a step beyond it, and fall over. This volume, therefore, is best in the hands of those "who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern." (Hebrews, v. 14.)

Memorials of Christian Life in the Early and Middle Ages. By Dr. A. Neander. Translated by J. E. Ryland. Post 8vo. pp. iv. 538. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

—This work originally appeared in three volumes, Berlin, 1822. It is now translated from the third and amended edition of the two first volumes. By an unfortunate arrangement, the dedication of vol. ii. follows the title, so that at first sight the book might be mistaken for a second volume. Dr. Neander's writings are too widely known to need any particular description in a contracted notice like this. Fortunately, we can give the reader a character of them from Mr. Barnes's recent Commentary on the Revelations (noticed at p. 389 of our last Magazine. In the note on chap. xli. 14, he observes that, to find out where the true Church was "during the darkest ages, and when Rome seemed to have entirely the ascendancy . . . has been done with great learning and skill by Neander." As the title-page mentions that this volume includes the author's "Light in Dark Places," we presume this ought not to be omitted. Dr. Neander has adopted the opinion that Patrick, the apostle of the Irish, was born in Scotland, which may possibly awaken contradiction in those who think the French (Armorican) origin more authentic.

A Discourse on Matters pertaining to Religion. By T. Parker. Post 8vo. pp. vi. 309.—This volume issues from a school with which we have little sympathy; and some of the sentiments are so distasteful to our mind, that we have no inclination to proceed with it. The author styles himself "Minister of the Second Church in Roxbury," Massachusetts. He appears to be an Humanitarian in doctrine, and probably ranks as a Presbyterian in discipline, as that name is preferred, we believe, by his denomination in America.

A Textual Commentary on the Book of Psalms. By H. N. Champney. Square 12mo. pp. iv. 93.—We anticipate much usefulness in this little volume. The principle adopted is this. A text, such as Ps. xxiii. v. 1, "The Lord is my shepherd," is illustrated by sixteen references, exhibiting the Father and the Son in character of a shepherd, and confirming the assurance of protection and care. Or, to take a more practical instance, Ps. xxxix.

1, is illustrated by references to cxix. 9, and James i. 26, with others. They are printed nearly at length, and thus differ from the marginal references in Bibles. This selection is calculated to prove very serviceable in many ways, such as class teaching, pulpit preparation, and closet meditation. Our readers will be surprised to learn, that so small a volume contains upwards of 10,000 references.

The Soul, its Sorrows and Aspirations. By F. W. Newman. 12mo. pp. xi. 162.

—The author, who must not be confounded with his Tractarian-Romish relative, is an original thinker, and indiscriminate censure of his writings would be as unjust as indiscriminate praise. Still we must warn the reader against becoming attached to a school, or even to a single writer, on account of some striking thoughts or powerful sentences.

The Workman's Testimony to the Sabbath. Post 8vo. pp. 176. The origin of this volume is highly interesting. A gentleman, who regretted the increase of Sabbath desecration, determined to appeal to the working classes themselves. He offered three prizes for the best essays on "The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes." In three months no less than 1045 essays were received. After a patient investigation, the first prize was awarded to a journeyman printer at Ipswich; the second to a shoemaker in Roxburghshire; and the third to a machinist at Dundee. The first is entitled, and strikingly, "Heaven's Antidote to the Curse of Labour;" the second, "The Light of the Week;" and the third, "The Torch of Time." Biographical notices of the writers are prefixed to the several essays; and the first, which is the longest, reminds us of Capel Lofft's introduction to Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy." Although, as now lying before us, they form a volume, they may be had separately; and we are informed that they have proved extensively useful, through giving copies to operatives, particularly to prisoners, with whom a neglect of the Sabbath has often been the first downward step. Hitherto publications of this kind have been written for the labouring classes, but when written by them they have a double claim to be received attentively.

Nineveh: its Rise and Ruin. By the Rev. J. Blackburn. 2d. edit. fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 184.—Among the numerous works which the late accession to historical evidence, in the discoveries at Nineveh, has produced, this is by no means the least important, notwithstanding its modest appearance. Mr. Layard, the celebrated

explorer of Nineveh, being asked, by the "Working Men's Educational Union," what book he considered "best suited to connect those discoveries with the history and predictions of Scripture," named this very work, expressing a wish that it might be brought within the reach of every class of readers. On receiving so encouraging a testimony, the author undertook a careful revision, and inserted many additional facts, which had been brought to light by Col. Rawlinson. The notes have been much extended, and so enlarged as to form a supplement. The work itself consists of six lectures, delivered at Claremont Chapel, Pentonville. At p. 159, note ix. the author endeavours to defend the authority of Ctesias against impugnors. It may be added that the learned Heeren, in his "Historical Researches," when treating of the Persians, constantly refers to Ctesias as historical authority, and even says, that "had his work come down to us entire, Ctesias would have ranked with Herodotus, who at present holds the highest place" (Asiatic Nations, i. 54.)

Romanism as Apostate Church. By Non Clericus. *Post Rev* pp xvi. 460.—This volume contains a great deal of material for such as have occasion to study this controversy, whether *made proprio*, or for general purposes. It brings down the subject, in regard of persons and occurrences, to the present time, on which account it will be found the more compendious. If it does not aim at adorning controversy with amenities (as indeed may be surmised from the title), we must remember that these are so rare as to form the exception, and not the rule.

The Village Pearl, a Poem. By John Crawford Wilson.—This is a very harmonious, regular poem of the Rogers and Campbell school, both rhyme and metre are well ordered, and neatly adjusted, but we cannot say that there is much trace of genius. The story and the manner of telling it are pretty and unobjectionable, but neither rousing nor moving.

The Twin Pupils, or Education at Home. By Ann Thomson Gray. 12mo.—There is much excellent sense, much ability and good English writing in this book, a uniformly rising, earnest, sincere spirit pervades the whole, and there is an entire absence of vicious exaggeration in style and tone of thought. It is throughout a very calm and lady-like book. Having said thus much, we are compelled to add that we think the standard is set a little too high for childhood, and that parental faults are shown up in too direct a way. The authoress is some-

what too matter-of-fact, and does not sufficiently recognise the ends of education, which surely is less acquisition, than harmonious cultivation of all the powers. Thus Miss Cameron, the exemplary governess whose ideas are in general sound, and whose heart is in the right place, seems to us quite wrong in dwelling so exclusively on matters of memory, even while her requisitions from the pupil are commendably moderate. We entirely agree with her in deprecating essays on Honour, Virtue, &c. from children of 12 or 14, but surely children may be encouraged to describe any thing they have seen—to relate any little incident which has occurred to them. Surely observation would be greatly neglected on Miss Cameron's plan. We even find her postponing drawing till a pupil is 12 or 13—unless decided talent for it is manifested, thus plainly showing that she has an eye to the productions of the pencil themselves rather than to the cultivation of the perceptions in the child. Will the authoress take it in good part if we venture to recommend her to consult, whenever she has opportunity, the experience of any family where drawing has been an established pursuit from a very early period. Wherever an artist spirit prevails (the essentials of good religious and moral discipline not being absent), we believe there is a decided superiority in the character. The mere production of pictures is a very secondary affair. It is for the exercised eye, for the exactitude of representation, for the firmness and finish imparted to the whole habit, that we prize drawing, and think it can hardly begin too early.

Witchcraft a Tragedy, in five acts. By Cornelius Matthews.—The dark annals of Massachusetts have suggested this stern drama. It is an episode in the terrible story of witchcraft, put into action, and that skilfully. The local painting is ably executed, the phrasing smacks of the ancient period of 1680; and the characters move and speak gracefully and naturally before us, without constantly forcing on the mind of reader or audience that they are rather dramatic personages than realities. As a dramatic poem, the piece is not without faults, and those occasionally of some gravity, but we overlook them for the sake of the promise in which the work abounds. There is a quaint beauty in most of the scenes, and over the chief personages there descends from the commencement a shadow of the fate against which they are to struggle and beneath which they are to succumb. The very essence of tragedy is here, and use has been made of it under the guidance of excellent discretion.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This society has held its fourth annual meeting at Bath. It commenced on Tuesday the 28th of September, when W. H. P. Gore Langton, esq. took the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the society (including last year's balance) had been 300*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and that 105 members had been added to the society.

The first paper read was one upon *The Necrology of Egypt*, by the Rev. H. Street, in which the writer compared the mummy-case of a female preserved in the Bath Institution with those at Boulogne sur Mer and Bristol.

The Rev. Francis Warre read a paper on the Perpendicular Church-towers of the county, referring particularly to those of Wrington, Wellington, West Monkton, and Taunton.

Captain Chapman communicated an account of a "Tomb recently discovered at Shockerwich." A huge stone, which had formed for generations an obstruction to the plough, on being broken up disclosed a place of burial, human bones and black mould being found in a small stone trough or coffin.

C. E. Davis, esq. read some judicious remarks on Church Restoration; and W. Stradling, esq. described some relics found near his own residence at Zoyland, in the neighbourhood of the field where the forces of the Duke of Monmouth were discomfited.

About seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down to the ordinary, at which Mr. Langton presided; and Mr. W. Miles, M.P., F. H. Dickinson, esq., J. H. Markland, esq., John Britton, esq., and the local secretaries, the Rev. F. Warre, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, and Dr. Falconer, were the chief speakers.

At an evening meeting W. Baker, esq. read an account of the Williams museum, which has been recently purchased by the society. (See our February number, p. 162.) It was formed by the late Rev. David Williams, of Bleadon. The most valuable portion consists of palæozoic fossils, from West Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, (many of which are figured in Professor Philips's *Illustrations of the Ordnance Survey*); there is also a vast quantity of the remains of animals from the Bone Caverns of Mendip, mostly of creatures now not only removed from England, but altogether extinct; and the collection is accompanied by an important unpublished work, by Mr. Williams, on the Geology of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. After

the museum has been arranged, it is proposed to sell the duplicate specimens, and negotiations for that purpose have been opened with the British Museum, the Museum of Practical Geology, and the Cambridge Museum.

G. M. Moore, esq. read a paper on the Geological Formation in the neighbourhood of Ilminster; and the readings terminated with a paper on the Fungi of Somersetshire, written by C. E. Bourne, esq.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, the first paper read was by E. A. Freeman, esq. in continuation of one laid before the Society by the same gentleman at the last meeting at Weston-super-Mare, on the Perpendicular Style, as exhibited in the Churches of Somerset. Since the last meeting he had examined numerous noble parish churches, and also the abbey of Sherborne, which, though not quite within the limits of the county, he considered to be in its architecture essentially a Somersetshire church, making, with Bath and St. Mary's Redcliffe, a third church of the cathedral type belonging to the local style. He had not discovered any fourth distinct class of towers, but he had seen many grand examples of the three types which he had established in his former paper. Of the Taunton type, Huish, Bruton, and Kingsbury Episcopi, are first-rate specimens; Mark, Long Sutton, and Langport, inferior ones. Of the Bristol type, or approximations to it, are Yeovil, Montacute, Muchelney, Hutton, and North Brent; there are also some plainer ones, which come nearer to it than any other, as Martock, Queen's Camel, Minehead, Cannington, and St. Decuman's. Of the Wrington type he had seen no other perfect example, though Lympsham approached to it in some respects. Spires he had found less rare than he had imagined, but still very far from common; examples occur at Frome, Castle Cary, East Brent, Worle, and Trent, but with the exception of the last they are of no great merit. The first place among the Perpendicular parish churches of the county he had, on the former occasion, divided between Wrington and Banwell. That opinion he still saw no reason to retract, though he had found very formidable rivals in Martock and Bruton. The latter is especially remarkable, externally, for a second tower, forming a noble porch; there is something similar at Wedmore. Of cross churches he had seen some very noble specimens, though none to rival Crewkerne, and Ilminster, Dunster, and Wedmore are all conspicuous for irre

gularity of outline, though in very different ways. Dutcheat and Axbridge are also good examples. Yeovil is a grand cross church with a western tower, and exhibits, in its general effect, some points of resemblance to the two great Bristol churches. Of the earliest Somersetshire churches, Stoke Hambdon is an admirable specimen; it is an interesting witness of architectural changes, from Norman to Perpendicular. Turning to the interior, Mr. Freeman enlarged on the scarceness, in English parochial architecture, of interiors which could be really considered as grand wholes; even in Somersetshire Perpendicular, though comparatively common, they are by no means so usually met with as grand towers or other external features. But some of the first-rate Somersetshire exteriors, as Taunton, Bruton, Marlock, Yeovil, and Wrington, are of the very noblest kind, as perfect in their own kind, and as truly works of architecture in the highest sense, as any cathedral or abbey. He then proceeded to trace out the characteristics and history of the local style, which he distinguished as being intensely Perpendicular in the leading idea, while retaining a good deal of Decorated detail. Its germs are found long before the Perpendicular era; the Early English nave at St. Cuthbert's, at Wells, quite forestalls its general conception; it is continued in the Decorated work in Bristol cathedral, and attains its perfection in the transepts of St. Mary Redcliffe, transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. Most of the best examples have, like St. Cuthbert's, a tall pier and narrow arch, though there are some important exceptions to this rule, of which Bath abbey is one of the most conspicuous. The timber roofs are often of great magnificence. When the clerestory is present, they are commonly low pitched and tie-beamed; in its absence they are usually of the cradle form, which, also, as at Yatton, Banwell, and Congresbury, sometimes occurs where there is a clerestory. There are some remarkable cinque-cento examples at Axbridge and East Brent. There are two principal types of arrangement of the arcades and clerestory, of which Wrington and Marlock may be taken as respectively the best examples. Mr. Freeman compared the two at length, and, on the whole, gave his preference to the latest. He then proceeded to compare the three great churches, Redcliffe, Sherborne, and Bath. The first exhibits the local style in its noblest form, and approaches, in its internal effect, very nearly to absolute perfection. At Sherborne, in the presbytery, an instructive lesson is afforded by the

manner in which a design, essentially of the same type as Redcliffe, is modified in its proportions by the architect working on the remains of a Norman church. The nave is quite different, and very inferior. In the Bath cathedral he recognised great merits and great defects, and referred to Mr. Davis's paper of last year. Owing chiefly to the retention in so many cases of older and plainer chancels, the chancel arches in the Somersetshire churches are seldom of much importance; but the bell-fry arches are frequently of extreme splendour, tall, narrow, and usually panelled; when this is the case, and the space under the towers is vaulted with fan tracery, the effect is indeed magnificent, as at Wrington, Long Sutton, and Kingsbury Episcopi. Some of the cross churches, as at Wedmore and Yatton, retain the small lantern arches of an earlier building; in others, as Axbridge and Ilminster, we find splendid Perpendicular lanterns. Fine pulpits are prevalent in the county, perpendiculars of stone in the north, cinque-centos of wood in the south. Mr. Freeman concluded by hoping that at some future meeting, he might be able finally to complete his subject, by investigating the relations between Somersetshire architecture, and that of other parts of England, and especially the influence of Bristol and Somersetshire models in South Wales.

The Rev. F. Warre followed with a paper by H. G. Tomkins, esq. containing remarks on Cornish Hill Castles, as compared with the Fortress on Weston Hill, instancing various points of resemblance, and referring the probable date of both to the Celtic period. (Of the discoveries at this place some notices will be found in our Sept. number, p. 295.) These excavations have since been actively resumed. Two skulls, bearing marks of great violence, a considerable quantity of coarse ware, two iron spear-heads, glass beads, and a very large quantity of broken pottery, apparently of Roman date, among which no less than 200 brass coins of Constantine, Carausius, &c. were discovered. Mr. Warre continued the subject by referring to the investigations which have been carried on at Worle Hill. During the last spring he has opened several hut circles with great success. Various articles of pottery have been found, and three vessels have been thoroughly restored. Amongst other articles discovered were remains of burnt grain, wheat, barley, and a small pea, many bones of a large bird, a ball and socket joint, apparently of a human subject, a piece of horn shaped like the mouth-piece of a musical instrument; a heap of corn, burnt more at the top than at the bottom, showing that

the fire came from above. Several skeletons had also been found in a position in a pit which showed they had either fallen in or were carelessly thrown in. Fragments of Roman remains have been removed from a spot five yards in diameter, sufficient to fill thirteen or fourteen large baskets. These were the only remains of undoubted Roman date which have been discovered. The constructors of these curious habitations appeared to have been unable to work through the solid limestone, and had, therefore, followed the strata of the stone. He was of opinion that the hills now opened were neither granaries, nor tombs, nor permanent residences, but simply places of shelter in time of danger; that the roof had been destroyed by fire; that the place was not occupied after the Roman invasion; that a very considerable time elapsed between the destruction of the roofs and the deposits of the skeletons; and that a desperate struggle once took place there. Much remained for further investigation, which he trusted to be able to follow up in the course of the next summer.

In the afternoon a large party made a tour of inspection to Hinton abbey, Farley Hungerford castle, and the George inn and church at Norton St. Philip's. At Farley vicarage, the Rev. S. Clarke read a paper on the castle, prepared by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rector of Leigh Delamere; and the ancient buildings at Norton St. Philip's were described by Dr. Tunstall.

On Thursday an excursion took place to Wellow Church, the Roman remains and Celtic Kist near Wellow, Englishcombe Church, the site of the Castle, (formerly belonging to the Gournays, and now attached to the Duchy of Lancaster,) the Wansdyke, and the Barrow Hill. The church at Wellow was greatly admired, and, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Paul, every interesting detail was explained to the visitors. The tessellated pavement, exposed after its nine years' seclusion, attracted much attention. The Barrow at Englishcombe gave rise to discussion, some of the members doubting if this so-called barrow were in reality artificial. Mr. C. Rickman at this spot made some observations on the geological features of the district. The excursionists then proceeded to Newton Park, the seat of Mr. W. H. G. Langton, where they inspected the Castle de Sancto Laudo, and a paper treating of the building was read by Mr. C. E. Davis. The members of the Society were afterwards hospitably entertained by the worthy proprietor.

On Friday the proceedings terminated with an excellent paper by the Rev. H.

M. Scarth; when Mr. Britton, who was in the chair, in an animated speech, drew a vivid sketch of the distinguished men he had formerly met in Bath, especially Dr. Harington, the Rev. Richard Warner, the Rev. Mr. Graves, Dr. Falconer, and others who met frequently at Meyler's library, and with whom he had passed some of the most intellectual hours of his life.

The museum of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution was thrown open to the members of the Archæological Society on this occasion; and a very interesting temporary museum was also formed, to which both antiquities and natural curiosities were contributed.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The nineteenth quarterly meeting of this Institute was held at Bury on the 7th October, under the presidency of Earl Jermyn, who, in his introductory address, alluded to the gratifying recognition received from the Society of Antiquaries of London in the transmission of their Transactions; to an invitation received from the Sussex Society to witness the excavations of Anderida; and to a proposal which had been made to extend the sphere of the Institute's labours to the whole of the County of Suffolk, which will be further considered at the next annual meeting in March.

Among the presents received were a small silver coin, believed to be a penny of Henry III., recently found under the roots of a very aged pollard oak in Ickworth Park, from the Marquess of Bristol; a dagger, with scabbard and hilt of iron, elaborately wrought with fine chasing, of German manufacture, of the beginning of the seventeenth century, and a grotesque figure in lead, fixed in a piece of conglomerate, the history of which is unknown; from H. R. Homfray, esq.

Mr. C. C. Smith exhibited a convex wooden shield, with a helmeted head painted thereon, that had been found between the walls of two old houses just pulled down in Guildhall-street, Bury. It had evidently seen some service in the revels or pageants of a former time, but is in admirable preservation.

Mr. Johnson Gedge exhibited a coloured sketch of an old picture, now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, of Wortham, presented to him by Mr. Fincham, of Diss, who purchased it amongst some refuse at the sale of the property of Lord Thurlow. It is 6 ft. 10 in. long and 3 ft. 5 in. in depth, and contains thirty-one figures. It is in fact a political caricature on a large scale, representing the presumed conjunction of the Cabal, in

the reign of Charles II. with the Pope and the Lord Mayor of London, to overthrow the Church of England. There is a print from it, published by Henry Brome in 1681.

G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. communicated a list of manors in Suffolk where the custom of Borough English, or descent to the youngest son, exists; and solicited information of other manors where that custom, or that of Gavelkind, being descent among all the sons, prevails.

Mr. Tymms, the Honorary Secretary, then proceeded to call the attention of the meeting to the visit they were about to make to the Monastic Ruins of Bury, and, after reading some curious particulars of the Angel Hotel, formerly called the Mustow, and the Bury Fair, conducted the company to the Botanic Gardens, where he read a brief history and description of the Abbey. They then proceeded in succession to the various monastic remains, the conductor noticing at each place the historic associations attached to it, and pointing out as they passed the sites of buildings of which no vestige remains above ground, such as the Guest-house and St. Lawrence's Chapel on the southwest of the Great Court; the Abbat's Mint, within the Palace Garden, of which the finely embattled wall is still in a very perfect state; the Dormitory, Scriptorium, &c. on the south side, the Great Cloister, between the Refectory and the north side of the Abbey Church, the Chapter House to the east of the Cloister, between the Abbat's Palace and the Lady Chapel; the Cemetery of the Brethren and Prior's House (below the Abbey Church), of which a very accurate plan was exhibited, taken by Mr. John Darkin, when the excavations were made under the directions of the Institute, the Bath near the Dove-house, more probably the Pleasaunce, or summer-house, on the bank of the old course of the Linnet; the Prison Tower, on the north wall next Mustow street, and the Abbat's stables and offices, between the wall of the Great Court and the outer wall, now inclosed in the premises of the Bull Inn, &c. The party were then received by Mr. Muskett, in his grounds between the massive piers yet remaining of the great central tower of the Abbey Church, an account of which was read by Mr. Tymms, and the sites of its various chapels pointed out, the apsidal crypt chapel at the north of the eastern apse being still left open, as excavated by the Institute, and shewing the sedilia of the priests. Crossing over the churchyard the attention of the visitors was drawn to the sites of St. Margaret's Church, or chapel as it was shewn more correctly to be called; the Monastic Free Grammar

School, now occupied by the Shirehall; St. Margaret's Gate, opposite the Court-house; and the Song School, nearer the church. The company then entered St. Mary's Church, where they were received by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, and where the Secretary, having given a brief history of the edifice, proceeded to describe the exquisite carvings and curious decorations of the nave roof. But, as the hour was getting late, it was agreed to defer till another meeting the full examination of this beautiful church, and the proposed visit to St. James's Church to the Norman Tower, and to the sites of several mortuary chapels in the churchyard.

The company having re-assembled at the Angel Hotel, Earl Jernyn expressed the great obligations of the meeting to Mr. Tymms for the valuable information which he had afforded them, and a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive communication was proposed by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervev, and cordially agreed to. After this, the very curious vaulted cellars of the Angel Inn, probably of the fourteenth century, were inspected, and the day was concluded with a collation, at which the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervev presided.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the bi-monthly meeting held on the 1st September, the Right Hon. W. P. Tigue, Lieutenant of the county, took the chair, and it was announced that thirty-six new members had been elected since the May meeting. Among the donations presented to the museum was reported a stone chest only three feet long, but which had contained the bones of three bodies, found on the line of railway at Tyberoughny, near Carrick on Suir, and two iron swords found in the same line of cuttings.

Mr. Graves presented a signet ring, found on the mensal lands of the Bishop of Ossory, near Kilkenny, having a shield of arms quarterly, also some flooring tiles from Dunbrody and Jerpoint abbeys. Mr. R. Hitchcock sent two of those amulets which have been termed distaff stones, found in taking down a fence at Ventry, co. Kerry. Mr. Moore, of Curraun, near Kilmacow, contributed a thin bronze spear-head, of an uncommon form having two rivet-holes for attaching it to the haft. Mr. J. P. Shearman exhibited a collection of bronze celts found at Cahel, and in the railway cuttings at Bagninstown.

A committee which had been appointed to visit and inspect the state of the ruins of Jerpoint abbey, made a report of the works required to sustain its more interesting parts, and to remove some of its modern disfigurements. The estimated

cost was 70*l.* which it was proposed to raise by a subscription from the members. Mr. Graves remarked that, besides the interest attaching to the building as one of the best specimens of the Hiberno-Romanesque and early Norman style of ecclesiastical architecture, this abbey, from its contiguity to the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, was now of easy access and constantly visited by strangers; it was, therefore, the more desirable that the present disgraceful state of the fabric should no longer continue, and it should be placed in charge of a person who would be responsible for its safe keeping. The liberal example of Dr. Wall, the proprietor of Holy Cross abbey, was worthy of imitation.

Mr. T. L. Cooke, of Parsonstown, forwarded a drawing, with measured plans and sections, of an ancient Irish boat, in his possession, accompanied by the following remarks:—This boat is in a much more perfect state than the generality of such relics. Its principal defect consists in a split, which runs from the lower part of the starboard side quite through the solid stern. The greatest length of the boat from stem to stern is 22 feet 7 inches; its greatest breadth of beam is 31 inches. It is formed in the solid out of a single oak tree; and, although it looks, on a superficial view, as if the tree had been hollowed by means of fire, nevertheless a close inspection proves, by the sharpness of the internal angles, and the thinness as well as smoothness of the bottom and sides, that some sort of edged tools were used in its formation. The bottom, which is perfectly flat and without a keel, is two inches thick. The sides, which also present plain surfaces, incline outward from the point where they rise from the bottom, causing the boat to be much wider at what may be called the gunwale than it is at the flooring. The sides are an inch and a half thick where they meet the bottom, but they gradually become more thin from thence upwards, their topmost edges not being more than half an inch in thickness. The larboard side is several inches lower than the starboard one; but this manifestly is the effect of accident since the boat was made. The sides are prevented from collapsing by two stout ridges of solid timber, one of which was left standing near either end of the vessel, thus serving the office of what ship-builders term beams. These ridges are on an average about 31 inches from the extreme ends of the boat, and between them and such ends cavities have been scooped out of the timber, apparently for the purpose of rendering the craft more buoyant. A

total hole, about an inch and a half
ter, is visible in the most forward

and highest part of the stern: it seems to have been for securing a painter or foot-rope to. There is no trace of thwarts or benches; and, as the sides had neither rowlocks nor thole-pins for the application of oars, the boat must have been propelled by means of paddles, or by sculling.

This interesting relic was found with three or four others which were less perfect, some two or three years ago, on Colonel Dunne's estate, near Clonaslea, in the progress of some operations at Lough Annagh, a natural piece of water which separates the King's from the Queen's county. This lough is about three quarters of a mile long, by half a mile broad. All the boats then discovered there lay in the same part of the lough: each had the same dip in the sand or mud, and lay with its bow in a north-westerly direction. Hence we may conclude that they all were contemporaneously wrecked in some common catastrophe.

The ancient Irish had various kinds of boats, known by the appellations Crannog, Cransnaw, Rusgan, Bad, Cot, Corrach, Skib, Bark, and Scaffa. Of these the Bad and Bark seem to have been general terms by which to express any sort of boat. The cot was a small boat, which Ware (Antiquities) informs us was made of a hollow tree; and the Scaffa and Scib were properly what we would call a skiff, small light boat, or cockboat. The Rusgan was a vessel made of bark, after the fashion of some foreign canoes of more modern times. The Crannog and the Cransnaw were made of timber. Crannag probably comes from *crann*, a tree, and *oge*, young, little, or *ogh*, entire, whole, in consequence of its having been found solid out of a single tree, like the boat which is the subject of this paper. The term cransnaw was even more expressive. It comes from *crann*, a tree, and *snaw*, or *snawadh*, swimming. The Curragh was a boat made of wicker-work and covered with hides. Mr. Cooke classed the subject of his dissertation as a Cran-snaw, and considered it to be of very remote date, although Sir James Ware has recorded that even in his time (A.D. 1654) a boat formed in like manner from a hollowed tree was used under the name of a cot.

Mr. P. Cody, of Mullinavatt, described a subterraneous chamber beneath a rath in the townland of Acres, parish of Killahy. The entrance to it is by a small aperture on the top at one end, and it consists at present of but a single chamber, twenty feet in length, seven feet wide at the floor in the middle between both ends, and at the highest point about six feet from the floor to the roof. The figure of the ground-plan is nearly resembling

that of an ellipse, but very irregular in its dimensions. The side walls are built with rough stones, put together without any order, and by irregular projections approaching each other, until at the top they are about two feet asunder, a roof of flags laid across completes the fabric. This structure must have been originally more extensive, as there are remains of passages which led to other chambers. The only tradition preserved, connected with it, is that it was formerly covered by a large moat, and that it was named in old times *Tulan-na-coire*, of which name the people do not know the meaning at this day. There is great probability that the present name of the townland, *Acrea*, may have taken rise from the latter part of this word (*na coire*); or, because *Tulan-na-coire* and *Acha coire* both mean the same thing, namely, the mound of the cave, the latter might have been frequently used instead of the former, and so have given the name *Acrea*.

Subsequently a highly interesting paper, on the death of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, contributed by Francis Prendergast, esq. barrister at-law, Dublin, was read; and a report was received from Mr. Daniel Byrne, of Timahoe, Queen's County, on the discovery of an ancient timber structure in a bog near that place.

GALLO-ROMAN CEMETERY AT FÉCAMP.

The Abbé Cochet has for the present terminated his researches at Fécamp, in the department of the *Seine Inférieure*, by the discovery of an ancient burial place, which proves that the site of Fécamp was occupied by a small town or village during the Roman domination. Hitherto the only evidences of its early antiquity were some fragments of masonry of questionable date, found in the localities of *la Vicomte* and *la rue de Mer*, a road mentioned in charters of the twelfth century, and an inclosure known by the name of *Camp de César*.

The cemetery found and explored by the Abbé Cochet is situated at the extremity of the *Queue du Renard*, on the brow of a wild valley, which borders the national highway No. 25 from Havre to Dieppe, and which has replaced the old road of Arques, known under the name of *Vicus Archensis* in the charters of the middle age. What led to this discovery was the exhumation of vases in 1848 at Val-aux-Vaches in making a road and in planting apple-trees.

The field explored by the Abbé Cochet appears to have been divided into several compartments by walls to mark the burial places of families. Ninety seven graves have been opened, and from them have been taken 267 vessels in terra-cotta and in glass. The walls were of flint, and of clay and straw or wood; the latter inclosed places of the urns, bearing a faint analogy to the *columbaria* of the Romans. The interments consisted chiefly of a large wide-mouthed urn filled with burnt bones, and covered with a patera, a tile, or a tufa slab, and accompanied with an empty earthen vessel of a red, white, or black colour. The richer sepultures contained six or eight vases, and sometimes various kinds of glass or stoneware drinking cups, or other vessels used for domestic purposes. Several of the pateræ are of the red earth called Samian; some have leaves on the rim, and five bear the following names—*MAGRINVS*, *O SEVERI*, *VERD NISSA*, *OS BIMAI*, *BYRDI VI*. The most curious of the vessels is a small red pot coated with a black glaze like the Etruscan; it is ornamented with four designs in relief, two of which represent human heads, the third a dove seated, the fourth an obscene subject. The vases in glass are of various shapes and colours, the most remarkable being a blue bowl precisely like our finger-glasses, and a large hexagonal urn of extraordinary thickness.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Prince President has made a progress through the southern provinces of France, receiving the adulation of his partisans, and especially of the clergy. At Toulon he was received with 1000 guns. At Toulouse, Marseilles, and other important places, elaborate festivities were prepared for his reception. At Marseilles, however, there were some who designed for him a different greeting, for an infernal

machine, formed, it is said, of 250 musket barrels, was seized shortly before his arrival. At Bordeaux on the 9th of October at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce the Prince took the opportunity to acknowledge his intention to assume the dignity of hereditary Emperor.

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fied their determination to secure themselves from future uneasiness, he added, "The nation now surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of the Ideologists. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems; but the chief point, above all, is to produce confidence in the present, and security for the future. For these reasons it seems France desires a return to the Empire. There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war—certain persons say, the Empire is only war; but I say, the Empire is peace, for France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil. Glory descends by inheritance but not by war. Did the princes who justly felt proud that they were the grandchildren of Louis XIV. recommence his wars? War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and at this epoch of transition, where by the side of so many elements of prosperity spring so many causes of death, we may truly say,—Woe be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable.

"I confess, however, that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, to conquer, by conciliation, all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one. I wish to restore to religion, morality, and opulence, that still numerous part of the population which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world, can scarcely obtain the common necessities of life. We have immense waste territories to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete; we have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom, which we must assimilate to France; we have to bring all our great western ports into connection with the American continent by a rapidity of communication which we still want; lastly, we have ruins to restore, false gods to overthrow, and truths to be made triumphant. This is the sense which I attach to the Empire, if the Empire is to be restored."

The Prince, on visiting Amboise, unexpectedly restored to freedom the Arab chieftain, Abdel Kader, who is to reside at Broussa, on parole. Louis-Napoleon returned on the 16th of October to Paris, where the most extensive preparations had been made for a magnificent reception, the inscriptions on triumphal arches, &c. acknowledging his new title as **NAPOLÉON III.** There was, however, a total absence of enthusiasm in the populace. Upon whole, the feeling of the Paris public,

like that, indeed, of the greater part of France, appears to be one of perfect indifference. The establishment of the Empire is considered as an unavoidable consequence of the present state of the country, and of the position of a member of the Bonaparte family as head of the Government. It is accepted as a necessity. The Senate is convoked for the 4th of November, for the purpose of considering the question of changing the form of Government.

The Lake of Haarlem—that interesting inland sea, which burst through the dykes of sand and willows, and swallowed up some of the richest meadows of North Holland, more than three centuries ago—has been nearly expelled from the territories on which it had seized in spite of Dutchman and Spaniard. In the year 1539, while the people of the district were groaning under the oppression which afterwards drove them into the insurrection now considered one of the noblest uprisings of the world,—the North Sea broke over the artificial dams and the triple ridges of sand formed by the action of wind and tide on that stormy coast, and showed the inhabitants how to isolate their cities and cut off a besieging enemy:—a lesson afterwards turned to effective account by them at Leyden and elsewhere. But the invasion of the water brought horror and desolation into the fertile flats of North Holland. Twenty-six thousand acres of rich pasture land, with meadows, cattle, and gardens, were covered by the waves which would not ebb:—and the village of Nieuweinkirk was submerged and all its inhabitants were lost in the tremendous calamity. More than two centuries elapsed before any one began to dream of recovering this vast estate; and then, although the lake was only six feet in depth, the recovery was long believed to be impracticable. Again and again the project has been started since the present century came in. In 1819 a scheme was submitted to the King for the drainage, and approved, but it led to no result. Even as late as the session of 1838 a motion for the same purpose was rejected by an immense majority in the Dutch House of Representatives. But as the engineering science of the age grew more daring and confident, even Dutch phlegm gave way, and the works were commenced. It is now reported that the task is near its final accomplishment. The remains of the unhappy village of Nieuweinkirk have been found, with a mass of human bones, on the spot fixed by the old charts of the province. In a few more weeks the Lake of Haarlem, famous for its fishing and its pleasure excursions, will have become mere matter of record.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Her Majesty left Balmoral on her return to the south on Tuesday the 12th of October. Having joined the railroad at Stenelaven she proceeded towards Edinburgh, receiving on the way the congratulations of her Scottish subjects at Forfar, Perth, and Stirling. The royal party dined at Holyrood Palace, where the Duchess of Kent and her daughter the Princess Hohenlohe joined them. Next morning her Majesty proceeded to the Caledonian Railway shortly after eight, she stopped for luncheon at Preston, at which place and at Chester the neighbouring nobility and public authorities were present to greet her. At six p.m. she reached Bangor, where she slept at the Pearllyn Arms. On the morning of Thursday her Majesty proceeded to inspect the Menai bridge, where its constructor, Mr. Robert Stephenson, was in attendance. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn through the bridge by about forty men, whilst Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales walked over the roof of the bridge with Mr. Stephenson. At two o'clock the royal party arrived at Shrewsbury, where they partook of luncheon, and an address was presented by the corporation. This is the first regal visit to Shrewsbury since the time of James II., an account of which appeared in our last Magazine. Proceeding onwards by Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Banbury her Majesty received loyal addresses at each of those towns, and concluded her journey at Windsor at a quarter to seven, having traversed the lines of six several railway companies, without the occurrence of a single *contre-temps*.

On the 20th Sept. the Earl of Derby addressed a letter to the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that Her Majesty had received with the deepest grief the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, and he was commanded by Her Majesty to signify, for general information, her intentions with respect to the funeral—no directions having been left on the subject by the deceased. "Her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character—anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining in it, is anxious above all that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity by their

posed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with Her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride and sorrow. . . As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is Her Majesty's wish that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, there to rest by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England."

Sept. 29. The opening of a new railway, called the *Birmingham and Oxford Junction*, was celebrated by a public *déjeuner* at Leamington, the town most interested in the event. It extends from the branch of the Great Western line already opened to Banbury, to the towns of Leamington and Warwick, and thence by a new line of route into Birmingham.

On Tuesday, the 14th Sept. about 200 gentlemen, forming the vestries of the metropolitan parishes, went by special train of the South Western Railway, on the invitation of the directors of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, as a deputation to view the burial-ground belonging to it at *Woking Common*, about twenty-five miles from town. On arriving, they were welcomed by Mr. J. H. Voules, the chairman of the company, who informed them that the spot where they then were had been selected for their leaving the train, in order to refute a report that the ground was of a marshy nature, it being 75 feet above the level of the high-water mark. The visitors then dispersed over the grounds, which are 2000 acres in extent, and laid out under the direction of Mr. H. R. Abraham, of Howard-street, architect. The geological formation is Brixton gravel at top, and, from the rounded form of the pebbles, is evidently a marine deposit; then peat of a dry nature, then red gravel, and, lastly, red sandstone of the new formation. It is proposed to allot portions of ground to individual parishes, where such may be desired, and spots will be appropriated where the various dissenting denominations may conduct the forms and ceremonies most congenial to their own convictions. From the Waterloo Station of the South Western Railway (the most central of the metropolis) the Necropolis is only a thirty minutes' journey. From a suit-

able depository at this station the bodies will be periodically transmitted by trains to the reception-station at Woking. The mourners will be conveyed in separate compartments or carriages to the private station of the Necropolis at Woking, where the funeral train will be formed, and by the time the mourners have alighted and entered the church, the body will have been noiselessly raised and placed on the bier, and the religious ceremony will then proceed in the ordinary way.

The beautiful estate of *Taplow*, near Maidenhead, the property of the Earl of Orkney, has been sold by Alderman Farebrother at Garraway's. It comprised the mansion of Taplow Court; the Berry Hill mansion, late the residence of the Earl of Kilmorey; several other excellent residences; the celebrated Clifden Springs, with fishing box; the Yew Tree Slopes, and many delightful sites for the erection of villa residences; excellent farm and farm buildings; paper and corn mills; the Orkney Arms and Railway Hotel; and, in all, about 950 acres, bounded on the west and south by the Thames. The estate was sold in 43 lots, and after a considerable competition was disposed of, subject to a valuation of the timber, at sums amounting in the aggregate to 102,415*l.* The Duke of Sutherland was one of the principal purchasers.

Branksea Castle and Island, near Poole, Dorsetshire, a picturesque, fertile, and wooded spot, measuring about a mile and a half in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, has just changed hands, having been purchased by private contract for 13,000*l.*, in favour of Major Waugh (late of the 16th Lancers), of Woodlands, near Bagshot.

The metropolitan saturnalia formerly celebrated in Smithfield at Bartholomew Tide have gradually been reduced to a nonentity. For 300 years the civic authorities had waged continual war with the excesses of Bartelmy Fair, at the same time that they were constitutionally its patrons and promoters. They had issued continual orders and proclamations, and juries had made repeated presentments, but the "nuisance," if not more gross than in "the good old times," continued unabated, and grew more and more in discord with the orderly spirit of the age. As late as 1822 a mob of 5000 persons rioted in Skinner-street, and were for hours too powerful for the police. At length, the Common Council determined to reduce this ancient abuse after another fashion. Having purchased from Lord Kensington that share of

interest in the fair which he derived from the monastery of St. Bartholomew (it had been passed by Henry VIII. to Lord Rich), they refused to let standings for shows and booths, and they requested the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to relinquish their ancient custom of proceeding in state to open the fair. On the recent eve of St. Bartholomew the Lord Mayor went in his private carriage to Smithfield to go through the necessary ceremony of reading a charter under which the property is held: but none of the former gaieties were the result. Only two stalls, as mementos of the former fair, were to be seen. As lately as 1830 upwards of 200 booths for toys and gingerbread crowded the pavements around the fair, and overflowed into the adjacent streets; the travelling menageries and theatres erected their aspiring fronts; whilst shows, swings, and drinking-booths filled all the area of the market.

The New Park at Kennington Common.—The Commissioners have taken formal possession of Kennington Common, and entered into contracts for carrying out the design of the Act of Parliament converting it into a place of recreation. The intended pleasure-grounds comprise an area of twelve acres; and will be laid out in a series of miniature grass plots, circular walks, and shaded pathways, ornamented here and there with clusters of shrubs and evergreens, and inclosed with an iron palisading six feet high. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has placed at the disposal of the Commissioners the materials of the model cottages, designed by him, which formed such an object of attraction at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which are now in course of re-construction at the main entrance of the new park, fronting the Horns tavern. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have contributed 2,000*l.* for the purposes of adornment. The manor of Kennington belongs to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being part of the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall; and the Act provides that if at any time the inclosure shall cease to be maintained as pleasure-grounds for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, it shall revert to the Duchy.

On the 16th Sept. another monument to Sir Robert Peel was inaugurated in Lancashire. It consists of a square tower, of stone, built on Holcombe Hill, at the cost of Mr. Joshua Knowles. It is 300 feet high, with a spiral staircase to its summit, which commands an extensive view.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug 1. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wyndham, formerly of the Scots Greys, to be Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, vice Mr R. Swift, who retires on full pay.

Sept 13 Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq (now Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements in the River Gambia) to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of Sierra Leone.—Major Luke Smyth O'Connor to be Governor and Commander in Chief in the River Gambia.

Sept 14 68th Foot, Lieut.-Col Lord A. Lennox to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Captain J. M. Home, of 16th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Sept 25 Yarbrough Greame of Sewerby House, Huddington, and of Heslington Hall, co. York, esquire, a Dep. Lieutenant for the East Riding, only son and heir of John Greame, late of Sewerby House, esquire, by Sarah, dau. of Charles Yarbrough, of Heslington Hall, esq. deceased, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, to take the surname and arms of Yarbrough only.

Sept 28 Lieut. Gen. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. to have the rank of General so long as he is in command of Her Majesty's Army.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K.G., from Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Major-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., from 17th Lancers, to be Colonel.—17th Lancers, Major Gen. F. W. Taylor, C.B. to be Colonel.—Rifle Brigade, Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Albert, K.G. to be Colonel in Chief.—60th Foot, General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. to be Colonel in Chief.—Colonel Richard Airey to be Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief.

Sept 30. Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy J. Somerset, G.C.B. to be Master General of the Ordnance.

Cheshire Militia, the Hon. Thos. Grenville Cholmondeley to be Lieut. Colonel.—Hertfordshire Militia, L. Ames, esq. to be Lieut. Colonel.—West Kent Militia, Capt J. F. Cator, half pay R. Art. to be Major.—1st Lancashire Militia, J. T. Clifton, esq. to be Colonel.—2d Lancashire Militia, J. T. Blackburne, jun. esq. (late Major in the 1st Regiment), to be Lieut. Colonel.—J. Wardlaw, esq. (late Capt. 24th Bengal N. Inf.) to be Major.—3d Lancashire Militia, J. Bentham, esq. (late Brevet Major 47th Foot) to be Lieut. Colonel.—South Lincoln Militia, Lieut. Col. Charles de Laet W. Sillithorp to be Colonel.—Major G. E. Welby to be Lieut. Colonel.—Northumberland Militia, W. M. Hogge, esq. (late Lieut.-Col. 70th Foot) to be Lieut. Col.—Lord Lovaine to be Major.—Rutland Militia, the Hon. H. L. Noel to be Captain Commandant.—Staffordshire Militia, Capt. C. Inge (late of H. M. 53d Regt.) to be Major.—West Suffolk Militia, W. Parker, esq. to be Major.—2nd West York Militia, H. Van Sturmaten, esq. to be Major.

William George Tyssen-Daniel-Tyssen, esq. of Foulton Hall, in Norfolk, to discontinue the surname of Daniel, and take the surname of Amhurst in addition to that of Tyssen, and also to bear the arms of Amhurst quarterly with those of Tyssen.

Oct 11 Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B. Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, created Baron Raglan, of Raglan, co. Monmouth.—General Viscount Kimberley, G.C.B. to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotarum of the Tower Hamlets.

Oct 17 George Payne Ramsford James, esq. to be H. M. Consul at Norfolk, in the United States of North America.—Charles Wilthew,

esq. to be H. M. Consul at Acapulco.—13th Dragoons, Major C. E. Wherby to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. W. R. O. Gore to be Major.—47th Foot, Capt. C. F. Fordyce to be Major.—Brevet, Captain C. Andrews, 46th Foot, to be Major and Lieut. Colonel in the Army; Capt. T. T. Tucker, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to have the rank of Major in the East Indies.

Oct 15 50th Foot, Major Gen. J. Allan, C.B. to be Colonel.—51st Foot, Capt. A. T. Rice to be Major.—51st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Reeve to be Colonel.

Oct 16 Lord Raglan sworn of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.—Joseph Bowstead, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, the Rev. William Barley, the Rev. James George Carrie Fassel, the Rev. John William D. Hernandez, the Rev. Robert Louis Koe, and the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald Meredith, to be Assistant Inspectors of Schools; and the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson to be an Inspector of Episcopal Schools in Scotland.

Oct 18 Royal Marines Colonel Second Commandant Samuel B. Ellis, C.B., of the Chatham Division, to be Colonel Commandant, and appointed to Woolwich Division, Lieut.-Colonel J. I. Willes, of the Portsmouth Division, to be Colonel Second Commandant, and appointed to the Chatham Division, brevet Major Joseph Childs, of the Plymouth Division, to be Lieut.-Colonel, and appointed to the Portsmouth Division.

Edward Swinke, esq. to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, with a seat at the Board of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Samuel Warren, esq. Q.C. to be Recorder of Hull. J. Lancaster Adolphus esq. to be Judge of the Marylebone County Court.

Mr. Alderman Charles M. P. elected Lord Mayor of London.—Mr. Alderman Carter and Alex. Angus Croll, esq. elected Members of London and Middlesex.

John Oliver Hanson, esq. elected a Director of the Bank of England.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Sept 20 Lord G. N. Grosvenor to be Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Parry at Cork.

Sept 24 G. W. Farleton, Commander of the Fox, to the rank of Captain.—Rear-Adm. Arthur Farlow, C.B. to be Super. Resident of Portsmouth Dockyard.—Capt. Sir James Mathew to Agamemnon.—Capt. S. G. Fremantle to Argonaut.—Comd. Robert Hall, recently Acting of Hood, to Agamemnon.—Lieut. Comd. John E. Parry, recently 1st of Constance, Sharpshooter, Frederick D. Young, to be Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Farlow.

Oct 1 Capt. William James Murray to be Rear-Adm. of the Fleet.—Capt. Sir Charles Barrard, Bart. to be Rear-Adm. of the Fleet.—Comd. Commanders William N. I. Lockyer and Robert I. Bedford to be Inspecting Commanders.—Horatio Blair to Weymouth Dockyard.—J. Sk., with 10 gunboats.

Oct 9 Commodore Henry Need to command Lieut. Squadron at Devonport.

Oct 10 Capt. J. H. Plumbridge to be Rear-Adm. of the Fleet.—Rear-Adm. T. I. Moule and W. H. to be Rear-Adm. of the Fleet.—Captains Norwich and Sir Charles C. Parker, John Edward Wood, M.P., Earl Spencer, K.G., on the new vessels of the Fleet.

Lieut. W. Eyton, serving on the Coast Guard, to be Commander on the reserved list.—Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, G.C.H. to be Commodore of the first class, and to command the Victoria and Albert.—Commodore William Crispin, of the Victoria and Albert, to be Captain.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ven. J. H. Singer, D.D. (Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Dublin), Bishopric of Meath, Ireland.
 Hon. and Very Rev. G. Pellew, D.D. (Dean of Norwich), Great Chart R. Kent.
 Very Rev. W. R. Lyall (Dean of Canterbury), St. Dionis Backchurch R. London.
 Rev. F. Goold, Archdeaconry of Raphoe.
 Rev. W. Leahy, Archdeaconry of Killala.
 Rev. J. Boudier, (V. of St. Mary, Warwick,) Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.
 Rev. W. H. Hanson (R. of Hockwold w. Wilton), Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.
 Rev. C. G. Hutchinson (R. of Batsford), Honorary Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral.
 Rev. H. F. Beckett, Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Cumbrae, Scotland.
 Rev. C. E. Prichard, Prebend of Combe, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.
 Rev. B. E. Metcalfe, Vicar-Chorality in the Cathedral Church of York.
 Rev. C. S. Aitkens, Fasque Episcopal Chapel, dio. Brechin, Scotland.
 Rev. S. J. Altman, St. Andrew P.C. Islington.
 Rev. H. W. Armstrong, All Saints' P.C. Gordon Square, St. Pancras, London.
 Rev. A. H. Ashworth, jun. St. Mary Bishops Hill V. York.
 Rev. E. M. Barry, Scothern V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. M. E. Benson, St. Andrew P.C. Deal, Kent.
 Rev. W. J. Binder, St. John P.C. Barnsley, Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. E. Body, Womersley V. Surrey.
 Rev. Sir B. W. R. Boothby, Bart., Welwyn R. Herts.
 Rev. J. G. Bourne, Castle Donington V. Leic.
 Rev. H. J. Burfield, St. James P.C. Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Rev. G. Campbell, St. Mark P.C. Swindon.
 Hon. and Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, Broadwell R. w. Adlestrop R. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. E. F. Coke, St. James the Great P.C. Bethnal Green, London.
 Rev. A. Cooper, High Toynton P.C. Lincolnsh.
 Rev. A. T. Crisford, Great Shelford V. Camb.
 Rev. H. G. Eland, Bedminster V. Somerset.
 Rev. H. English, Holy Trinity Chapel, Leamington, Warwickshire.
 Rev. S. Flood, St. Matthew's P.C. Little London, Leeds.
 Rev. F. A. Foster, Saxby R. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. W. H. Gunner, St. Swithin R. Winchester.
 Rev. J. Heaney, Swinfleet P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. J. Hearn, Roxwell V. Essex.
 Rev. J. Hewetson, Measham P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. A. B. Hill, High Roding R. Essex.
 Rev. C. Hill, Buxhall R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Hodgson, Bloxham V. w. Melcombe, Oxf.
 Rev. T. Jackson, Stoke Newington R. Middx.
 Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
 Rev. F. Kent, St. Peter P.C. Haven Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
 Rev. W. Laing, St. Martin R. Colchester.
 Rev. F. J. Leigh, St. Paul's Chapel, Jersey.
 Rev. D. Lewis, Newcastle V. w. Bettws C. Laleston C. Tythegston C. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. R. J. Lloyd, Troedysaur R. Cardigansh.
 Rev. C. J. Lucas, Thrigby R. Norfolk.
 Rev. G. Madan, St. Mary Redcliffe V. Bristol.
 Rev. W. C. Madden, Burgh-Apton R. w. Holverstone R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. F. Marillier, St. Paul P.C. Bedminster, Somerset.
 Rev. W. Marshall, Ilton V. Somerset.
 Rev. S. C. Mason, Magdalene-Laver R. Essex.
 Rev. C. H. Morgan, Abbot's-Leigh V. Som.
 Rev. C. Phillips, New Church P.C. Cannon Street, London.
 Rev. H. S. Pollard, Edlington V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. A. C. Richings, Beaminster V. Dorset.
 Rev. E. Roberts, Cray, St. Paul's R. Kent.
 Rev. H. Roberts, Aberdaron V. Carnarvonsh.
 Rev. P. Rufford, Thorne-Coffin R. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Sabine, Brimpton R. Somerset.
 Rev. F. Slocock, Ruishton P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. H. Smith, St. Paul P.C. Kexley, Yorksh.
 Rev. W. N. Snowe, Alston-Moor V. w. Garigill C. Cumberland.
 Rev. R. F. Spencer, LL.D. St. Mary P.C. Portman Market, London.
 Rev. T. Stanton, Burbage V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. F. Thrupp, Barrington V. Camb.
 Rev. J. Tottenham, Ballysax R. dio. Kildare.
 Rev. T. Troughton, Clandown P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. A. W. Warde, Holy Trinity P.C. Crockham Hill, Kent.
 Rev. — Wheeler, Clonenagh R. and V. dio. Leighlin.
 Rev. P. Wilson, Knaptost R. w. Shearsby C. and Mowsby C. Leicestershire.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. C. W. Belgrave, to H. M. S. Leander, 50.
 Rev. H. Christmas, to Mr. Sheriff Carter.
 Rev. J. Draper, Assistant, Convict Prison, Wakefield.
 Rev. J. D. McGachen, St. Andrew's College, Edinburgh, and to Bishop of Edinburgh.
 Rev. R. Mant, Somerset County Gaol.
 Rev. T. R. Maskew, Salisbury Union.
 Rev. E. G. Moon, to Mr. Sheriff Croll.
 Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer D.D. (Head Master of the City of London School), to Lord Mayor of London.
 Rev. R. A. Mould, Workhouse, Warrington.
 Rev. R. Sale, Union, Isle of Thanet, Kent.
 Rev. T. F. Salmon, Union, Aylesbury, Bucks.
 Rev. Cutfield Wardroper, to Earl of Dartmouth.

Civil, Collegiate, and Scholastic Appointments.

Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey 14th Earl of Derby, D.C.L. Christ Church, Oxford, to be Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
 Dr. Anderson (Chymist to the Highland Society), Professorship of Chymistry, University of Glasgow.
 Rev. T. P. Boulton, Theological Tutor, Cheltenham College.
 Rev. J. Clark, M.A. Christ's College, Senior Proctor, University of Cambridge.
 Rev. W. R. Cosens, Mastership, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, Berks.
 Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D. (Provost of Worcester College,) Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.
 Rev. M. Day, Professorship of Classics, Victoria College, Jersey.
 R. Ferguson, M.A. Pembroke College, Junior Proctor, University of Cambridge.
 Rev. G. Y. Harrison, Second Mastership, Lincoln Grammar School.
 J. Le Sueur, B.A. Professorship of Mathematics, Victoria College, Jersey.
 Rev. C. F. Mackenzie, M.A. Gonville and Caius Coll. Senior Moderator, University of Camb.
 Rev. R. Macpherson, D.D. Professorship of Divinity, King's College, Aberdeen.
 J. H. Markland, D.C.L. Trusteeship of the Wells Diocesan Theological College.
 Rev. E. J. May, Head Master of the Tower Hill Grammar School, London.
 Rev. R. Oulton, Registrar of Queen's College, Belfast.
 J. Sykes, M.A. Pembroke College, Junior Moderator, University of Cambridge.
 T. M. Whittard, B.A. Professorship of English, Victoria College, Jersey.
 Rev. G. U. Withers, D.D. Fellowship, St. Augustin's College, Canterbury.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Madras, Mrs. Charles Pochin, a son. — 29. At St. Ann's, Trinidad, Lady Harris, a dau.

Sept. 7. At Clontibret Co. Monaghan, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Russell, a dau. — 12. At Wallington Lodge, Surrey, the wife of T. J. Miller, esq. M.P. for Malden, a dau. — 14. At Withington rectory, Glouc., the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Lubet, a dau. — 16. At Foxdown, near Bideford, the wife of B. Minshull Thomas, esq. a son and heir. — At Bath, the wife of F. W. Calvert, esq. Consul at the Dardanelles, a dau. — 17. In New street Spring gardens, Lady Mayne, a dau. — At Weaham, near Slough, the wife of the Rev. A. A. Kenpe, a son. — At Skiffington hall, Leic. the wife of Richard Smith esq. a dau. — At Lator square, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Money, Rector of St. Peter's, a son. — At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. P. Carlyn, a dau. — At Haybrook House, Ipswich, the wife of J. D. Fryer, esq. a son. — 19. At Putney hill, the wife of Charles Warner Lewis, esq. barrister at law, a dau. — 20. At Brompton, the wife of William Hugh Seymour, esq. M.P. a son and heir. — 21. At Monington rectory, Mrs. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, a son. — At Wimpole, the wife of George F. Parlock, esq. a son. — 23. At Grosvenor pl. London, the Viscountess Eastnor, a dau. — At Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Taylor, a son. — The wife of J. J. Henneke, esq. of Marston house, Northampton, a dau. — 25. At Perdiswell, Lady Wakenan, a son. — 26. At Ringrove house, Wakefield, the wife of Lord Kingsale, the wife of Lieut. Col. Stratton, a son. — 27. In Grosvenor sq. Lady Foley, a son. — At Bishop's Court, co. Kildare, the Countess of Clanfield, a dau. — At Nottingham pl. Marylebone, the wife of Edward Arthur Copeland, esq. a dau. — 28. At Norfolk house, Hants, the wife of George Ward esq. of Potters park, Surrey, a dau. — At Kettering, the wife of T. H. Gotch, esq. banker, a son. — At Oaklands, Dursley, the wife of E. A. Freeman, esq. a dau. — 29. In Eaton terr. Lady Elizabeth Romley, a dau. — 30. At Bath, Lady Wade, a dau. — At Langley park, Bucks, the Marchioness of Chandos, a dau. — At Putney, the wife of James A. Emslie esq. of Gloucester place, Hyde park, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Hillier green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a son. — 2. In Cadogan place, Mrs. Charles Morgan, a dau. — At Soethrog house, Brecon, South Wales, the wife of W. W. Manning, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau. — At Dargiven, co. Limerick, the wife of Robert Lee Ogilby, esq. a son. — 3. At Sherburn castle, the Countess of Maclesfield, a son. — At Storchan park, the wife of Thomas Walsh Parnell, esq. a dau. — 5. The Countess Nelson, a dau. — The wife of Thomas Hilderale B. to esq. St. borough house, a dau. — At Morden lodge, Surrey, the wife of Henry James Hare esq. a son. — 6. At Barnes Surrey the wife of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq. a son. — At the Oaks, Dalston, near Leicester, the wife of William Hamite Curwen, esq. a son. — 7. At Donhead hall, Wilts, the wife of John H. Bury esq. a son. — In Oxford square, the wife of Lieut. Col. Coningham, st. George Light Cav. a dau. — 8. In Caron street Mrs. Vickers Hutton, a son. — 9. The wife of Henry Wood, esq. barrister, Hertford st. Mayfair, a dau. — At Cheltenham, the widow of Lieut. Col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal Eng. a dau. — 10. At Highnam court, near Gloucester, the wife of Thomas Gantier Parry, esq. a dau. — 12. At Babworth rectory, Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson, a dau. — 16. The Hon. Mrs. Henry

Graves, a son. — 17. In Hertford-st. May Fair, Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 20. At Auckland New Zealand, William Ashill jun. Fellow of St. John's college, an eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Ashill, Rector of Fitz. Chapel, to Miss Ann Hector.

May 5. At St. Thomas's Mulgon New South Wales, the Rev. Alfred H. Hewitt Stephen, B.A. of St. Lawrence, Sydney, eldest son of Sir Alfred Stephen Chief Justice, to Rebecca Maria, second dau. of George Cox, of Wimbourne, esq.

July 24. At the residence of the British Minister, Mexico, Alexander F. Low, esq. of Exeter, to Mary Ann J. A., younger dau. of the late James Chabot, esq. of Mexico.

Aug. 12. At Chesham W. G. Everett, esq. M.P. of Devizes, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late John Blackwell, esq. civil eng. Haggerford, Berk. — At Balaskie N. B. A. ex. Kirkcaldy, esq. Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Sir David Kirkcaldy bart. of Gilmerton, N. B. to Lucy Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Ralph A. Aspley, bart. of Balaskie. — At Shearwater salop, Edward Holmes Hindock, esq. M.P. to Hyde park place to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Andrew G. Corbett bart. of Arden Road.

— At Al. South's Lane, the Hon. second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Harper, to Laura Cecilia, third and youngest dau. of the late Charles Harris esq. of Bath and formerly Member of Council, Madras. — At St. James's Easton sq. Alfred, third son of Robert Youth, esq. of Swifts, Cranbrook Kent, to Adelaide, third surviving dau. of the late Anderson Lanson. — At St. John's Clapham rise, Capt. William Maitland Leckie, 15th Regt. Bombay Army, to Frances, second dau. of John Graham Scott, esq. — At Walsby, Leicestershire the Rev. J. M. M. L.D. Principal of the Wollar Institution, N. B. to Emily Catherine Kay, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Kay, M.A. Rector of Knightwick and Theddleston, Wore. — At Benmore, William M. Burke, esq. M.D. third son of William M. Burke esq. of Ballydugan, Galway, to Harriet-Isabella, only dau. of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton Rector of Lismacarsa nt.

19. At Brighton, Octavia Child, esq. late of the H. B. C. Service, and Aranjuez, Spain, to Isabella Keiskamma, dau. of the late Capt. Albert Fend 55th Regt.

16. At Hastings, Thomas Richard Neville, esq. eldest son of the late Richard Neville, esq. solicitor in London, to Hannah, only dau. of the late Henry Alexander esq. second son of the late Dykes Alexander esq. banker Ipswich. — At Little Wymock, Salop, Robert Clark esq. of Clogher, to Tyrone son of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Killala, a dau. bew. of the second Earl of Arran to Viscount, dau. of Major H. Gore Edwards, of Ravengh.

17. At Constantinople, Sydney Herbert Maitland, esq. third son of the late William Maitland, esq. of Braham hall, Surrey, to Lydia Mary, first dau. of the late Edward Hansom, esq. of Leytonstone Essex. — At Norwich, John Bramham Morgan esq. of Norwich, to Mary Janet, second dau. of the Rev. J. C. Maitland, Minister of Norwich Cathedral. — At Brighton, Henry F. M. Maitland esq. 54th Regt. to Louisa, dau. of the late Henry Bayly Esq. of the Lyons Reg. a Magistrate for the county of Dorset and Dorset, to Thomas Charles, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Oliver, esq. of Bath, and grand dau. of the late Rev. Robert Hobbs of Nantwich, Chesh. wall. — At Theodford, Charles Henry Rouse Boughton, eldest son of Sir William Rouse

Boughton, Bart. of Downton hall, Salop, and Rouse Lench, Worc. to Mary-Caroline, second dau. of J. M. Severne, esq. of Thenford, and Wallop hall, Salop.—At Ashburton, Lieut.-Col. Gee *Young*, H.E.I.C.S. to Winnifred-Emma, only dau. of the Rev. W. Eales, of Waye house, Ashburton.—At Braunston, Alexander *Hadden*, esq. late of Bombay, to Florence, fourth dau. of R. H. Lamb, esq. of Bragborough house. — At East Farleigh, Kent, Edward Russell *Howe*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Harriet, dau. of Francis Turner, esq. of Lincoln's inn. barrister-at-law.—At Sidmouth, Devon, Codrington-Thomas, eldest son of Codrington *Parr*, esq. of Stonelands, to Louisa-Anne, only dau. of Rev. H. Dashwood, of Halton. Bucks.—At Leamington Priors, the Rev. J. Crane *Wharton*, B.A. Vicar of Waldershare-with-Whitfield, Kent, to Frances-Elizabeth, only child of Henry Cooper Goude, esq. of Stourton villa, Leamington.—At Walmer, the Rev. C. E. F. *Wylde*, of Bridgenorth, to Cecilia-Elizabeth, only child of Capt. C. W. Bell, H.E.I.C.S. of Richmond, Surrey.—At King Edward's, N.B. James W. *Winchester*, esq. surgeon Bombay Army, to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Findlay.

18. At Parkstone, Poole, William *Parr*, esq. of Castle *Egg* villa, Parkstone, to Mary-Bassett-Eleonora, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Coham, of Dunsland, Devon.—At Gomersal, James R. *Corbett*, esq. of Dorking, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late S. H. Knowles, esq. of Fenlands, Gomersal.—At South Newington, Oxon, George Anstruther *Harris*, esq. Madras Civil Serv. second son of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, to Eliza-Margaret, only dau. of the late Capt. W. D. Harington, Madras Army.—At Ashprington, near Totnes, Dr. R. *Rattray*, of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, to Philippa, eldest dau. of John Moysey, esq.—At Gloucester, Benjamin *Bonner*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Frances, youngest dau. of Thos. Holt, esq. of Wotton, Gloucester.—At Leamington, Frederick *Shelton*, esq. Capt. 93d Highlanders, to Jane, dau. of the Ven. John Timbrill, D.D. Archdeacon of Gloucester.

19. At Corse, Glouc. John-Henry, second son of Dr. M. T. *Kays*, Bombay Service, to Frances-Ann, youngest dau. of the late William Hawkins, esq. of the Hawthorns, Glouc.—At St. George's Hanover square, Capt. *Lloyd*, Gren. Guards, of Aston hall, Shropshire, and Chigwell, Essex, to the Lady Frances Hay, third dau. of the Earl of Kinnoul.—At St. James's Westminster, Thomas E. J. *Dryden*, esq. Paymaster R.N. only surviving son of the late T. Dryden, esq. Assistant-Surgeon of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, to E. A. Foulston, relict of G. Foulston, esq.—At Greenwich, Thomas *Kincaid*, esq. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N.—At Scotsraig house, Fifesh. Capt. Henry John *Curteis*, 37th Regt. youngest son of the late Edward Curteis, esq. of Glenburne, Antrim, to Margaret, second dau. of the late William Stark Dougall, esq. of Scotsraig.—At Cheltenham, Robert *Hedley*, Capt. 62d Regt. eldest son of Robert Hedley, esq. of Long Benton, Northumberland, to Charlotte-Emma-Catherine, dau. of the late Charles Coote, esq. of Bellamont forest, Cavan, and niece of the late Lord Cremorne.—At Kerry, Montgomerysh. Edward *Jones*, esq. of Velindre, Carmarthensh. to Louisa, younger dau. of the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicar of Kerry.—At Liverpool, Hardman, second son of Hardman *Earle*, esq. of Allerton Tower, to Harriet-Matilda, eldest dau. of Edward Johnston, esq. of Liverpool.—At Stoke Damerel, Capt. C. W. F. *Whish*, Madras Army, second son of the late Martin T. Whish, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet-Louisa, second dau. of William F. Fisher, esq. of Stoke

villa, South Devon.—At Richmond, Yorksh. Edmund John *Jenings*, of the Inner Temple, solicitor, only son of the late Charles Jenings, esq. to Elizabeth-Janet, second dau. of the late Rev. William Plues, of Skelfield, Ripon.—At Whitehaven, Charles D. *Hargreaves*, esq. of Mere hall, Bolton-le-Moors, to Mary, second dau. of John Spencer, esq.—At Trinity, Marylebone, John Gilbert *Ogilvie*, esq. late Capt. 53d Foot, eldest son of the late J. H. D. Ogilvie, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of the late John Ede, esq. of Upper Harley street.

21. At Swanscomb, Kent, Francis-Nether-sole, eldest son of Geo. *Cates*, esq. of Darent, to Anna-Georgiana, second dau. of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon.—At St. Marylebone, James Cove *Jones*, esq. only son of J. C. Jones, esq. of Milverton, Warw. to Charlotte-Emma, only child of J. Bulkeley, esq. of Devonshire street, Portland place.

24. At St. Marylebone, Henry John *Wale*, esq. 15th Hussars, youngest son of the late Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. to Caroline-Greetham, second dau. of the late Edward Prest, esq. of York.—At Dartford, Henry-Thomas, fourth son of the late John *Hill*, esq. M.D. to Catherine, third dau. of Augustus Applegath, esq.—At Brompton, Yorksh. Whitehall *Dod*, esq. late of the 6th Dragoons, only son of J. W. Dod, esq. M.P. of Cloverley, Shropshire, to Emma-Matilda, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. M. Vavasour, Bart. of Melbourne and Spaldington, Yorksh.—At Ermington, Devon, the Rev. Richard *Lane*, jun. Incumbent of Wembury, to Ann-Smith, widow of Rev. Richd. Stranger, of Zeal-Monachorum, and only dau. of John Toms, esq. of Erme villa.—At Stonor, Oxfordshire, Henry Charles *Silvertop*, esq. of Minster Acres, Northumb. to the Hon. Eliza-Stonor, third dau. of Lord Camoys.—At Old Dayrell, the Rev. Edward L. *Davies*, Vicar of Adingfleet, Yorkshire, to Jeannette, second dau. of Edmund Dayrell, esq. of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks.—At Cosgrove, Alfred *Searle*, esq. son of the late William Searle, esq. of Cambridge, to Clarissa, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, Rector of Cosgrove.—At Elworth, Cheshire, the Rev. Ambrose *Jones*, M.A. St. John's college, Cambridge, Incumbent of Elworth, to Mary-Frances, only dau. of John Latham, esq. of Bradwall hall, Sandbach, Cheshire.

25. At Salisbury, George Alfred Elliss *Wall*, esq. of Worthy park, Hampshire, to Katherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.—At Worthing, the Rev. Henry F. *Hall*, B.A. late Curate of Christ Church, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Castlestuart, only son of F. T. Hall, esq. to Charlotte, only child of John Howell, M.D., F.R.S. and Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Mil. Hospitals.—At Broadway, the Rev. W. *Rufford*, B.A. Rector of Sapey Pritchard, Worc. to Jane-Arabella, youngest dau. of James Stockford, esq. West end, Broadway.—At Gainsborough, the Rev. Edward *Garfil*, Vicar of Saxilby, Lincolnsh. to Frances-Freer, youngest dau. of the late Henry Smith, esq. of Gainsborough.—At Bishopwearmouth, Williams *Lewers*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Sarah-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Nicholson, esq. Nicholson house.—Thos. *Lockley*, esq. M.D. of Caius college, Cambridge, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of the late John Lambert, esq. of Baildon, Yorkshire.—At Bolsover, Derb. John Anstruther *Thomson*, esq. of Charleton, Fifeshire, to Caroline-Maria, dau. of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne, Lanarkshire.—At Stoke St. Milbro', Salop, Charles *Pechell*, esq. Lieut. R.N. second son of the late Capt. S. G. Pechell, R.N. to Anne-Catherine, eldest dau. of Edm. Hemmings Owen, esq.—At Tottenham, Pitt, second son of William Cob-

bett, esq. of the Firs, Winchmore hill, to Caroline, eldest dau. of William Richards, esq. of Tottenham. — At All Souls' Langham place, Comm. Rodd, H. M. S. Impreg. able, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Rodd, of Trebatha hall, to Wilhelmina-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir J. Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B.

26. At Little Portland street Chapel, George Wyld, M.D. of Rissed sq. son of James Wyld, esq. of Gilston, F. Feshure, to Mary Emily, dau. of Benjamin Kennedy, esq. late of Upper Harley st. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Edward Dalton, esq. M.A. of Pemb. college, Camb. to Augusta Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. T. H. Ripley, Rector of Wootton Bassett. — At Faringdon, Hants, Samuel Charles Hemming, of Bishopwearmouth, youngest son of the late G. F. Hemming, of Chichester, to Adelaide-Harris, youngest dau. of Mr. Thomas Christmas, of Faringdon. — At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Edward Goddard Buckland, esq. second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, to Rose-Mary, dau. of the late John Water, esq. — At St. Mary above, Wm. Robert Newton, esq. of the Manor house, M. Kever, Bart. to Eliza Ann, eldest dau. of Robert Playfair, esq. of Marylebone and the Fishery, Herts. — At St. Mary-above the Rev. W. Holmott, Rector of St. Michael, Clerkenwell, to Mary Anne, relict of John Ash, esq. late of Harrow hall, Suffolk. — At Prestwich, near Manchester, C. H. F. Routh, M.D. Dorset sq. third son of Sir Randolph J. Routh, K.C.B. Com. Gen. to the F. rees to Mary Anne, dau. of the late James McCutcheon, esq. of Newark. — At Richmond, William Farnell Watson, esq. of Isleworth, to Eliza Margaret, youngest dau. of John Power esq. of the Green, Richmond. — At Northam, the Rev. Cadwallader Coker, Fellow of New college, Oxford, to Emily-Harriet, second dau. of James Cook, esq. of Knapp, Devon. — At Naas, Kildare, Winchester, Henry Jones esq. of Steeple Aston Ox. to Emily Augusta, daughter of William Clarke, esq. of Naas. — George Thomas Luttrell, esq. eldest son of Francis Fowkes Luttrell, esq. of Kilbrison to Anne Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Alexander Hood, Bart. of Wootton. — At Winchester, the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, *Merced*, M.A. Rector of Lewes, Dorsetshire, to Mary Russell, third dau. of Samuel C. esq. of Beaufort. — At Wootton Bassett, Wilt. Richard Samuel Jupp, esq. of Chippenham house, King's Langley, Herts, to Judith Rebecca, youngest dau. — The late Rev. Thomas Harper, M.A. Rector of Clifton and of Wyke, esq. Rector. — At St. Pancras, Charles, youngest son of the late Sir Henry Osborne, Bart. of Grosvenor Chambers, to Ann, youngest dau. of Stephen Geary esq. architect, of Fuxton place.

27. At Margaretting Essex, the Rev. Wm. Thomas Freer, M.A. of Brighton, Leicestershire, to Rose, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Margaretting. — At Langharne the Rev. James Lewis of Laleston, Glam. to Elizabeth Julia Isabel, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr.

28. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Henry-Lowry, youngest son of the late C. F. Barnwell, esq. of Woburn place to Henrietta Martha, eldest dau. of the late James Lowry, esq. of Knockac house, Tyrone. — At Tottenham Hardinge Stanley Gifford, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Caroline Louisa dau. of William Corne Humphreys, esq. of Woodgreen, Middx. — At St. Pancras, Peter Parrell, esq. of Manor house, Hatfield, Herts to Susan, dau. of Elias Hodges, esq. of Gifford st. Russell sq. — At Devonport, the Rev. William Whitehall Garrett, B.A. Curate of St. James's, to Eliza,

youngest dau. of Mr. Thomas Barnett, R.N. of Devonport.

31. At St. Giles's, Camberwell the Rev. J. O. Lord, youngest son of the late H. Lord, D.D. Rector of Northam, Sussex, and Barfreston, Kent, to Louisa, second dau. of James Hore, esq. of Lincoln's inn fields and Dulwich. — At Olney, Herts, George F. Hughes D.C.L. eldest son of John Hughes esq. of Donnington priory, Berks, to Anne Salisbury, eldest dau. of S. Steward, esq. of Connaught square. — At Harrow, Herts, the Rev. Henry Jeddington, Vicar of Langford, Berks, to Matilda-Frances, eldest dau. of Thomas Alex. Raynsford, of Henlow grange. — The Rev. Henry Ray, youngest son of Walter Ray, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. H. Heigham, esq. of Hunston. — At Dover, Charles A. Thompson, esq. late Capt. in the 28th Regt. youngest son of the late Edward Thompson, esq. of Dover to Gertrude-Jane, second dau. of the late Adam James esq. of Walton and Trinity St. Mary. — At Hove, Richard Stuart Lane esq. B.A. of Caris coll. Cambridge, eldest son of Richard Lane, esq. of Brighton, to Fanny Liza, eldest dau. of Samuel Levison esq. of Brighton, and late of Sussex gardens, Hyde park. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Louis Charles, third son of the Right Hon. Charles Levison D'Eyncourt, of Bayona mayor, late to Sophia, youngest dau. of John Ashton Yates, esq. of Bryanston sq. and Hinglehead, Lanc. — At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. the Rev. A. A. Burton, fourth son of Capt. George G. Burton, R.N. to Caroline-Anna, youngest dau. of Orlando Orlebar, esq. of Coam R.N. — At Walslow, William Bates, jun. esq. of Richmond h. l. Old Trafford, Manchester, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Edward Westhead, esq. of Croston tower, Alderley, and grandson of R. Chappell, esq. of Manchester. — At Hurst, Berks, Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour Hedderburn, esq. of Wedderburn, Forfarshire, and Birk-hill, Fife, to Selina Mary, second dau. of the late Capt. Garth, R.N. of Havers hill, Berks. — At Gledston, Norfolk, Richard Ransell, esq. of Bramcote, Notts, to Mary P. Houghton, dau. of Henry G. Howson, esq. of Gledston. — At St. James's Piccadilly, the Rev. Thomas Hildson, Vicar of Walton, to Jane, only dau. of the late Rev. William Harrinson, of Bardsey, near Leeds. — At Carisle, the Rev. Samuel Stuart, Curate of St. Stephen's, South Shields to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Elms, of Smithborough, Lanc.

Sept 1. At Chacklurn, Roger eldest son of James Cunniff esq. of Lombard st. and Upper Hyde park street, London, to Anne, dau. of the late John Edge, esq. of Rushmore near Manchester. — At Totteridge, Hertfordshire, William youngest son of Alexander Gordon, esq. to Frances, second dau. of John Henry Paget, esq. — At Hurst, the Rev. Francis J. Pagutan, Curate of Staple-hacks to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Morris, Per. Curate of Wykeford and Runcorn, Berks.

— At Cheltenham, Octavius C. Cooke, esq. late of the 3d Regt. Dr. H.L.S. youngest son of Capt. Cooke, R.N. of Lacham house, Wilts, to Augusta-Harriet, only dau. of Duncombe Parke, esq. of Deaghall Glouc. — At Willesden, the Rev. Robert Jones, Rector of Gravesend, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Comm. Sellow R.N. of Farnley, K. born. — At Paddington, Russell Turner, esq. Q.C. to Emily, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Ellis Ratten, of the Grove, Harrow. — At Croydon, George Richard Robinson, esq. eldest son of the late G. R. Robinson, esq. former Chairman of Lloyd's, and M.P. for Poole, to Sophia, only dau. of the late Lieut. Eugene Downing. — At Clapham, the Rev. William Kendall, B.A.

of St. Jude's, Manchester, to Louisa, eldest dau. of George Holmer, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, and of Southwark.

2. At Edgbaston, the Rev. C. B. *Snepp*, to Julia-Anne, eldest dau. of R. W. Winfield, esq. of the Hawthorns; and the Rev. Philip *Browne*, to Sarah-Hannah, his youngest dau.—At Widcombe, John Grant *Wilson*, esq. M.D. of Thornbury, Glouc. to Anne-Rutherford, eldest dau. of Alex. J. Macpherson, esq. of Bath, Captain and Adjutant of the Somerset Militia.—At Pulborough, the Rev. Henry James *Gore*, M.A. fifth son of the late Robert Gore, esq. of the Castle, Walthamstow, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Peter John Martin, esq. of Pulborough.—At Peartree green, near Southampton, Charles-Garner, son of the late Sir Henry *Richardson*, of Chessel, Hants, to Caroline-Seaborne, second dau. of the Rev. C. W. Davy, of Heathfield Bitterne, and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. G. Davy, C.B., K.C.H.—At Gloucester, Alfred *Clarke*, esq. of Glouc. to Orynthia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. R. Fitzroy Scudamore, esq. of the Manor house, Upton Bishop.—At Week St. Mary, Cornwall, the Rev. James Thomas *Johnson*, Rector of Britwell Salome, Oxf. to Margaret-Jessie, eldest dau. of James Tuke, esq.—At St. Marylebone, J. Langton *Clarke*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss A. Maria Harrison, of York terrace, Regent's park.—At St. Marylebone, Arthur-Turner, second son of Frederick *Hewitt*, esq. of Clapham, to Mary-Ann-Harriet, dau. of Charles Chippindale, esq. of St. John's wood road.

4. At Brompton, Mathew *Parker*, esq. son of the late William Parker, esq. Culham, Berks, to Nevillia-Emelia-Donnelly, only dau. of the late Thomas Gunning, esq. Inspector Gen. Army Medical Department.—At Chisledon, Wilts, the Rev. Edward *Pollard*, Rector of Evedon, and Vicar of Ewerby, co. Lincoln, to Mary Anne Hedges, of the North Parade, Bath.

6. At Forton, near Gosport, John Barlow *Butcher*, esq. Lieut. R.M. son of Sam. Butcher, Vice-Admiral, to Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Sir William Elliott, R.N.—At Stoke, Dr. E. H. *Cree*, R.N. to Eliza-Tanner, youngest dau. of William Hancock, esq. of Devonport.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. Thomas-Robert-Charles, eldest son of the Hon. Baron *Dimsdale*, of Camfield Place, Herts, to Jemima-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B.—At South Elkington, near Louth, Stephen *Care*, esq. M.A. barrister-at-law, eldest son of D. Cave, esq. of Cleeve hill, co. Gloucester, to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Smyth, of Elkington hall, Linc.—At Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Capt. St. John O'Neill *Muter*, 2d Bombay Gren. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Muter, late Royal Canadian Rifles, to Georgina-Anne-Forbes, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Meiklejohn, of Strathdon, Aberdeensh.—At Acton, Chesh. H. *Rich*, esq. M.P. for Richmond, son of the late Adm. Rich, to Julia, dau. of the late Rev. J. Tomkinson, of Dorfold hall, Cheshire.—At Devizes, the Rev. Alan *Brodrick*, B.A. only surviving son of the late H. Brodrick, esq. of Ennisnagg and Brownstown, co. Kilkenny, to Ellen-Byron, second dau. of the late Wm. Henry May, esq. of Bellacombe, co. Devon.—At Hawkesbury, Sir Brooke R. W. *Boothby*, Bart. to Martha-Serena, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Boothby, Vicar of Sutterton, Leic.—At Hull, the Rev. James *Selkirk*, Chaplain of the Hull borough gaol, to Clara-Adams, third dau. of the late Rev. G. Bugg, Rector of Wilsford, Linc.—At Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Rev. Wm. *Maskell*, of Broadleze, Wilts, to Monique, dau. of John Stein, esq. of Chalmington, Dorset.—At Grainthorpe, Linc. Charles *Tempest*,

esq. solicitor, Leeds, to Martha, third dau. of the late Fred. Crosland, esq. Montreal, Canada.—At Birdham, near Chichester, Charles *Daries*, jun. esq. solicitor, Southampton, to Louisa-Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, of Birdham parsonage.—At St. Paul's Covent garden, Mr. Frederick Peachy Byam *Blake*, third son of the Rev. H. J. C. Blake, of Birdham rectory, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Nelson, of Colchester, and Walton-on-the-Naze.

8. At St. John's, Paddington, Lieut. Henry W. *Tyler*, Royal Eng. to Margaret, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B.—At Killingholme, Linc. the Rev. John Thomas *Becher*, second son of the Rev. M. H. Becher, of Clyda, co. Cork, to Maria, eldest dau. of Samuel Byron, esq. of Killingholme manor.—At Streatham, Surrey, James Anstey *Wild*, B.A. only son of James Wild, esq. North end, Fulham, to Fanny-Ann-Wimble, eldest dau. of Wm. Barber, esq. of Manor pk. Streatham.—At Stanwick, Thos. *Sturgess*, esq. of Wychar cottage, Bedale, to Margaret, dau. of Archibald Moore, esq. of Carlton hall.—At St. Peter's Eaton square, William Daniel *Hawes*, esq. of the House of Commons, only son of the late William Hawes, esq. of the Terrace, Dean's yard, Westminster, to Barbara-Templer, the youngest dau. of the late Captain Conry, of the 49th Regt.—At Norwich, the Rev. Fred. *Simpson*, of Blakeney, Norfolk, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Howes, of the Close, Norwich.—At Falmouth, Henry *Glasson*, esq. of St. John's college, Camb. to Lucy, eldest dau. of Lieut. T. A. Lewis, R.N. of Penwenock, Falmouth.—At Ketteringham, Norfolk, the Rev. Wm. Hay *Gurney*, second son of Daniel Gurney, esq. of North Runcton, and the late Lady Harriet Gurney, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. of Ketteringham, and Lady Catharine Boileau, and niece to the Earl of Minto.—At Hove, Sussex, John Merrett *Skugar*, esq. of Portsmouth, to Mary, second dau. of T. W. Elam, esq. of Brunswick place, Hove.—At Bushey, A. T. *Brett*, esq. M.D. of Watford, youngest son of J. T. Brett, esq. of West Mouseley, Surrey, to Fanny S. Reeve, only child of the late George Reeve, esq. of Bushey, Herts.

9. At Stanstead, Kent, Henry, eldest son of Timotheus *Burd*, esq. of Hallon house, Shrewsbury, to Maria, eldest dau. of Charles Fowler, esq. of Fairseat, near Wrotham, late of Gordon square.—At Bleasby, Notts, the Rev. Wm. *Morgan*, M.A. Rector of Llandegai, Carn. to Alice, eldest dau. of Robert Kelham Kelham, esq. of Bleasby hall, Notts.—At Watford, Joseph Gutteridge *Smith*, esq. of Hamper mills, to Martha-Ann, only dau. of Richard Rotton, esq. of Watford, and granddau. of the late Francis Small, esq. of Ramsgate.—At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Regent's park, William *Tabor*, esq. seventh son of the late John English Tabor, esq. of Fenns, Essex, to Caroline, sixth dau. of Thomas Burn Hopgood, esq. of Finchley road.—At Slinfold, Sussex, Fred. *Morse*, esq. of Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Cecilia, eldest dau. of Sidney Hawes, esq. of Hayes, Sussex.—At Oxford, A. Marriott *Matthews*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. A. H. Matthews, to Cornelia-Jane, fourth dau. of C. J. Waddell, esq. of Grandpont house, near Oxford.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Francis *Cramp*, esq. of Upper Bedford place, and Oporto, to Alice-Cooper, only dau. of Joseph Turnley, esq. of Bedford place.

Oct. 21. At Goostry, Cheshire, Charles Gresley, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. William Gresley, Rector of Seile, Leicestershire, to Augusta-Catharine, youngest dau. of Egerton Leigh, esq. of Jodrell hall, Cheshire.

OBITUARY.

EARL SOMERS.

Oct. 5. In Grosvenor-place, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. John Somers-Cocks, second Earl Somers, and Viscount Eastnor of Eastnor Castle, co. Hereford (1821), third Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, co. Worcester (1784), and a Baronet (1773), Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Herefordshire, and Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia.

He was born at Bromisberrow Place, near Ledbury, on the 19th March, 1788, and was the second son of first Earl Somers, by his first wife Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Russell Nash, D.D. of Bevere, near Worcester, the historian of that county.

He became heir-apparent to his father on the death of his elder brother, Major the Hon. Edward Charles Somers-Cocks, who was killed at the assault of Burgos, in 1812.

He was returned to Parliament for the city of Hereford at the general election in 1818, after a contest which terminated for

Hon. John Somers-Cocks	452
Thomas Powell Symonds, esq.	455
Richard Philip Scudamore, esq.	295

He continued to sit for the same city in the four succeeding Parliaments, the only contest being in 1826, (when he had assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Eastnor), it had the following result.—

Viscount Eastnor	667
E. B. Clive, esq.	453
R. Blakemore, esq.	438

On the enactment of Reform, his Lordship's interest at Hereford ceased, and he had recourse to the smaller borough of Reigate, where his predominant influence still exists. In 1831 Lord Carnaragh was there proposed in opposition to him, but to no effect; and Mr. Maize in 1835, who polled only 14 votes to Lord Eastnor's 25. His Lordship continued to occupy this seat until his accession to the peerage, which took place on the death of his father, Jan. 5, 1841. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1845. No man could be more beloved than Earl Somers was by his tenantry, amongst whom he had shown himself the most liberal and most willing of agricultural improvers—draining and his estates, rebuilding the farm-houses, and removing timber. Since he had succeeded to the title he had taken but small part in public affairs, and, though the weight of his influence was uniformly thrown into the Conservative scale, yet he won the esteem of men of all parties by

his uniform candour and kindness of manner, and his removal will be felt to be a loss generally to the county of Hereford which none will fail to lament.

Lord Somers married March 4, 1815, Lady Caroline Harriet Yorke, fourth daughter of Philip third Earl of Hardwicke by whom he had issue one son and four daughters—1. Lady Caroline Margaret, late a Maid of Honour to the Queen, and married in 1839 to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Coartzenay, Vicar of Bovey Tracy, co. Devon, brother to the present Earl of Devon; 2. Charles now Earl Somers; 3. Lady Harriet Catharine married in 1851 to Francis Richard Wegg-Prosser, esq. of Belmont, co. Hereford, M.P. for Herefordshire; 4. the Hon. Isabella Jemima who died in 1838 in her tenth year; and 5. Lady Emily Maria, who is unmarried.

The present Earl was born in 1819, and married in 1850 Virginia, daughter of the late James Pattle, esq. of the Bengal civil service. As Viscount Eastnor he sat in Parliament for Reigate from 1841 to 1847.

The body of the late Earl was interred at Eastnor.

DR. TOWNSEND, BISHOP OF MEATH.

Sept. 16. At Malaga, aged 51, the Most Rev. and Right Hon. Thomas Stuart Townsend, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath, a Privy Counsellor of Ireland, a Commissioner of National Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

He was born at Mardyke House, co. Cork, the eldest son of Thomas Townsend, esq. barrister-at-law, who was M.P. for Belurbet in the last Irish Parliament. He was educated at Winchester school, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1824, M.A. 1835, B. and D.D. 1848. He was for some years Rector of Barnchurch, co. Kilkenny to which he was presented by the Earl of Besborough. In acknowledgment of his strenuous support of the National Education scheme, and generally of the policy of the Earl of Clarendon, he was promoted to the deanery of Lismore in Oct. 1849 to that of Waterford in August 1850, and in September following to the see of Meath.

Bishop Townsend is stated to have been the author of several works on education and the church, but none of these except his Primary Episcopal charge collected last year, have found their way to the library of the British Museum.

A Roman Catholic journal (the Cork Reporter) pays the following tribute:

tribute to the memory of the deceased :—
 “The Right Rev. Dr. Townsend has passed away from this world generally esteemed and regretted. In the different relations of life he fulfilled his public and private duties in a manner calculated to win the hearts of all who admire consistency, and who look upon the responsible duties of husband and parent with a sacred eye. The Bishop of Meath was the consistent, disinterested, and warm advocate of the National School system of education. His Lordship’s advocacy was not induced by an anxiety to create a self-interest or to establish a foundation for Government patronage, but with a view to the amelioration of the rising classes of his fellow-countrymen. He laboured from conviction, and his labours were attended with success. Prior to Dr. Townsend’s promotion to the see of Meath he discharged the duties of a pastor with a zeal, kindness, and consideration adequate to the responsible position he occupied. Kind and benevolent to the needy, courteous and affable to all who came within the sphere of his sacred duties, he departed this life after arriving at the height of his calling as a minister of God. His Lordship’s father still survives, and at one period was a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament.”

The Bishop married in 1828 the second daughter of Charles Spread, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lansdowne Lodge, co. Kerry, and has left a numerous family.

In compliance with his expressed desire, his body has been brought home to Ireland for interment.

MAJOR THE HON. C. R. W. FORESTER.

Sept. 16. In Cavendish-square, aged 41, the Hon. Charles Robert Weld Forester, Major in the army, and Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland: brother to Lord Forester.

He was born on the 28th Dec. 1811, the third son of Cecil-Weld first Lord Forester, by Lady Catharine Mary Manners, second daughter of Charles fourth Duke of Rutland. He was admitted a scholar at Rugby in 1824.

He entered the army in Dec. 1827 as Lieutenant in the 19th Foot; was promoted to a troop in the 12th Lancers, Aug. 23, 1833; and attained the brevet rank of Major in 1846.

He married July 4, 1848, Lady Maria Jocelyn, fourth daughter of the present Earl of Roden; but by her ladyship, who survives him, he had no issue.

Major Forester had returned from Ireland in ill health some weeks before his death, but his death ensued from his

having taken too large a dose of James’s Powder, and a Coroner’s Jury returned the following verdict: “That the deceased died from the effects of opium incautiously administered by himself in the absence of written instructions from his medical attendant.”

His body was removed for interment to the family vault at Willey in Shropshire, where the funeral was attended by Lord Forester and his four other brothers, by his father-in-law the Earl of Roden, his brothers-in-law Viscount Jocelyn and the Hon. Strange Jocelyn; his brothers-in-law the Earl of Chesterfield, Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson, and Viscount Newport; Lord Charles Manners, Mr. Francis Forester, and the Hon. Roden Noel.

SIR DIGBY MACKWORTH, BART.

Sept. 23. At Glan Usk, co. Monmouth, aged 63, Sir Digby Mackworth, the third Baronet (1776), of Gnoll, co. Glamorgan, K.H. a Colonel in the army, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Monmouthshire.

Sir Digby Mackworth was born at Oxford on the 23rd June, 1789, and was the eldest son of Sir Digby the third Baronet by Jane, only daughter and heir of the Rev. Matthew Deere, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Maddox, of Kevenydv, co. Glamorgan, esq.

After receiving his education at Westminster, he entered the army as Lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers, July 9, 1807. He was first engaged at Talavera, where he carried, in front of the regiment, the colours which had been thrown down by a junior officer. He was in that charge at Albuera in which, out of the 1500 men composing the 7th and 23d, only 150 escaped; the brigade going into action (Sir L. Cole, General) under three Colonels, and coming out under only one captain, and with three battalions, each commanded by a Lieutenant. There was no parallel slaughter of British officers and soldiers during the war. After this engagement he accepted the offer of Lord Hill to become one of his Aide-de-camps, and remained on his staff till the conclusion of the war. He was present at Vittoria and other important battles in the Peninsular campaign, as well as in that on the French territory, and when, not long ago, the medal was granted for those campaigns, Sir Digby’s had attached to it the names of seven general engagements. He was employed before the battle of Waterloo to carry to Lord Hill the Duke of Wellington’s orders, and had his horse killed under him in Lord Hill’s last charge on that memorable day. He afterwards joined the 13th Light Dragoons, then serving at Madras, and on returning retired on half-pay; but,

on Lord Hill becoming Commander of the Forces, Sir Digby was again placed on the staff, and remained on it till his lordship's death.

In 1830 he was employed by the government in putting down agrarian disturbances in the Forest of Dean, and it was then, at the head of his gallant band of soldiers, to whom his firm, yet mild, character had endeared him, that there grew up between them that knowledge and confidence which enabled him, in 1831, to render that remarkable service to his country, whereby he saved from utter destruction the shipping and greater part of the city of Bristol, when, owing to the culpable negligence of the military authorities, the city was, for more than 48 hours, in possession of the lowest of the mob. It was on the third day of the riots that Sir Digby Mackworth, happening to come to Bristol, placed himself by the side of the commanding officer, and urged him to action. He was, unhappily, a Radical Reformer, and nothing could induce him to do more than to *request* the mob civilly to desist. With an unwarrantable perverseness he shrunk from the discharge of his duty, whilst the inactivity of the troops only served to encourage the rioters to acts of further violence. The public edifices and private dwellings were still burning; the mob were masters of the town, and were preparing to fire the houses on both sides of the canals where all the shipping of Bristol lay. It was in vain that Sir Digby urged the commander of the troops to interfere to avert so awful a calamity—he declined the responsibility. Sir Digby was in plain clothes; but fortunately the troops were those who had served under him in the Forest of Dean; they knew his person, and did not hesitate to obey his commands. Indignant at the scenes which he was witnessing, regardless of consequences to himself, he determined to save the city. After a last effort to induce the officer to do his duty, he sprang forward and commanded the troops to follow him. They gladly and readily obeyed the well-known voice, and in one quarter of an hour the mob were everywhere arrested in their fell purpose, in another they were dispersed in every direction, and within two hours the city was restored to safety and comparative tranquillity. A more important service was never rendered by a private individual to any single community. In 1832 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, by King William the Fourth, in recognition of his assistance in suppressing the riots in Bristol and in the Forest of Dean. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837, and that of Colonel in 1851.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of his father, May 2, 1838, and served the office of Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1843. In Sept. 1846, on Mr. Strutt being appointed Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir Digby was a competitor for that gentleman's seat in Parliament for Derby; but polled only 559 votes, Mr. Strutt having 835. At the general election of 1847 he came forward as a Conservative candidate for Liverpool, but was again unsuccessful, Mr. Cardwell and Sir Thomas Birch being returned, after the following poll:

Edward Cardwell, esq.	5581
Sir Thomas Birch	4882
Sir Digby Mackworth	4089
Lord John Manners	2413

When Sir Robert Peel proposed the permanent endowment of the College of Maynooth, Sir Digby was one of those who was most active in organizing and establishing the National Club, a body to be composed exclusively of members of the Church of England, recognising no distinction of parties in that Church, but ready to admit all, "high" or "low," who would cordially unite in defence of Protestant institutions in Church and State, against the avowed hostility of Popish enemies without, and Romanising traitors within. In the earlier years of the existence of this club, the nation was threatened with the payment of the Roman priesthood in Ireland, with the admission of Jews into the legislature, with concessions to Papists such as would have enabled them to fill our streets with their idolatrous rites, with a cardinal legate at the court of our Queen, and with a concordat with the Pope. Sir Digby, and those whom he had collected around him, felt it their duty to point out to their fellow-countrymen the false principles on which such measures must be based, by giving their publications the utmost possible circulation. Not one of the threatened evils has as yet come to pass, and Sir Digby had the great satisfaction before he died to find that the apprehension of most of them had passed away.

"The memory of Sir Digby Mackworth has strong general claims to the respect and affection of his countrymen. He filled, indeed, no large space in the public eye, whether as a soldier, a Christian, or a gentleman,—but he filled it well. According to the measure of his opportunities, his military career was distinguished by every soldierly quality. His calm intrepidity during the memorable riots at Bristol saved the city from sack and plunder; and Bristol owes a large tribute of gratitude to his memory. It is in no language

of stilted panegyric that, in speaking of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, we call him a Christian hero. When he sheathed the sword he took up with a firmer grasp the Cross,—when he doffed his armour as a soldier, he put on a nobler panoply, and enlisted under the spiritual banner of a higher power. His shield bore the simple motto—**PROTESTANTISM**. On the principles of the Reformation he was jealous of all encroachments. He wisely counted the labours of the Reformers, and the blood of martyrs, as holy things, and the Church to be upheld against all aggressions. This he deemed his vocation, and his walk was worthy of it. Yet was he a Churchman without bigotry, and zealous within the pale of charity: his religion was in acting rather than in talking; and to maintain its doctrines unadulterated by Popish infusions, he consecrated the talents with which God had endowed him, and to this cause he devoted the labours of his later life. He was endeared to his friends by qualities deserving the warmest affection and the best kind of esteem. All who came in contact with him, under whatever relation, felt the charm of his manners and acknowledged the goodness of his heart. He lived as one who knew the responsibilities of his station, and, though not in affluent circumstances, his days were passed in the kindest offices of Christian stewardship, and with much benevolence to the poor.

“By descent Sir Digby Mackworth would have been the owner of the fine Gnoll Estate, in the county of Glamorgan, but that his uncle, Sir Robert Mackworth, who died childless, left it by will to his widow, who afterwards married Mr. Capel Hanbury Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire. By that lady some valuable property was restored to the late Sir Digby; but the demesne, with its beautiful residence, and the principal portion of the family property, were purchased about half a century ago by the late Henry Grant, esq. of Portman Square.

“One anecdote of Sir Digby, whilst a boy at Westminster School, is worth preservation and record. We have heard it from the lips of a schoolfellow. He made a wager that he would spend a night alone in Westminster Abbey. He was accordingly locked in. In the morning he was found in a state of great nervous agitation. He had seen a ‘sheeted ghost!’ This, on investigation, turned out to be a new funeral statue, of the existence of which he was unconscious. It had been placed there since his last visit,—he was familiar enough with the old ones. But Sir Digby Mackworth had the true metal of which good soldiers are made; and, if the golden opportunity had been afforded him, he had him-

self stood a statue in white marble in the place which enshrines the brave, had arrested the gaze of admiring countrymen, and pointed to emulous youth the path to fame. As it is, we place him amongst the Christian chivalry who knew no fear but the fear to sin, and in this respect he may be honourably mentioned in the same breath with Hampden and Colonel Gardiner, whose heroism was sanctified by religion.”—*Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*.

He married, first, in 1816, the only daughter of General and Baroness de Richepance, and niece of the Duc de Damas Crux; she died in 1818, leaving an only child, the present Baronet. Sir Digby married secondly, April 3, 1823, Sophia-Noel, daughter of James Mann, esq. and granddaughter of Sir Horace Mann, Bart. and great-granddaughter of Baptist Earl of Gainsborough. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue one son, Horace-Eugene, born in 1829, and three daughters, two of whom are deceased. He is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, born in 1817 at Manières near Cambrai, and who was formerly an Ensign in the 90th Foot. He married in 1840, Mary, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Piddie, of the same regiment.

SIR SANDFORD GRAHAM, BART.

Sept. 18. In Portland-place, aged 64, Sir Sandford Graham, the second Bart. (1808) of Kirkstall, co. York, and Edmund Castle, in Cumberland, F.S.A.

He was the only surviving son of Sir James the first Baronet, M.P. for Carlisle and Recorder of Appleby, by Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Moore of Kirkstall, and heiress to her brother Major Moore; and was born on the 10th March, 1788. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, March 21, 1825.

He married, April 22, 1819, Caroline, third daughter of the late John Langston, esq. of Saresden House, Oxfordshire; and by that lady, who died in 1850, he had, with other issue, a son, now Sir Sandford Graham, who married in 1847 Lady Eleanor Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge; she died in 1848.

REV. SIR SAMUEL C. JERVOISE, BART.

Oct. 1. In his 82nd year, the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart. of Hanover-square, and of Idsworth Park, Hampshire.

He was the son of Jervoise Clarke, esq. who assumed the name of Jervoise by Act of Parliament, and was M.P. for Southampton, by Kitty, only daughter of Robert Warner, a Hants. His father

Samuel Clarke, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, who was knighted in 1712, and maternally of Thomas Jervoise, esq. of Herriard, Hants, the son of Thomas Jervoise, esq. M.P. for Hampshire in the reign of Queen Anne.

The late Baronet was born in Albemarle street on the 25th Nov. 1770.

He was a member of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. He was presented by his father in 1794 to the rectory of Chilton with Idsworth, and in 1795 to that of Blendworth, in Hampshire. The former he resigned in 1834, and the latter in 1835.

He took the surname of Jervoise in addition to Clarke by royal sign manual dated Nov. 9, 1808; and was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 13, 1813.

He married, Feb. 4, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Griffenhoofe, Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, and had issue two sons and four daughters. The former are Sir Jervoise Clarke Clarke-Jervoise, the successor to the title, and 2. Samuel Clarke-Jervoise, esq. who married in 1830, Emily Anne, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Canning, K.C.B. and has issue. The daughters are 1. Anne, married first in 1817 to Ralph William Grey, esq. of Backworth House Northumberland, and secondly in 1827 to John Abel Smith, esq. M.P. for Chichester, eldest son of John Smith, esq. of Dale Park, Sussex; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1821 to Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt. brother to her sister's husband, Chief Justice of Calcutta, and died in 1850; 3. Harriet-Mary, married in 1831 to Neil Malcolm, esq. of Portulloch, co. Argyll, and 4. Lucy, married in 1848 to James Winter Scott, esq. eldest son of James Scott esq. of Rotherfield, Hampshire.

The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married in 1824 Georgiana, youngest daughter of Nabel Thompson, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, by whom he has issue.

SIR JOHN HENRY PELLY, BART.

Aug. 13. At his residence, Upton House, Essex, in his 75th year, Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. a Director of the Bank of England, Governor of the London & Bay Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for London, and of the Loan Office for Public Works and Fisheries, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of Essex, and F.R.S.

John was the eldest son of John Pelly, esq. of Upton, by Sally, daughter of the late John Blake,

esq. of Parliament Street, Westminster. He was born on the 31st March, 1777.

At an early period of life he held a commission in the Royal Navy, where he exhibited talents which subsequently secured him several distinguished appointments in commercial and nautical affairs. He was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1823, and Deputy Master at a subsequent date.

He was elected a Director of the Bank of England in 1840, and became Governor in 1841.

On the 6th July, 1840, Her Majesty was pleased to confer on Captain Pelly a baronetcy, this distinction arising chiefly from the circumstance of the ability and skill he had evinced in carrying out the arrangements for the ever memorable Arctic expedition. His estates were chiefly in Essex, but perhaps the most lucrative were his extensive timber plantations in Norway.

He married, July 13, 1807, Emma, sixth daughter of Henry Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft, Surrey by whom he has left eight sons and two daughters. The former are, 1. Sir John Henry, his successor, 2. Raymond Pelly, esq. who married in 1835 Louisa youngest daughter of Joseph Fry, esq. of Upton, Essex, and has issue; 3. Charles Pelly, esq. who married in 1839 Julia Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Dobbs, and has issue; 4. Albert Pelly, esq. who married in 1844 Barbara Ellen, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Streetfield, F.S.A. of Chart's Edge, Westerham, and has issue; 5. Richard-Wilson, Commander R.N.; 6. Edmund, who married in 1846 Anna-Rebecca, eldest daughter of Jonathan Chapman, esq. of Wadstead; 7. Octavius, of the East India Company's service, who has married Justina Fisher; and, 8. Percy-Leonard, born in 1826. The daughters are, Juliana-Sally, married in 1832 to W. Storres Fry, esq. of the Manor House, East Ham, and left his widow in 1844; and Emma-Eugenia, married in 1833 to R. Foster Reynolds, esq. and left his widow in 1845.

The present Baronet was born in 1809, and married in 1840 the youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex and Woodhurst, Hants. by whom he has issue. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex and Middlesex.

The will of Sir John Pelly has been proved by his successor who is the sole executor. It bears date the 20th Jan. 1846. The estates in Norway are devised amongst his seven sons, charged with 1000*l.* a year for his lady, and a life interest in all other estates, real and personal. The present Baronet is left real-

duary legatee. The personalty has been valued at 30,000*l*.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN ROSE, K.C.B.

Sept. 9. At Holme, co. Inverness, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir John Rose, K.C.B. of the Bengal army, a magistrate of the counties of Inverness and Nairn.

He was the fourth but eldest surviving son of John Rose, esq. of Holme (descended from the family of Rose of Kilravock, co. Nairn), by Jane, daughter of Alexander Cumming, esq. of Logie, co. Moray. He was born at Holme, July 23, 1779; entered the service of the East India company in 1795; became a Captain in 1806; Major 1813; Lieut.-Colonel 1817; and Colonel of the 63d Bengal Native Infantry in 1824. He was present at the battles of Malavelly and Periapatam, and during the whole siege and capture of Seringapatam. After the fall of that fortress he served under the late Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Wellesley), at the taking of several forts in the Mysore and Bedmore countries, also in the Northern Circars, in 1800. In the same year he again volunteered, and served with the expedition to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, and then joined the expedition against the Portuguese settlements of Demaun; and he was with the Bombay army in Guzerat in 1801-2. In 1803 he served under General Lord Lake, at the battle of Delhi, and the reduction of several fortresses. At the capture of Agra he commanded his own regiment of sepoys, when he was severely wounded, and one half of his regiment were either killed or wounded in taking the batteries; and upon this occasion he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders. In the same year he was also present at the siege and capture of Gwalior. In 1804, when the fortress of Delhi was besieged by 70,000 men and 130 guns, Lieut. Rose commanded a *sortie* upon the enemy's breaching batteries, inflicted severe loss upon them, and rendered their guns unserviceable; for this gallant act he was again thanked in General Orders. He was also engaged in several other actions during the same year. In 1805 he was present with Lord Lake when he pursued Holkar through the Punjab, and in 1814 he commanded his regiment and captured two forts in the Burdec country, and there settled the differences between the Rajah and the British Government. In 1817 he was engaged in the Goorkah war, and in 1818 in the Pindarree war, and was actively engaged until the year 1823, when he returned to England, having served in eight campaigns, three expeditions, four

great sieges, at the capture of eight forts, two battles, and ten lesser actions, for which he had the honour, on four different occasions, of receiving the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief.

He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1837, and to that of Lieut.-General in 1846. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838.

He married in 1811, Lillias, daughter of James Fraser, esq. of Culdethel, co. Inverness; and had issue five sons and two daughters. The former were, 1. John-Nugent, in the Bombay civil service; 2. James-Fraser, Lieutenant in the Madras army, who died in 1837; 3. Alexander, who when attached in 1841 to Shah Soojah's Regiment of Goorkahs, in garrison at the memorable post of Charekar, near Cabul, was cut to pieces after killing four of the enemy with his own hand, while cutting his way through an overwhelming force of the enemy (which succeeded in annihilating the regiment and artillery attached, Eldred Pottinger and Lieutenant Haughton, the Adjutant, both desperately wounded, having alone most miraculously escaped with their lives); 4. Hugh-Francis, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; and 5. Henry.

SIR JOHN WEBB, M.D.

Sept. 16. At Woolwich, having nearly completed his 80th year, Sir John Webb, Knt. K.C.H. and C.B., M.D., a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Kent; late Director-general of the Ordnance Medical Department.

He was the fourth son of John Webb, esq. of Woodland hill, Staffordshire, and afterwards of Dublin, by a daughter of Thomas Heath, esq.; and was born in Dublin in 1772.

He entered the service, in the 53d regiment, in March 1794; served in Flanders from April 1794 to May 1795; from Nov. 1795 to June 1798 at the reduction of St. Lucia, the expulsion of the Charibs from St. Vincent's, the capture of Trinidad, and the descent on Porto Rico; in 1799 at the Helder and the capture of the Texel fleet; in 1800 on the coast of Spain; in 1801 in Egypt; in 1807 at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet; and in 1809 in the expedition to the Scheldt. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in 1809, and Director-general of the Ordnance Medical Department at Woolwich in 1813, from which appointment he retired in April 1850.

He received the honour of knighthood in 1821 for his general services, but particularly for having, when the army withdrawn from Egypt in 1802, volunteered to remain with the --

relanded at Alexandria, on account of the plague having broken out among them. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1832, and a Companion of the Bath in 1850. He also received the war medal, and the Sultan's gold medal for Egypt.

Sir John Webb married in 1814 Theodosia, eldest daughter of Samuel Brandram, esq. of Lee Grove, Kent; and has left issue three children. His body was interred on the 22d September at St. Thomas's church, Woolwich; Captain Webb, of the Royal Engineers, and the Rev. Mr. Webb, being chief mourners. Colonel Whinyates, commandant of the garrison, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge, Capt. Anderson, R. Horse Art., Capt. Beresford, R. Art. and many other officers of the Ordnance corps, also attended.

LIEUT.-GEN. HASTINGS FRASER, C.B.

Sept. 29. In Bury-street, St. James's, aged 81, Lieut. General Hastings Fraser, C.B. Colonel of the 61st regiment.

This distinguished officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 74th Foot, in 1788, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1790. He was present at the siege and storming of Bangalore, at the assault of Tippoo's fortified camp, on the 6th of Feb. 1792, and subsequent siege of Seringapatam. In 1797 he sailed on the projected Manila expedition to Penang, and was there appointed Brigade Major to the troops. In 1799 he was present in the battle of Mallevally, and at the siege and assault of Seringapatam. During the whole of the Polygar war, in 1800 and 1801, he commanded the southern division of the army. In 1802 he was promoted to a majority in the 46th, and in 1803 he served at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1805 he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 10th, in the same year he exchanged into the 86th, and returned to India. He remained in the regiment in the command of the fort of Aquica and province of Bandey, until in 1809 he was ordered to take the field in the support of the Madras Government.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, June 4, 1813; and to that of Major-General, Aug. 12, 1819. He was appointed to the command of the 83d Foot, Sept. 30, 1835; and removed to the 61st, Sept. 1, 1848. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General Jan. 10, 1837.

ADM. T. T. TUCKER, C.B.

Portman-square, aged 77, was Tudor Tucker, C.B.

He numerous family of
XXXVIII.

Henry Tucker, esq. Secretary of the Bermudas, by Frances, eldest daughter of George Brnere, esq. Governor of those islands, and was a brother to the late Henry St. George Tucker, esq. Director of the East India Company.

He had made two voyages as a midshipman in the East India Company's service before he entered the Royal Navy in 1793. In the *Victorious* 74 he was employed in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; and on the 21st March, 1796, he was nominated acting Lieutenant of the *Suffolk* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Peter Rainier. When returning home in the *Sceptre* 64 he commanded her boats in the destruction of *l'Eclair* privateer of 12 guns at the island of Rodriguez. This occurred on the 19th Sept. 1799, and on the 5th Nov. following the *Sceptre* was lost in Table Bay with about 290 of her officers and crew. Mr. Tucker was fortunately on shore. On his subsequent arrival at home he was made Lieutenant into the *Prince George* 98, in which, and the *Prince* of the same force, he continued in the Channel until the peace of Amiens.

On the 29th June, 1803, he was appointed to the *Northumberland* 74, stationed at first off Ferrol and then in the West Indies, and was present in her on the 6th Feb. 1806, in Sir John Duckworth's action. During the same year he was acting Commander of the *Dolphin* 14, and of the *Dart* sloop, and he was subsequently Lieutenant in the *Belleisle* 74. He was promoted to Commander Feb. 15, 1808, and in April following was appointed to the *Epervier* 16. In Feb. 1809, in the *Cherub* 18, he co-operated in the reduction of Martinique, and in Feb. 1810 in the capture of Guadaloupe. On the 1st Aug. 1811, the *Cherub* was invested with the rating of a Post-ship, and her commander re-appointed with proportionate rank. She returned home in Sept. 1812 in convoy of 96 sail, and, having refitted at Portsmouth, was again on her way to South America within two months. On the 28th March, 1814, in company with the *Pacebe* 40, the *Cherub* captured the American frigate *Essex* of 46 guns, and Capt. Tucker was severely wounded in both legs. The *Cherub* was paid off in Aug. 1815. In December following her Captain was appointed to the *Andromeda* 22, from which he was shortly after removed to the *Comus* of the same force, in command of which he continued for five months on the Home station. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, July 4, 1840, and from Feb. 1842 until attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral in Oct. 1846, he enjoyed a Captain's good service pension.

So great was Captain Tucker's popu-

larity with his crew that when the *Cherub* was refitted at Portsmouth in 1812, after the men had been allowed a month's leave, not one of them was absent on her departure, and although many had been seven years in the West Indies it was unnecessary to apply to the flag-ship for a single man, a circumstance so rare that the Port-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton declared he would make a special representation of it to the Board of Admiralty.

Admiral Tucker married, Jan. 23, 1811, Anne-Byam-Wyke, eldest daughter of Daniel Hill, esq. of Antigua, and had issue two sons and three daughters. His only surviving son, Tudor, is an officer of Cavalry.

REAR-ADM. R. R. WORMELEY.

June 26. At Utica, in the state of New York, while on a tour, accompanied by his family, to the Falls of Niagara, after a very few hours' illness, aged 66, Rear-Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley.

He was a native of Virginia, and his maternal grandfather John Randolph was Attorney-general of that province. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, as midshipman on board the *London* 98, and served in a variety of ships on the Home, Newfoundland, and Cadiz stations, until promoted to Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1806. In June following he was appointed flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Purvis, with whom he continued employed off Cadiz in the *Minotaur* 74, *Queen* 98, *Atlas* 74, *Terrible* 74, and *Atlas* again, until nominated, Nov. 22, 1809, acting Commander of the *Minstrel* 18, stationed in the Mediterranean. Whilst serving in the *Atlas*, he was on one occasion sent with 350 men to the Caraccas to rig and rescue from the grasp of the French (who were then rapidly advancing upon Cadiz) five Spanish ships of the line. This service he accomplished in three weeks, and for his exertions he received the thanks of Lord Collingwood.

On the 16th Feb. 1810, he was confirmed a Commander in the *Minorca* 18, in which vessel, stationed in the Mediterranean, he remained for four years, his conduct securing the approbation of his Commanders-in-Chief, Sir Edward Pellew and Sir Charles Cotton. On the 4th June 1810 he captured off Minorca the *Sans Peur* privateer of three guns and 39 men. He paid off the *Minorca* in May 1814; and was advanced to post rank June 7 following. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1849.

He married Oct. 3, 1820, Miss Caroline of Boston, and had issue one son and three daughters.

CAPTAIN WORTH, R.N.

June 27. At Englefield Green, near Windsor, aged 48, Captain Henry John Worth, R.N.

He was a son of the late Capt. James Andrew Worth, R.N., C.B., who died in 1841, and grandson of Rear-Admiral James Worth. He entered the service in 1813 on board the *Bulwark* 74, which was then commanded by his father, as flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral P. C. Durham, off Rochefort. In January following, when sailing under the same command, in the *Venerable* 74, to the West Indies, he assisted in the capture of two French 40-gun frigates—the *Iphigenie* and *Alcmene*. He returned to England with his father in 1815 in the *Palma* 38; and was afterwards employed in various ships in the Channel, on the coast of Ireland, and in the East Indies. He was acting Lieutenant of the *Liffey* 50, and *Asia* 84, and received his commission, when the latter was paid off, dated 20th August, 1824. As Lieutenant he served in the *Genoa* 74, *Windsor Castle* 74, *Warspite* 74, *Kent* 78, and as first of the *Rapid* 10, *Endymion* 50, and *Stag* 46. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Jan. 10, 1837; and on the 1st Feb. 1838, was appointed to the *Hastings* 72, which in 1840 took an active part in the operations on the coast of Syria. In command of the boats of that ship and of the *Edinburgh* 72, he led a gallant attack on the castle and magazine of Beyrout, and destroyed a train which had been laid to the latter for the purpose of exploding it on the landing of the British force. He afterwards volunteered in a second attack made by the boats of the same ships, under the command of Comm. F. D. Hastings of the *Edinburgh*, and on that occasion he received a severe contusion. As a reward for his conduct he was promoted to post rank Nov. 5, 1840. On the 12th Dec. 1845, he received the command of the *Calypso*, in the Pacific.

He married, Oct. 2, 1838, Charlotte-Augusta, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Searle, C.B. and was left a widower Dec. 31, 1841.

N. E. YARBURGH, Esq.

Aug. 6. At Heslington Hall, near York, aged 81, Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant of the East Riding.

He was the representative, and we believe the last descendant in the male line,*

* The present family of Yarborough of Campsmount, near Doncaster, are a branch of the Cookes of Wheatley, near Doncaster. George Cooke, esq. of Streetthorpe, assumed the name of Yarborough in 1802 on inheriting the estates of his cousin Eliza-

of a very ancient family which took their name from the manor of Yarburgh, in Lincolnshire, and which acquired the manor of Heslington at the beginning of the last century by marriage with the heiress of Hesketh of that place. The manor of Yarburgh has remained in the family to the present time, but they removed into Yorkshire at the beginning of the seventeenth century. (See the account of the family in Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

The gentleman now deceased was the youngest son of Charles Yarburgh, esq. of Heslington and Snaith, co. York, by his second wife, Sarah Griffin, of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

He was formerly a Major in the 2nd West York Regiment of Militia, and he afterwards held the same rank in the 3rd Regiment of Provisional Militia. In 1813 he volunteered to go on foreign service with his regiment, and in consequence proceeded to France. He succeeded to the estates of his ancient family in 1825, on the death of his half brother, Henry Yarburgh, esq. formerly Captain in the 20th Dragoons.

In 1836 he was appointed High Sheriff for the county of York, and discharged the duties of that high and important office in excellent style. In his private capacity he was a good landlord, a kind friend to the poor, and a bounteous benefactor to works of usefulness and charity. His hospitality was unbounded, and he has been for many years a supporter of the old English sport of horse-racing.

Major Yarburgh was unmarried, and the heir to his estate is Yarburgh Greame, of Sewerby House, co. York, who, by royal licence dated the 25th Sept. takes the name and arms of Yarburgh only.

His body was interred in the family vault in the church of St. Lawrence without Walmgate Bar, at York. The funeral procession left the hall in the following order:

Tenantry (upwards of 100) two abreast.

The hearse, drawn by four horses.

First mourning coach, containing Yarburgh Greame, esq. Geo. Lloyd, esq. Geo. John Lloyd, esq. and the Rev. Yarburgh Lloyd.

Second mourning coach, containing Mrs. Geo. Lloyd, the Rev. Henry Lloyd, Miss Lloyd, Edward Lloyd, esq. and Mrs. Y. Lloyd.

Third mourning coach, containing Miss S. Serjeantson, the Rev. E. Serjeantson, the Rev. R. Serjeantson, Col. Gold, and Mr. N. C. Gold.

Fourth mourning coach, containing Mr.

Thomas Yarburgh,
brother to Sir
line.

Hope, surgeon; Mr. Chariton, butler; Carr, steward and land agent; and Mr. West, the head gardener.

Fifth mourning coach, containing Mr. Hammond and female domestics.

Tradesmen (about 50) two abreast.

Private carriages, including those of Yarburgh Greame, esq. Geo. Lloyd, esq. G. J. Lloyd, esq. Col. Richardson, &c.

Col. Richardson, Mr. C. Cayley, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Wm. Serjeantson, and many other personal friends of the deceased, joined the funeral.

REV. WILLIAM ALDERSON.

Sept. 30. In his 80th year, the Rev. William Alderson, Rector of Aston, Yorkshire, and Perpetual Curate of Tislington, Derbyshire, and a Magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Alderson was of a Cumberland family. His father, the Rev. Christopher Alderson, came to Aston as Curate to the Rev. William Mason the poet, with whom he lived on terms of the most confidential intimacy; he became his executor, and was presented to the living by the Duke of Leeds, the patron, on Mr. Mason's death. He died in 1814, having previously in 1811 resigned it to his son. He also held the valuable living of Eckington, in the same neighbourhood, presented to him by the Crown.

Mr. Alderson was a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1795, M.A. 1804. He was instituted to the Perpetual Curacy of Tislington in 1811 by his friend Sir H. Fitz-Herbert, Bart. the patron.

He married in 1813 Harriett, eldest daughter of Joseph Walker, esq. of Eastwood and Aston, and sister to Sir Edward Samuel Walker, Knt. of Berry Hill, near Mansfield. That lady survives him, without children.

The body of Mr. Alderson was interred in a vault on the south side of Aston church (close to the chancel door, and nearly opposite to the spot where Mason lies). His funeral was attended by many of the neighbouring clergy, among whom were the Hon. and Rev. T. Erskine, the Hon. and Rev. W. Howard, the Rev. Bernard Watkins of Treton, the Rev. J. Hand of Handsworth, the Rev. Allan Fitz-Herbert of Tislington, &c. and by other much valued friends among the laity. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. H. Harvey, who had been for many years the respected Curate of the parish, and the zealous assistant of Mr. Alderson in all his parochial duties.

One who laments that his acquaintance with Mr. Alderson commenced only in the latter years of his life, cannot, however,

close this little tribute to his memory without bearing his humble testimony to the unassuming virtues of his character, and to the benefits imparted by them to those around him in the sphere of duty where he was so long placed: the constant employment of a considerable number of the poor in labour—the unwearied attention to the wants and demands of a large parish for forty years—the liberal assistance to the distressed, whether infirmity arose from illness or old age—the superintending care bestowed on the training and education of the children—the provision of spiritual and religious instruction for all classes—and what, perhaps, is felt and understood more than all by the poor, the expected visit and familiar inquiry into their condition—these were substantial gifts and duties bestowed year after year, and day after day—and which have left to the parish of Aston a large debt of gratitude due to the memory of their benefactor and friend.

Long, too, will the personal friends of Mr. Alderson feel that when the doors of Aston Rectory closed on them for the last time, and the friendly hand that had so often welcomed them was cold, what kind hospitality, what cheerful social intercourse, what pleasing interchange of thought and sentiment, were for ever gone. But as the memory of such grief will become gradually softened down by time; the next feeling will arise of thankfulness to Him by whom they were permitted to enjoy them so long, and who did not withdraw his gift till the ordinary limits of that period had passed, which is allowed by the laws of nature to the weakness of mortality. Full of years, surrounded by the regard and esteem of all who knew him, and having accomplished the task allotted to him, they saw their friend pass into the grave. A life like his, that has been in any manner useful to mankind, is as beneficial by its example, as by its immediate effects. J. M.

Benhall, Oct. 27, 1852.

THE REV. HUGH SALVIN.

Sept. 28. In his 80th year, the Rev. Hugh Salvin, Vicar of Alston, Cumberland.

He was the youngest child of his parents, Anthony Salvin, esq. of Sunderland-bridge, and Anne his wife, daughter of George Smith, esq. of Burn Hall. The Salvins of Sunderland-bridge were descended from a younger son of the house of Croxdale, one of the most ancient families in the county of Durham. Jeffery and Hugh Salvin, twin brothers, were baptized at Croxdale June 6, 1773. Hugh (with whom we are at present concerned) became a member of St. John's college, Cambridge; and, being intended for the

medical profession, took the degree of M.B. in the year 1795. Owing, however, to an extreme sensitiveness, which he felt would prove an effectual hindrance to the proper discharge of his professional duties, he abandoned medicine, and, turning his mind to divinity, subsequently entered into holy orders. About the year 1808 he succeeded the Rev. John Hodgson (the late lamented historian of Northumberland) in the curacy of Gateshead, and continued to act in that capacity under the Rev. Dr. Phillpotts, now Bishop of Exeter, and the Rev. John Collinson, now Rector of Bordon, for many years, making himself generally acceptable to the parishioners by the amiability of his disposition and the agreeableness of his manners. In 1814 he preached at St. Mary's, Gateshead, a Thanksgiving Sermon on the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, which was afterwards printed. In 1824 he was appointed Chaplain to H.M.S. Cambridge (Captain Maling), in which vessel sailed as one of the midshipmen the son of his Rector, Capt. Rich. Collinson, C.B. who has since so honourably distinguished himself, and is now engaged in the Arctic Seas in the chivalrous search for Sir John Franklin and his brave companions. The Cambridge was stationed off the coasts of Peru and Chili during the eventful period of the struggle between Spain and her Colonies in South America. After his return to England Mr. Salvin printed, at Newcastle, in 1829, his very intelligent and interesting "Journal written on board H.M.S. Cambridge, from Jan. 1824 to May 1827." Appended to this was an Epistle to Prospero (or under this title Bolivar), translated into blank verse from the original Spanish of Jose Maria de Paudo. On a subsequent voyage in H.M.S. Isis Mr. Salvin also kept a Journal (not however printed) which, describing as it did what came within his observation in coasting along the classic shores of Italy and Greece, could not fail to possess much interest.

• In 1841 Mr. Salvin was presented by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to the vicarage of Alston, in the county of Cumberland, but in the diocese of Durham. Here, in this remote, and until lately almost inaccessible, locality, he has endeared himself to the inhabitants by the constant attention he has paid to their best interests, and the uniform zeal which he has displayed in the promotion of good works and useful undertakings. During his incumbency, through his exertions and by his munificent aid, National and Infant Schools, together with accommodation for a mistress, have been erected. An additional church has also been built at Nent-

head, the first minister of which was the Rev. Blythe Hurst, the self taught blacksmith of Winstan, who, upon his ordination by the Bishop of Durham in 1842, commenced his clerical duties under Mr. Salvin's auspices as Curate of Garrigill, in the parish of Alston.

Mr. Salvin was married at St. Mary's, Gateshead, in 1840, to Julia-Alice, eldest surviving daughter of the late Anthony Surtees, esq. of Hamsterley Hall, in whom he found a lady who has zealously co-operated with him in all his labours of love.

During the earlier part of his life Mr. Salvin was engaged in tuition, and surely no one could have been more happily fitted for such a task. He was not only a ripe scholar and good classic, but a keen and intelligent observer of all that was passing in the world. He had an insatiable thirst for knowledge and information on every subject, and possessed the rare faculty of being able to communicate to others, and to the young especially, in the most lucid and agreeable manner, the treasures of a well-stored mind. He was also an Oriental scholar, conversant with Hebrew and Arabic, whilst with most of the modern languages of Europe he was quite familiar, and ready at all times to turn his talents as a linguist to good account, and make himself useful wherever he had an opportunity. He was employed on several occasions as interpreter between the officers of the Cambridge and the Spanish authorities; and in 1839 he most humanely volunteered to attend Ehler, a Prussian convict in Durham goal, condemned to death for the murder of his captain in Sunderland Harbour.

A translation of Schiller's *Mary Stuart* by Mr. Salvin was published some years ago by Messrs. Longman.

Not long since Bishop Maltby, appreciating the merits of this excellent man, proposed to make him an Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, but in consequence of age and increasing infirmities the offer was declined.

PROFESSOR MACGILLIVRAY.

Sept. 5. In Aberdeen, William Macgillivray, A.M., LL.D. Professor of Natural History and Lecturer on Botany in Marischal College and University, a member of the Wernerian Natural History and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Natural History Society of Philadelphia.

Before his appointment to the professorship at Aberdeen, from which university he received the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Macgillivray was Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, occu-

pying a post corresponding to that held by Mr. Owen at the Hunterian Museum. At Edinburgh, and afterwards at Aberdeen, he was known and esteemed for his personal amiability and sterling worth as well as for his scientific attainments. Rarely has any naturalist so combined love of nature with close study of books. To see Dr. Macgillivray at home, he seemed a man devoted wholly to literary research, but in the field he was the most ardent worshipper of nature, and his works happily combine the accuracy of the student with the anecdote and enthusiasm of the field naturalist. Besides several papers in the *Wernerian Transactions*, his principal works were—

The Travels and Researches of A. von Humboldt, being a condensed Narrative of his Journey in the equinoctial regions of America and in Asiatic Russia. (Vol. X. of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library) 1832. 12mo.

Lives of eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnæus. 1834. 8vo. (Edinburgh Cabinet Library.)

The Edinburgh Journal of Natural History. 1835—18...

Mammalia. (Vol. VII. of Jardine's *Naturalist's Library.*) 1838. 12mo.

A Manual of Botany. 1840. 12mo.

A Manual of Geology. 1840. 12mo.

A Manual of Ornithology. 1840. 12mo.

A History of the Molluscan Animals of the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff. 1843. 12mo.

The sixth edition of T. Brown's *Conchologist's Text-Book* 1845. 12mo.

His great work is "*A History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory,*" of which the first volume appeared in 1848. The science of ornithology had previously been little certain or definite. Birds were arranged according to their outward form; Linnæus grounded his system upon the shape of the feet and bill, Vieillot, his upon the legs. Dr. Macgillivray was the first to carry out the investigation of their internal structure. He had completed his account of Land Birds in the first three volumes. In the fourth and fifth, the publication of which immediately preceded his death, he treats of those which inhabit the waters. The author himself had almost abandoned the hope of completing his task, and the preface to the fourth volume is dated from Torquay. After alluding to the long interval which had elapsed since the appearance of the former volumes, he pathetically speaks of the impaired strength which forbade him studying the manners and habits of the wild seabirds amid their rocky fastnesses, climbing the cliff, wielding the oar, or levelling the deadly tube where the skim-

mers of the wave dwell in their boreal retreats; for all these Dr. Macgillivray held to be necessary to the practical ornithologist: "As the wounded bird seeks some quiet retreat, where, freed from the persecution of the pitiless fowler, it may pass the time of its anguish in forgetfulness of the outer world, so have I, assailed by disease, betaken myself to a sheltered nook, where, unannoyed by the piercing blasts of the north, I had been led to hope that my life might be protracted beyond the most dangerous season of the year."

However melancholy his death, at a time when he would otherwise have been receiving the congratulations and applause of the admirers of ornithology, it is a matter of satisfaction that he was permitted to finish his valuable labours.

It is from the amount of actual observation that Dr. Macgillivray's work is especially valuable. Whilst his health was strong he had studied the habits of birds in all their places of resort, among rocks and islands, on the sandy shores of the sea, in the forths and estuaries, and on the inland waters. His descriptions are not merely complete as regards their size and form, their peculiar mould of frame, or colour of plumage; their haunts, the changes produced by season or other outward influence, their habits, and their food, and their movements, are all described, and in a manner as genial and winning as it is complete and orderly. In those instances, however, where he could say little or nothing from his own observation, he acknowledges his indebtedness to some twelve authors, whose means of observation and information of particular families have excelled his own.

W. TIERNEY CLARK, Esq. F.R.S.

Sept. 22. At Hammersmith, William Tierney Clark, Esq. F.R.S. Resident Engineer of the West Middlesex Water Works.

Mr. Clark was the son of Thomas Clark, esq. of Sion House, co. Somerset; and was a pupil of the elder Rennie. He came to reside at Hammersmith, as engineer to the West Middlesex Waterworks, more than forty years ago: and during that period he had executed various public works, which gained for him considerable reputation; particularly the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, which was commenced in 1824, and finished in 1827. The Shoreham Suspension Bridge, a structure of classical simplicity, was erected by Mr. Clark in 1833 for the Duke of Norfolk; the suspension bridge at Marlow erected in 1831, and the not less beautiful bridge over the Avon at Bath, were also his works: as

was the cast-iron pier at Gravesend, erected in 1834, and the tunnel (of 2½ miles extent) on the Thames and Medway Canal.

But his master-piece, and that which has given him a more than European reputation, is the great suspension-bridge which, so to speak, he flung over the Danube between Pesth and Buda. This great work was executed at the command of the Emperor of Austria. German engineers had considered the difficulties insuperable; but the energy and experience of Mr. Clark enabled him to overcome them, and when the work was gallantly accomplished the imperial gratitude was warmly expressed by acts as well as words. Previous to the opening of this bridge to the public, the engineer resolved to test it to the utmost, and while consideration was being entertained as to the best means, these, and of the most satisfactory, offered themselves where they were least expected. The Austrian and Hungarian armies, or such large portion of them as to deserve the name of armies, passed and repassed over the bridge in alternate flight and pursuit. The tramp of large bodies of men, the tread of squadrons of horse, the galloping of the light artillery, and the more tardy progress of the heavy artillery, gave such a trial to the new work as might well have contented the most scrupulous of engineers. It fully proved the trustworthiness of the structure.

More recently Mr. Clark completed the bridge at Welbeck for his Grace the Duke of Portland; and, even while the shadow of death was descending upon him, he was engaged on plans for the construction of works to supply the city of Amsterdam with water from the neighbourhood of the sand-hills of Haarlem. Through life Mr. Clark had been what may be strictly termed "a courageous worker," and even the terrible paroxysms of a most painful malady could not incapacitate him for labour, which he resumed with calm cheerfulness during their intervals.

AUG. N. WELBY PUGIN, Esq.

Sept. 14. At his residence, St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, aged 41, Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin, esq. the far-celebrated "Christian" architect.

He was the only child of Augustus Pugin, a native of France, and of good family, but who resided in England from the period of the French Revolution, when he escaped that death which befel his father and brothers, as their position was sufficiently high to make them considered enemies to the lawless spirits who had the ascendancy in that frightful struggle. His mother, Catherine Welby, was a member of the family of the baronets of that name residing at Denton in Lincolnshire.

The name of Pugin has long been connected with the revival of Gothic architecture in this country. It was first identified with it by the publication of useful and practical works by the elder Pugin. Other works illustrating Gothic buildings by views had been produced by Mr. Britton and others; but their merit, with rare exceptions, did not permit the geometric elucidation of the details of that style which was so imperfectly understood even by the architects of that time. The first volume of the elder Pugin's work, entitled "Specimens of Gothic Architecture," appeared in 1820; and, in consequence of its great success, a second volume was published in 1823. The "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," in two volumes, followed, and were finished in 1827. The "Gothic Ornaments" was the next work of the elder Pugin, and was finished in 1831. During its progress the "Examples of Gothic Architecture" was commenced. The first volume and two parts of the second were finished by him, but his son, the subject of this memoir, completed the volume.

The elder Pugin was more engaged in the theory and elucidation of the art and styles of Gothic architecture than in the professional practice of an architect; although he had previously for some years been engaged in the office of the late John Nash. He was a very skilful draughtsman, and a good architectural painter. He possessed an enthusiastic and lively temperament, and endeavoured to impart to his pupils a "love of the profession," which his son inherited and exhibited in a striking manner.

From circumstances so favourable to the development of the great natural talents of the younger Pugin, he obtained from his early practice a marvellous facility and readiness of drawing years before he was called upon to exercise his ability in any professional shape. His general education was first superintended by his mother, who possessed no ordinary qualifications; but he was for some years a private pupil to the drawing-master of Christ's Hospital, London. During the whole of this time he was engaged, though not officially, in the study of Gothic art. He travelled with his father both in England and Normandy, when in search of materials for his publications, and being unrestrained, enthusiastic, and gifted with quick perception, he formed his own conclusions of the peculiarities of those glorious remains with which his youthful spirit so much sympathised and held communion.

The continued contemplation of the majestic buildings of the mediæval periods

seemed to have induced a taste for grand scenic effects. He was fascinated with the fine theatrical scenery of Stanfield, Roberts, and the Grieves, and he assisted the latter occasionally for nearly two years in designing and painting the most important architectural scenes in the principal pieces which were brought out either at Her Majesty's Theatre or Covent Garden.

The first opportunity which presented itself for the display of his knowledge of the Gothic styles was in being employed by Messrs. Morel and Seddon to make designs and working drawings for the whole of the furniture for Windsor Castle, but he has often expressed very unfavourable opinions of these early works. He was likewise engaged at the same period (when he was only sixteen years of age) by the firm of Rundall and Bridge to design and make working drawings for their plate in the style of the middle ages, which gave great satisfaction to every one but the author. These matters, however important in themselves, were wholly insufficient to engage his active mind,—his father's office was "too small a bound," and as the period of his practising as an architect seemed somewhat distant, he embarked, unknown to his family, in a large manufactory for the execution of furniture and works in the Gothic styles; but in consequence of its not being remunerative, he at the end of two years gave it up. The disappointment resulting from this led him to seek some stirring excitement, and at this period his first partiality for the sea was evinced, it gave occasion for the display of his adventurous spirit and active energy. He could not move in the same quiet track as the generality of men, and seek promotion and position by the same slow degrees. Whatever he undertook he went into with his whole heart, but at no period of his eventful life had ambition or notoriety any influence on his acts. The courses of study which he selected and pursued resulted from an ardent love for the objects themselves; and the earnestness which he evinced in the cause of Gothic art was likewise wholly uninfluenced by considerations of the pecuniary gain which might follow.

On the death of his father and mother in 1833 he left town for Ramsgate, where his aunt, Mrs. Welby, resided. Here he commenced designing those works which first brought his talents before the public, and were the foundation of his after fame. The work on "Gothic Furniture" was published in February 1835, that on "Iron Work" appeared in the same year. The marked success of the first suggested his motto of *en avant*, which first appears

in the second work, and stimulated him to the end of his career. "Designs for Gold and Silver Work" followed, as well as his "Antient Timber Houses," in 1836. From these works, and from this time, his course as a practical architect commenced. His introduction to the Earl of Shrewsbury brought his first professional commission; and other parties, architects included, were not backward in seeking the talents of him who was now generally admitted to be better acquainted with his own peculiar branch of art than any other professional man. About this time he commenced his long-cherished scheme of building a house for himself, which a bequest from his aunt enabled him to accomplish; and he selected the vicinity of Salisbury for the locality. Here, at St. Maries Grange, he followed his profession enthusiastically, and was incessantly engaged on a multiplicity of works of his own; but he still rendered assistance to two architects who at this time were preparing designs for the new Houses of Parliament, and who have always acknowledged the advantage of his services.

In the year 1836 he commenced his first tilt with the architectural works of the present century, and his feelings on that point were conveyed to the public in a volume called "Contrasts; or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and similar Buildings of the present Day, showing the present Decay of Taste, accompanied by appropriate Text." This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise by its originality and earnestness. The history of the pillage and destruction of Gothic churches, the remarks on the present degraded state of ecclesiastical buildings, and his reasons for the decline of Gothic art, might have received general acquiescence; but the "conclusion," on "the wretched state of architecture at the present period," was expressed in so undisguised and unmistakable a manner that it irritated the feelings of many by telling "the bluntest and most disagreeable truths in the bluntest possible manner." However, the sentiments he then so plainly and boldly expressed, have for the most part long since triumphed, and been admitted as truths.

Just at this period, the Roman Catholic communion, to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself in 1834, evinced considerable energy in church building, and his constructive abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with that graceful little chapel so conspicuous from the railway at Reading. Then came his first great work, a church at Derby, built from

his plans by the justly-reputed Mr. Myers,* for the Rev. Thomas Sing, a gentleman of ardent piety and taste, who was among the earliest to encourage this new movement in religious architecture, and who has since devoted much time and money to the erection of very handsome ecclesiastical edifices within the town of Derby. As to the church there, by Mr. Pugin, and the other buildings elsewhere, from his designs, which rapidly followed, it would require a volume to describe their peculiarities and beauties. Suffice it here to enumerate the principal of them, which were—St. Chad's Church, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keighley in Yorkshire, Sheepshead in Leicestershire, Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Brewood, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Pontefract, and Fulham; St. Edward's, near

* "A notice of the deceased architect would be incomplete if it contained no reference to the builder who has carried out the greater number of his works, Mr. Myers. Twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Myers worked in Beverley Minster, he made a scaffold for Pugin, who was drawing there. Some time afterwards, hearing the latter was about to build a church at Derby, and recognising the name, Myers tendered for it, was accepted, and forthwith obtained the confidence of the architect, so that he never afterwards allowed any other person to be employed to carry out his works. Myers built for him no less than thirty-six churches. By a curious coincidence, the last drawing that Mr. Pugin completed for Myers' use was for Beverley Minster, and this was made on the very night, in February last, that he was taken to the private asylum at Kensington. He was stopping at the Golden Cross, and had spent the whole day in visiting the London churches and public buildings. His impression during the whole of the day was, we are told, that he was effecting the union of the Roman and the Anglican Church. At night he became much excited, and attacked Myers, but was ultimately calmed, and the latter, in order to retain his attention, reproached him for keeping the scaffolding up at Beverley, as they were waiting for drawings. 'Give me a pencil,' said Pugin, and on the back of a large envelope he designed an elegant vane, clear and precise, which has since been placed on the corner pinnacle of St. Mary's, at Beverley."—*Builder*.

Ware, St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's church and monastery, Leicester, the convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliffe and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland (on the latter he was engaged by the Government of the day); the Roman Catholic cathedrals of Killarney, Enniscorthy, and St. George's, Southwark, with the schools, priests' houses, and other buildings connected therewith; and Sibthorp's Alms-houses, Lincoln. His works for the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was much attached to him, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers, which had been in hand for years; the chapel, monastery, school-house, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and—the richest of his designs in point of ornament and colour—the church at Cheshire. He received some commissions for buildings and alterations to mansions. Bilton Grange, Warwickshire; Lord Dunraven's, at Adair, Ireland; Mr. Drummond's house, and a few others, on a small scale, were done by him. He designed the new gateway at Magdalen College, Oxford, and was employed in the repairs of the churches of St. Mary's, Beverley, and Wymeswold, near Loughborough. His last work, which remains unfinished, is a church for Mr. Scott Murray, at Danesfield, Bucks.

In none of his works did Pugin obtain a full opportunity for the display of his knowledge or ability. He was always fettered by limited funds in the execution of his churches, was compelled to enclose large areas with insufficient means, and thereby the solidity of the structures was apparently impoverished; and he seemed to be acting at variance with his own principles. The detail of his interiors was more in accordance with his feelings, and much of the fittings were subscribed by individuals who left it to his judgment. He has often said that he had never but one chance of producing a consistent building, and that was "when he was both architect and paymaster," as at St. Augustine's, at Ramsgate, a church, schools, &c. erected at his own expense, without any assistance from the members of his own faith. Yet even in these buildings it must not be forgotten that, having no private fortune to devote to this purpose, he was much limited in his design.

During the time that these works were in progress he found time to supply designs and working drawings for innumerable other matters, such as monuments,

screens, pulpits, fonts, &c.; besides he was extensively employed by Sir Charles Barry in the internal decoration of that great national work the Palace of Westminster, in which the value of his assistance has been freely and fully admitted by that distinguished architect. He was associated with Mr. John Hardman, of Birmingham, in the manufactory of Gothic metal-work, for which he stands unrivalled,—as we lay in the Medæval stained-glass works, likewise at Birmingham. All the designs, working drawings, and cartoons were made by him. It was really extraordinary how he could (unassisted until lately) produce the immense amount of work,—both in designs and working drawings, that was got through. He was indefatigable and unceasing in his work,—from six o'clock in the morning until ten at night were his active mind and pencil at hard work, and whoever was on a visit at his house shared his attention while he was thus engaged. It was wonderful how he could design the most difficult things and carry on a running conversation at the same time: none can understand it but those who knew him well.

While thus engaged on architecture and its details, he practised successfully other branches of the arts. He was an excellent landscape painter, and would find opportunities for its practice: his coloured sketches in Kent were truthful and fine in effect, and the pleasure resulting from the sight of these drawings was much enhanced by his enthusiastic description of the peculiarities or beauties of the scenes he so ably depicted.

Another feature of Pugin's character was his love of the sea. At one time he owned, and sometimes commanded, a merchant smack trading with Holland. The proximity of the sea was one great inducement which led him to fix his permanent abode at Ramsgate. Among the appendages of his mediæval dwelling there, was a large cutter, with which he was always prepared to push off to the rescue of any vessel in distress on the Goodwin. His short figure, dark complexion, and habitual attire, had always more about them of the sailor than the artist. "There is nothing worth living for," has Pugin been heard to say, "but Christian architecture and a boat."

His pen was also incessantly engaged, and he had always some new work or pamphlet in hand; this, doubtless, caused too much excitement for his already over-worked mind.

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"An

tian Architecture," 1843 (originally published, with numerous illustrations of his works, in the *Dublin Review* for 1841 and 1842); but his crowning work was, "The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," which was published in chromo-lithograph in 1844. It doubtless is the finest work which treats on general ornamentation, and the variety of detail which it contains is conclusive evidence of his great research and talent in that branch of art to which he devoted his whole life. A work on "Screens" should also be mentioned.

To these biographical notices of Mr. Pugin, for which we are chiefly indebted to a memoir by his friend Mr. Talbot Bury, published in *The Builder*, we have only to add, on the testimony of the same gentleman, that the brusqueness of his manner, or the decision of his expressions in writing, were no evidence of an unkind or sour spirit to his brother professionals or the world; but though frequently unjustly assailed in print, his opinions impugned, his works depreciated, he never published a vindictory reply: when his powerful pen would have annihilated his adversary, he "bid his wrong stay and his displeasure fly." All those who knew him loved him for his very kind spirit, and will long deplore the loss of a most sincere and disinterested friend. Kindness and unostentatious benevolence were distinguishing features in his private character, as on many occasions when foreign vessels were cast away on the Goodwin Sands, or lost during tempestuous weather, and the lives of the crew saved, but with nothing belonging to them, his care supplied their immediate necessities and wants, lodgings were provided, and medical assistance obtained,—their wants were attended to until they were well enough to leave, or if their privations and sufferings were beyond recovery by human aid, he gave them a Christian grave in his own churchyard, and placed a record above them. If secret charity cover a multitude of faults, his deeds of kindness will bring their rewards—where mercy and justice are promised to all.

Pugin was thrice married, and leaves seven children*: his third wife, who survives him, was a Miss Knill. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. Powell, a relative of her father's partner, Mr. Hardman. Pugin's eldest son, of the same profession

as the father and grandfather, promises to walk with credit in their footsteps, and prolong the utility and fame of the family.

Little more than forty years of Mr. Pugin's brilliant career had passed when, in the midst of his wondrous energies and occupations, in the very heyday of his renown, an awful calamity suddenly arrested his course. A sad darkness of the intellect fell upon him, from which he recovered but to pass into the shadow of death. We willingly avoid further detail of his afflictions, and mention only that he came to his loved abode at Ramsgate, restored in mind, on Saturday the 11th Sept.; the following Tuesday, the 14th, he was seized with a fit, and expired before the evening closed; yielding up his life somewhat in the same way, near upon the same hour, and not far from the same locality, as the Duke of Wellington.

His body was buried in a vault he built in his own church of St. Augustine's at Ramsgate, where the funeral was attended by Sir Charles Barry, R.A. Mr. Herbert, R.A. Mr. Talbot Bury, Mr. Hardman, Mr. Crace, Mr. Myers, Mr. Scott Murray, Mr. Knill, and some other friends.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of 100*l.* a-year on the widow of Mr. Pugin. His Portrait, painted and engraved by Mr. Herbert, R.A. in the mediæval style, has been published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, and copied in the *Illustrated London News* of the 2d October.

SAMUEL JAMES ARNOLD, Esq.

Aug. 16. At Walton-upon-Thames, (where he had latterly resided,) in his 78th year, Samuel James Arnold, esq. late proprietor of the English Opera House.

He was the son of Samuel Arnold, Mus. D., for many years Organist and Composer to King George the Third, and who was well-known from his numerous compositions at all the theatres. The son was bred an artist, but showed more taste for authorship; he early tried his hand at a novel, and produced *The Creole*, or *Haunted Island*, in three volumes, 1796. In 1794 Mr. Arnold brought out a musical entertainment, called *Auld Robin Gray*; in 1796 a comic opera in two acts, called *The Shipwreck*; to these his father supplied the music, and they succeeded. As a painter, he applied himself to portraits, but was not very successful. At this time Mr. R. K. Porter brought out his panoramic exhibition, and Mr. Arnold, although not equal to his opponent, exhibited a panorama at the room in Spring Gardens, which possessed much merit.

About this time the subject of this memoir was united in marriage with Miss

* On a black marble stone in the pavement at Christ Church, Hants: "Here lies the body of Anne, the first and beloved wife of Augustus Welby de Pugin, Architect. Departed this life at London, 27th May, 1832."

Matilda Pye, the amiable daughter of the poet-laureat, in association with whom he wrote *The Prior Claim*, a comedy, 1805. Meanwhile his father, Dr. Arnold, joined in building the Lyceum Theatre in the Strand, but had not interest enough to procure a licence; his son was more fortunate, for he was favoured with an annual licence by Lord Dartmouth, then Lord Chamberlain. Assisted by a friend, Mr. Arnold opened this little house as an English opera house, and for one season gave English opera, followed by ballets, which, being composed by D'Egville, had a pleasing effect. On the burning of Drury Lane Theatre Arnold opened his house to that company, and it turned out a very productive season to all parties. He was now induced to build a new and larger theatre, which he named the English Opera House, as before; the expense on the whole was said to be 80,000*l.* and the returns were not found to be proportionate to the outlay. Besides its regular performances, however, the theatre was occasionally used for other purposes, as for astronomical lectures in Lent, &c. One of the most fortunate speculations of Mr. Arnold, was that which he entered into in conjunction with the elder Mathews, who for several successive years delivered his matchless "monopolylogues" at the Lyceum Theatre.

After leaving the Lyceum, Mr. Arnold was for three years manager of Drury Lane.

Mr. Arnold, in his day, was highly esteemed, not only as the author of many successful operas and dramas—and the writer and singer of various popular lyrics—but also as the founder of the most effective operatic performances to cultivate English taste for music, as a liberal dealer with the theatrical profession, and an excellent companion, full of information and anecdote. Had he continued in the busy circles of social London life, his loss would have occasioned a strange and sad blank, but his seclusion for some years in a quiet rural retreat had gradually weakened the impression of his talents in the space he so signally and agreeably occupied, and has faded away not as one to be missed by the crowd, but as one to be sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and more by those who had the gratification of his intimacy.

ISAAC WILLSON, Esq.

Aug. 30. In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Isaac Willson, esq. an old and highly respected inhabitant of that city.

Mr. Willson was widely known by his mechanical genius, and had rendered important services to the scientific working world. Fifty-six years since he invented

and constructed a machine which has never yet been excelled, viz. a power-loom for receiving the cotton in a raw state and turning it out a complete fabric. Unfortunately, in Mr. Willson's youth the idea was general that machinery diminished human labour; consequently he was obliged to carry on his operations as secretly as if he were a sorcerer, and he constructed his machine in a barn, but his operations were discovered, and, whilst he was obliged to save his life by flight, his invention was destroyed by a solemn *auto da fé*, the whole building being destroyed in the flames.

In process of time Mr. Willson became a dentist, and his services having been put in requisition by his late Majesty, when Duke of Clarence, Mr. Willson was immediately honoured with the patronage of the great and fashionable. But, notwithstanding the great extent of his practice, he still devoted some attention to the pursuits which had in reality laid the foundation of his good fortune. His workshop, which he never neglected to the latest day of his life, is remarkable for the excellence, beauty and massiveness of the machinery with which it is filled; and as an example that the smallest and most insignificant thing may be turned to account, we may mention that Mr. Willson constructed, with the fragments of broken needles and fish hooks, a screw sixteen feet long, four inches thick, and weighing seven hundred weight. — *Bristol Mirror*.

SAVILLE MORTON, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Paris by the hand of his friend Mr. Bower, Saville Morton, esq. the Paris correspondent of the Daily News.

The deceased was formerly a member of Trinity college, Cambridge; he was 22nd Wrangler and a third class Classic in 1831. "He was," says the Daily News, "a gentleman of good family, and a talented and zealous man of letters. He was attached to the staff of the Daily News from the day of its commencement—his first duty being that of correspondent at Constantinople, from which place he travelled in succession to Athens, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. In these different cities he passed the last six years of his life, and the readers of this journal are indebted to his fluent pen for many a pleasant description of scenes and events of interest and for many a valuable discussion on passing political events. He was an ardent liberal and wrote boldly and constantly in support of political progress, he had a keen appreciation of that which was generous and true, fine literary taste, and a lofty idea of his profession as a journalist. During the revolutionary period

of 1848—as after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2—he never allowed any considerations of personal risk to interfere with the performance of what he considered to be his duty towards the journal to which he was attached; and when, a few months ago, the Minister of Police in Paris threatened and attempted to silence the representatives of the English press in that city, Mr. Morton was honourably conspicuous for the calm and dignified, the firm and proper tone he assumed in his communications with Louis Napoleon's agent, and subsequently with the British ambassador, Lord Cowley. As a correspondent he was indefatigable in the performance of his duties; and his most untimely death is at once a grief and a loss to those with whom he was honourably associated. He was fortunate enough to number amongst his friends many distinguished men, most of whom will forget any faults he might have had in their recollection of his warmheartedness, his talents, and his melancholy and painful end."

Mr. Morton was killed by Mr. Bower, the correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, in a sudden fit of jealousy, caused by Mrs. Bower, while labouring under delirium, declaring that the babe of which she was confined about a month previously was Mr. Morton's, affirming at the same time that she did not, and never had, loved her husband. Mr. Morton coming in shortly afterwards, he was instantly ordered to quit. Not doing so, Mr. Bower rose from the table, with a knife in his hand, and pursued him down one flight of stairs, when after exchanging a few words with him, he stabbed him under the ear, causing instant death. Mr. Bower, who is the father of four children, immediately fled, and has not since been heard of.

The body of Mr. Morton was interred in the cemetery of Montmartre.

MR. JAMES HOPE.

Lately. Mr. James Hope, of Feutonbarns, East Lothian, a fine specimen of the yeomen farmers of the north, and well known to the agriculturists on both sides of the Tweed.

In 1836 he was one of the witnesses selected from Scotland to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on agricultural distress. Mr. Hope has written various papers of value on the subjects with which he was conversant. To the "*New Statistical Account of Scotland*" he contributed an article in which many points of historical as well as agricultural interest occur. He describes the great changes in that part of the country within his own recollection. He lived to see railroads passing through fields, the pro-

duce of which is conveyed to the markets in a few hours, whereas formerly it was sent on horseback or by sea in as many days. He remembered also when even the old roads were in wretched condition, without any metal, and each summer ploughed up to reduce the irregularities of the preceding winter. Mr. Hope, like all the chief tenant farmers of Scotland, where industry is protected by a good system of leases, was a warm supporter of the financial policy of Sir Robert Peel, considering it to be as beneficial to the progress of agriculture as it was directly advantageous to other interests.

MRS. H. N. COLERIDGE.

May 3. At Chester-place, Regent's-park, aged 49, Sara, widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, esq. only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, esq.

One of the highest critical authorities in England, in an article written about two years since, speaking of the daughter of Coleridge, described her as "the inheritor of her father's genius and almost rival of his attainments." The daughter's mind resembled the father's in its discursive character and in the well-constituted combination of the poetic and philosophic elements; with no self-considering economy of its strength and resources, it strove not for reputation, but, like the father's, with simple earnestness for the cause of truth in the large circuits of its thoughts in the regions of literature and art—of morals and theology. The genius and learning which, if she had sought for fame, would soon have won it, were expended for the most part in editorial notes and prefaces, and in familiar correspondence; and so varied were her writings, and so rich in thought and in the accumulation of knowledge, that they may be compared to the conversation and "*marginalia*" of her father—distinguished by such difference as originality gives, and by the transfiguration, as it were, of womanly thought and feeling. In these resemblances much of hereditary influence may, of course, be traced; but in the educational formation of her mind and character Mrs. Coleridge (as she remarked to a correspondent in this country) owed more to the influence of Wordsworth and her uncle, Southey.

The childhood and early womanhood of Sara Coleridge were spent under the generous guardianship of Southey, in whose house at Keswick she, with her mother and brothers, had a happy home for many years. During that period she also enjoyed the fatherly intimacy of Wordsworth, and very often was his companion in long rambles through the beautiful region where

the poet dwelt—listening to his sage discourse with the earnest ear of thoughtful youth—listening (as she described it after the poet's death), not to record or even to remember, but for delight and admiration.

Miss Coleridge's first literary production was during her Keswick residence, and began probably in affectionate assistance given to Southey while engaged on his great South American history. In 1822 there issued from the London press a work in three octavo volumes, entitled "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian people of Paraguay. From the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer, 18 years a Missionary in that country." No name of translator appears, and a brief and modest preface gives not the least clue to it. Coleridge himself spoke of it with fond and just admiration, when in 1832 he said, "My dear daughter's translation of this book (Dobrizhoffer's) is, in my judgment, unsurpassed for pure mother English by anything I have read for a long time."—(Table Talk, vol. ii. p. 81.) Southey in his "Tale of Paraguay," which was suggested by the missionary's narrative, paid to the translator a tribute so delicate, and so controlled, perhaps, by a sense of his young kinswoman's modesty, that one needs be in the secret to know for whom it is meant. It is in this stanza, which alludes to the favour shown to Dobrizhoffer by the Empress Maria Theresa:

But of his native speech,—excess well might
Disease in him forgetfulness and wrought,
In Latin he composed his history—
A garrulous but a merry tale, and fraught
With matter of enough to feed for thought,
And if he could in Mercur's glass have seen
By whom his tones to speak our tongue were
taught,
The old man would have felt as pleased, I ween,
As when he won the ear of that great Empress
Queen.

(*Table Talk*, stanza 16)

In 1829 Miss Coleridge was married to her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, a barrister, and brother to Mr. Justice Coleridge, of the Court of Queen's Bench. Her married life lasted about thirteen years; was blessed with the birth of two children—a son and daughter. A simple little volume, entitled "Pretty Lessons for Little Children," was her first acknowledged act of authorship. This volume, which has gone through several editions, consists of short pieces of poetry addressed to her son and daughter, partly for moral guidance, and partly for instruction in the Latin vocabulary and other elementary subjects. It is interesting to trace the fruits of the mother's zeal in the recent academic success of the son, who within the last few weeks has gained the highest honours in the University of

Oxford—the name of Herbert Coleridge appearing as that of what is styled "a double first-class man," both in classics and the mathematical sciences.

In 1837, Mrs. Coleridge published the fairy tale "Phantasmion," of which the "Quarterly Review" said,—"This beautiful romance is not a poem, but it is poetry from beginning to end, and has many poems within it."

The death of Coleridge, in 1834, brought to his daughter a new set of literary duties, first shared with her husband, and then fulfilled by herself alone. Her husband was Coleridge's literary executor, to whom was committed the delicate trust of collecting and arranging for publication the scattered remains of that remarkable mind. Mr. H. N. Coleridge was, however, not only a man of letters and an author, but was occupied in a responsible and laborious profession. During the decline of her husband's health she was his helpmate also in his professional labours; and when it is mentioned that she was his amanuensis in copying papers for him as a chancery-barrister, it will be seen that her pen, fit as it was for creative or poetic service, was ready, for her husband's help, to do the mechanical drudgery of the most technical and unattractive copying.

The literary labours of Mrs. Coleridge, during the ten years of her widowed life, were devoted to one pursuit—the completion of what her husband had begun—the editorial care of her father's writings, and the guardianship of his character as a poet, a critic, and most of all as a Christian philosopher. These labours had a moral impulse in the general sense of duty to the memory of both her father and her husband. It was fit filial and conjugal work; and intellectually it gave full scope to her genius and learning in following the footsteps of her father. Mrs. Coleridge's editorship comprehended first, the "Biographia Literaria" which her husband had commenced; then the "Aids to Reflection," and afterwards the "Notes on Shakespeare and the Dramatists;" the "Essays on his own Times," and other of her father's works. In her notes and other additions are proved respectively her powers of criticism and of reasoning, especially in theology. The "Essay on Rationalism," involving a discussion of the subject of Baptismal Regeneration, though in form simply a prefatory note to the "Aids to Reflection," is a treatise which, as the composition of a woman, may be pronounced unparalleled, there is no instance in which a woman has travelled so far and so firmly into the region of severe study, or sustained such continuous processes of argumentation,—the subject de-

manding, too, extensive research in doctrinal theology. The most attractive of Mrs. Coleridge's writings, in connexion with her editorial labours, will be found in her criticisms—especially those on poetry. One of her most remarkable editorial enterprises was the work to which she gave the title of "*Essays on his own Times*, by S. T. Coleridge." This required her to identify and collect her father's contributions to the London newspaper press during some of the early years of this century—a task of peculiar difficulty. This undertaking carried Mrs. Coleridge into the sphere of political history; and the original introductory "*Sections*" are no less noticeable than her writings on literature, art, or theology. The two chapters devoted to a comparison of British and American civilization contain the most judicious and impartial discussion of the social and intellectual condition of the two countries which has been written.

Of the spirit with which, throughout her editorial writings, Mrs. Coleridge advocated her father's character—as a man, an author, and a philosopher—it is enough to say that it was a daughter's love and a woman's strong sense of truth blended together—filial piety and earnest truthfulness in perfect harmony. On this subject it will be far better to cite her own words—both prose and—what she could at need command—a strain of exquisite moral verse. "*I have not striven*" (she said) "*to conceal any of my natural partialities, or to separate my love of my father from my moral and intellectual sympathy with his mode of thought. I have endeavoured to give the genuine impressions of my mind respecting him, believing that if reporters will but be honest, and study to say that and that alone which they really think and feel, the colour which their opinions and feelings may cast upon the subject they have to treat of, will not finally obscure the truth. Of this I am sure, that no one ever studied my father's writings earnestly, and so as to imbibe the author's spirit, who did not learn to care still more for truth than for him, whatever interest in him such a study may have inspired.*"

Mrs. Coleridge took a cordial delight in correspondence with those who enjoyed her friendship; and should her letters be collected for publication, her genius and learning, and the strength and gentleness of her nature, will be seen in a very pleasing form. Her health had been delicate for several years, and during the last two years she was the victim of one of the most fearful maladies that flesh is heir to. Towards the end her sufferings were great,

but they were borne with the utmost fortitude, her mind retaining its clearness to the last. Within only a few days of her death, she made her last effort upon an edition of her father's poems—the volume which has since been published as "*edited by Sara and Derwent Coleridge.*" Speaking of her malady, she said:—"I endeavour not to speculate—to make the most of each day as it comes, making use of what powers remain to me, and feeling assured that strength will be supplied, if it be sought from above, to bear every trial which my Father in Heaven may think fit to send."—(Abridged from a Notice by Professor Henry Reed of Philadelphia, in the *New York Literary World*.)

MR. WILLIAM FINDEN.

Sept. 20. In his 65th year, Mr. William Finden, engraver.

Mr. W. Finden was the elder brother of Mr. Edward Finden, with whom he often worked in conjunction. He was an apprentice of Mr. James Mitton; but he was under more secret and really greater obligations in his art to Mr. James Heath (father of the late Mr. Charles Heath) than he was to his master, many of his early works done for embellished books published by Sharpe, Suttaby, and others, bearing unmistakeable evidence how carefully he had given his days and nights to the study of Mr. Heath's engravings. In this style some of his early plates for Smirke's *Don Quixote* are excellent examples of his art.

Mr. Finden's great works—works great in point of size—are not numerous. His largest and best is his full-length portrait of George the Fourth seated on a sofa, from the original picture painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Marchioness of Conyngham. The work is a true translation of the picture rendered with the feeling of an artist. He received for it two thousand pounds, the largest sum ever paid for engraving a portrait. The sale, however, fully justified the outlay, for, so great was the demand, that proofs were advertised for with a large advance on the publication price. The mania has long since passed away, and the work may now be had at a very reasonable rate.

After the "*sofa*" King George, Mr. Finden's next important large works in point of size and merit are his *Highlander's Return* (the Wilkie, still an ornament at Cassiobury); *The Village Festival*, after the well-known picture by the same artist, painted for Mr. Angerstein, and now in the National Gallery; and *The Naughty Boy*, a boy standing, with dogged look, close to his broken slate, after the original by Sir Edwin Landseer, in Mr.

Sheepshanks's collection. For *The Highlander's Return* he received 600 guineas, and for *The Naughty Boy* 200 guineas. What he received for *The Village Festival* we do not remember to have heard. He was never happier than in his engraving after Wilkie.

The success of the brothers Finden, in working for the booksellers in the illustration of popular publications, led them at last to attempt the same thing on their own account, with the hope of more exclusively enjoying the profit of their labours. It is not often that professional men of any kind succeed when they venture to invade the province of the trader; but, in the case of the Findens, this rule, however general, did not hold good; they were the fortunate exception, so far at least as regarded their *Byron Illustrations*. Except in this remarkable instance, Mr. Finden and his brother were unsuccessful publishers. Buoyed up by the *Byron* success, Mr. William Finden launched into other expensive undertakings; and of which the most important, and perhaps the most costly, was "*The Gallery of British Art*." In this venture he wrecked his *Byron* savings, and he became a poor man.

The last great work on which Mr. Finden was employed was an engraving after Hilton's large picture of *The Crucifixion*. He had engaged in it as a private speculation, but afterwards offered it to the council of the Art Union, who paid him 1,470*l.* for it, which included 210*l.* for the copy he had obtained of the picture. It is stated that impressions are to be issued only, in limited numbers, as prizes; and not generally to the subscribers. Since the invention of the electrotpe process, we do not perceive any reason, or justification, for such a limitation in a work produced by the funds of the Art Union.

It was only a week before his death that Mr. William Finden was named as one of seven or eight eminent historical engravers whose names were attached to a petition to Her Majesty for the recognition of the claim of engravers to the full honours of the Royal Academy. He caught cold on his return from a meeting of his fellow engravers, the cold aggravated an old complaint (disease of the heart), and terminated his life. He died a widower, and his body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

HENRY ANGELO, Esq.

Oct. 14. At Brighton, aged 72, Henry Angelo, esq. Superintendent of Sword Exercise to the Army.

The family of Mr. Angelo has been

known more than three quarters of a century for their skill and instruction in fencing, not only in the highest circles of society, but at the universities and principal colleges and schools in England. His grandfather, a man of high stature and symmetry of form, was considered one of the most skilful fencers of his day, and equally excelled in the *manège* of the riding-school. So much were his instructions, together with his gentlemanly and elegant manners, regarded by all, that King George the Third selected him to instruct his sons, from the eldest to the youngest; and ever afterwards both grandfather, father, and son were received with the most friendly kindness by the whole of the royal family,—the last having given the same instructions in fencing to the present Duke of Cambridge and the King of Hanover.

It was not, however, in the ordinary science of fencing alone that the subject of this memoir became known to the public, as (during the war in 1813) he particularly turned his attention to forming a *drill* exercise for the sabre, so that every officer of the army should, as a matter of course, have some knowledge at least of using his sword upon an emergency, whilst it laid a foundation for him, if he chose to exert himself by practice, to become an expert swordsman. The Duke of Wellington's opinion as to its utility was strongly manifested, when he commanded the Army of Observation in France, by the General Order of January 14th, 1817, as follows:

"No. 2. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the officers of the army to the sword exercise, which they have been ordered to learn.

"No. 3. It is really important to them, as it affords a foundation on which they can with facility make themselves masters of the art of using the weapon, which they are obliged to wear."

"No. 5. The Field Marshal has directed Major Angelo to report to him any future want of attention." (The major alluded to is the present Colonel Angelo, who instructed detachments of officers and non-commissioned officers, and superintended the exercise in France at that period).

A strong proof of the above is shewn at the present day in the feats of swordsmanship exhibited on several occasions by men of the Life Guards and Blues, who have been brought forward by Mr. Angelo from his observing their abilities, during the course of his superintending the drills, and in consequence thereof giving them the advantage of practice and improvement, at his professional school of arms.

Nor has his attention been directed to the military service only, as in 1813, whilst on a visit to his friend Captain Rainier of the *Norge* frigate, (with the squadron blockading the Scheldt,) he volunteered to drill the ship's company in the use of the cutlass and pike, and the exercise has since been adopted in the naval service, and regularly taught on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth.

Within the last few years, although he had long ago proposed it, he has been much occupied with a bayonet exercise, the advantages of which both as to the efficiency of the weapon, and its beneficial gymnastic tendency, is becoming a drill, which even the soldiers themselves are anxious to learn.

In private life his sociability and gentlemanly manners endeared him to a numerous acquaintance of all ranks, who have to deplore his loss at a moment altogether unexpected, from his remarkable and general appearance of health. His body was interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

E. A. A.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 11. At Newcastle, Australia, the Rev. *John Morae*, of Scone parsonage, Australia, and late Rector of Huntley, and Vicar of Oxenhall, Gloucestershire. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1824; was instituted to Huntley in 1817 on his own presentation; and collated to Oxenhall by Bishop Ryder.

Aug. 15. At Bangor, aged 57, the Rev. *John Warren*, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor, Rector of Caldecote, Hants. and of Graveley, co. Cambridge, and F.R.S. He was the son (as we believe) of the Very Rev. John Warren, Dean of Bangor, who was nephew to the Right Rev. John Warren, D.D. formerly Bishop of that see. He was formerly a Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1818 as fifth Wrangler, M.A. 1821. He was instituted to Caldecote, which was in his patronage, in 1822, and to Graveley in 1828 by his college. He was appointed Chancellor of Bangor by Bishop Majendie Oct. 24, 1823.

At Horsington rectory, Linc. aged 51, the Rev. *John Francis Wray*, Vicar of Stixwold (1839), and Curate of Horsington. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1824.

Aug. 16. At Ashley, Northamptonshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Richard Farrer*, Rector of that parish. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; and was instituted to Ashley, which was in his own patronage, in 1819.

Aug. 18. At Kingsworthy, Hants. the Rev. *Henry George Wells*, Rector of that place (1841). He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1837.

Aug. 19. At Charlton Mackrell, Somerset, aged 55, the Ven. *William Thomas Parr Brymer*, Archdeacon of Bath, Canon of Wells, Rector of Charlton Mackrell, and F.S.A. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; was instituted in 1821 to the rectory of Charlton Mackrell, the advowson of which had been purchased by his father: was nominated to the prebend or canonry of Combe the 4th in the church of Wells, by Bishop Law, in 1834; appointed Archdeacon of Bath in 18 on the resignation of Dr. Moysey, and elected a Canon Residentiary of Wells in 1840. The formation of the diocesan societies about six-

teen years ago first brought this active and amiable clergyman into a prominent position. Possessing ample means, he not only largely contributed to their funds, but promoted their objects with great energy and influence. During the incapacity of the late Bishop Law, in addition to his ordinary functions as Archdeacon, he superintended the affairs of the entire diocese as the "spiritual person" acting under the administrator of the diocese, the Bishop of Salisbury. On New year's day 1849 he received a letter from the Rural Deans of the diocese, announcing the intention of a large body of the clergy and laity thereof to place a stained-glass window in the choir of the church of Wells, as a means of expressing and perpetuating their deep sense of the very great services he had conferred upon them. The window bears the following inscription: "In honorem viri venerabilis dilectissimi in Christo fratris Gullelmi T. Parr Brymer, hodie Archidiaconi Bathoniensis, hujusce Diocesis olim Procuratoris, fenestram hanc vitro colorato adornandum curaverunt complures ejusdem diocesis clerici et laici." No dignitary of the Church could be more respected than Archdeacon Brymer, whose conciliatory and affable manners won him the respect and esteem of all parties, and his loss is universally deplored. In Bath he was well known, having for a long time past resided in Pulteney-street; and by many of his fellow-citizens his death will be greatly felt. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Quarterly Meeting of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Deaneries of Bath and Chew, held on the 27th Sept.: "That the members now present unanimously feel that they cannot separate from this their first Quarterly Meeting since the lamented demise of the late Ven. Archdeacon Brymer, without giving expression to their feelings of unfeigned sorrow for an event which occasions so severe a loss, not to this Archdeaconry alone, but also to the Diocese at large; and, while desiring to bow submissively to the dispensation of an all-wise, though mysterious, Providence, in the removal of one so eminently calculated for the responsible situation he was called to fill, they are no less anxious to record the sound judgment, untiring activity, and unceasing Christian courtesy by which the discharge of his official duties was uniformly distinguished." Archdeacon Brymer became a widower on the 6th of April last.

Aug. 25. The Rev. *Peter Ewart*, Rector of Kirklington, Yorkshire (1828). He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

Aug. 27. Aged 53, the Rev. *William Raynes*, Rector of Ripe, co. Sussex (1824), and of Chalvington (1849). He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

Aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Edwards*, Rector of Llangeitho, and Perp. Curate of Bettws Lelke, Cardiganshire.

Aug. 28. At Trinity Park, near Edinburgh, aged 31, the Rev. *William Ramsay*, lately Parochial Assistant at St. George's, Edinburgh.

At Llanrwst, Denbighshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Griffith Roberts*, Rector of that place (1831), and a Canon of St. Asaph (1830). He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

At Aldbourne, Wilts, the Rev. *John Seagram*, Vicar of that place. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1803; and was collated to Aldbourne by Bishop Burgess in 1832, having been previously for many years Curate of Steeple Langford.

Aug. 30. The Rev. *William Harwood Wright*, Curate of St. Catharine's, Wigan, late of Nottingham.

Aug. 31. At Colvinstone, Glamorganshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Richard Bassett*, Vicar of that place (1843), and Perp. Curate of Eglwys Brewis (1832).

Sept. 1. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Dalby*, Vicar of Castle Donington (1807), and Rector of Long

Wharton (1822), co. Leic. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as 1st Senior Optime, M.A. 1797.

At Newcastle, Ireland, the Rev. Edward Faragher, Rector of Killybegs.

Sept. 4. At Cherrie the Rev. Philip Abbott, Perp. Curate of Downham, Lancashire (1818), Master of the Grammar School at Cherrie (1841), and a magistrate of Lancashire. His only daughter was married in 1840 by William Lister Odde, esq., solicitor, to Cherrie.

At Wotton, Herts. aged 60 the Rev. William Wollaton Pinn, Rector of that parish (1810). He was the second son of Francis Pinn, esq. of The Hare, Bedfordshire, M.P. for that county, by Anne, daughter of Robert Palmer, esq. of Hurst, co. Wilts. He was of Trin. college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816. His wife died on the 23d May, 1841 leaving twelve children.

Sept. 11. At Brechin, the Rev. James Sanger, LL.D. late Professor of Theology in the university of King's college, Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick.

Sept. 12. At Corsley hall, Suffolk, aged 39, the Rev. Richard Linton Mordaunt, Curate of Harham, Suffolk. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844. He was presented to the rectory of Chelmsford by the Hon. Sophia North, Dec. 17, 1846.

Sept. 13. At Carlton, near the Rev. Howell Jones Phillips, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. He was of Worcester coll. Oxford, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836.

Sept. 16. At Melbury, Dorset, aged 80th year, the Rev. James Burdett, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of University coll. Oxford, B.A. 1810, M.A. 1810, and was presented to Melbury in 1810, by that society.

Agst. 70, the Rev. John Shepherdson, LL.B. Vicar of Harbag, W. (1841).

Sept. 17. At Calstock, Cornwall, aged 88, the Rev. Edmund Morshead, Rector of that parish. He was the fourth and youngest son of William Morshead, esq. of 44 Artillery and younger brother to Sir John Morshead Bart. of Forest Park in Cornwall and Haverley, Surrey, late Warden of the Summeries. He was formerly Fellow of Exeter coll. Oxford, B.A. 1808, and was presented to Calstock in 1806, by the King. Mr. Morshead was 1st chaplain to George IV. as Prince of Wales, and 2d to the Duke of York. Special Vice-Warden of the Summeries, and in the commission of the peace. He married Mary eldest daughter of Alfred Kelly, esq. of Kelly, County of the South Down M.D.

Agst. 63, the Rev. Theophilus B. B. of Crumplethorp hall, Leicestershire, and Finsbury-square, London, Devon. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1814.

Sept. 8. At Exeter, Devon, aged 70, the Rev. Francis R. B. Rector of that parish, and of Devon. He was formerly Fellow of Merton coll. Oxford, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, B.D. 1816, and was presented to hold his curacy in 1823 by his college.

Sept. 23. The Rev. John Mordaunt, Rector of Hawridge, Bucks. the eldest son of John Mordaunt, esq. of Colton Hucker, co. Worcester. He was of Queen's coll. Oxford, B.A. 1842, M.A. 1844.

Sept. 24. Agst. 75 the Rev. Charles Palmer, Rector of Tebarn St. Mary, Devonshire, and Senior Chaplain of the Royal Navy chm. He was present at H.M.S. Neptune at the battle of Trafalgar, and received the medal awarded for that more gallant victory. He was of Oriel coll. Oxford, B.A. 1790, and presented in 1808 to the rectory of Tebarn, where he was greatly respected and beloved by his parishioners.

At his late residence at Morley near Leeds, aged 69, the Rev. William Lake, Perp. Curate of Swinfield, Yorkshire.

Sept. 2. At the parsonage, Jurnfield, near Liverpool, the Rev. John Stubbins Buckley, M.A. the Incumbent appointed to the new church at that

place, which is not yet completed. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850, and was lately Curate of Childwall, Lanc.

At Supton under Wyke wood, Oxfordshire, aged 68, the Rev. Robert Phillimore, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Supton, Bucks. and a magistrate of the county of Oxford. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leic. by Mary, daughter of John Machin, esq. of Kensington, and younger brother to Joseph Phillimore, D.D. and to Capt. Sir John Phillimore, K.C.B. He was of Christ church, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, was presented to Supton in 1814 by the Professor of the Civil Law at Oxford, and to Supton in 1815 by the Dean and Canons of Christ church.

Sept. 26. At Islington, Middlesex, the Rev. William Burton Dunham, Rector of St. Swithin's, Winchester, Chaplain to the troops in that city, and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He was of Magdalene hall, Oxford, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1833, and was presented to St. Swithin's in 1843, by the Lord Chancellor.

At Bishyfield, Belfast, aged 69, the Rev. Robert Stewart, D.D.

Sept. 27. At the vicarage, Yealmpton, Devonshire, the Rev. W. T. Jones, Curate of Revelstoke, in that parish.

Sept. 28. At East Langdon, Kent, the Rev. Frederick De Chair, Rector of that parish, and of Maenton, Leicestershire. He was the son of the late Rev. Richard Blackett De Chair, B.C.L. Vicar of St. Bertwold and Postling, Kent, who died in March 1852 (and of whom we gave a biographical notice in our vol. xxxv. p. 364), by Isabella, younger daughter of the Rev. Edmund Beauvoir, D.D. & S.A. Head Master of the Free School at Canterbury, and one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820, was presented to the rectory of East Langdon by the Earl of Caustford in 1842, and to Maenton in the same year. He married, April 18, 1837, Louisa, elder daughter of Richard Mac Rakes, esq. and had issue.

Sept. 29. At Milton Launton, Devonshire, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Chalk, fifty-two years Rector of that parish. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1804.

Sept. 30. At Hoxworth, aged 37, the Rev. Robert Ind, late Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge. He was the youngest son of the late Edward Andrews esq. of Leyton, Essex, and graduated B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846.

Latent. At Exeter, aged 30 the Rev. Thomas Mordaunt Curate of Aston, Salop. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

Oct. 2. At Harby, Leicestershire, aged 70, the Rev. William Lewis Hartopp, Rector of that parish. He was the youngest son of Edward Hartopp, esq. of Little Harby, in the same county, by the Hon. Fanny Hartopp, daughter of George Lord Carbery. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817, and was presented to Harby in 1846 by the Duke of Rutland. He married Miss Fiza (originally the second daughter and only child, Edward Samuel Esq.).

At Salisbury, Wiltshire, the Rev. William Legg, D.D. Rector of that place (1844), and chairman of the county magistracy for the Bishop diocese. He was formerly Senior Chaplain at Madras.

Oct. 3. At his episcopal residence, Peterhead, co. Aberdeen, in his 90th year, the Right Rev. Patrick Fraser, D.D. Bishop of the united dioceses of Dunkeld, Brechin, and Fife. He was ordained in 1782 and consecrated in 1808. His body was conveyed for interment to the cathedral of Perth, being the first instance of such interment in Scotland since the Reformation. There were present the Bishops of Brechin and Moray, all the incumbents of the united dioceses, the deceased but three, and the Warden and Sub-Warden of Trinity college, Glasgow, and of other dioceses about fifteen. In the absence of the Bishop of

Argyle, who was prevented by illness, the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, of Cruden, one of Bishop Torry's oldest friends.

Oct. 4. At Edingswell House, aged 84, the Rev. *Aaron Neck*, Perp. Curate of King's Kerswell, Devon. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.A. 1791; and was presented to his church in 1827 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Oct. 7. At Tnnbridge Wells, aged 45, the Rev. *Henry Hughes*, M.A. Incumbent of All Saints, Gordon-square, and Afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old-street. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, B.A. 1829, M.A. 1833. He was formerly Curate of Great Linford, Bucks. About fifteen years ago he became Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, and Secretary to the London Hibernian Society. He was presented to All Saints, Gordon-square, by the Bishop of London in 1842. He published, *Remarks on Baptismal Regeneration*, 1834; *Congregational Psalmody for the Service of the Church of England*, 1843.

At Hermitage, Hampstead Norris, Berks, aged 41, the Rev. *Walter Sheppard*, Perp. Curate of that place. He was the third surviving son of George Sheppard, esq. of Fromefield, Somerset, by Mary-Anne-Stuart, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Byard, of Mount Tamar, co. Devon, Capt. R.N. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835. He married, Dec. 4, 1838, Frances, second daughter of the late William Boulgar, esq. of Bradfield House, Berks.

Oct. 11. In his 68th year, the Rev. *Archdale Wilson Tayler*, Rector of Stoke Newington (1830). He was of Christchurch, Oxford, B.A. 1806, M.A. 1808.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 20, 1850, of fever, on board the barque *Chebar*, nine days after leaving Calcutta, aged 37, Lieut. *Charles John Hoffmeister*, R.N. He was born at Portsmouth, and entered the navy in 1837 on board the *Victory*, the flag-ship at that port. He served as midshipman in the *Revenge* 78, *Belvidera* 42, *Fly* 18, Quail cutter, *Pembroke* 74, and *Melville* 74. He was made Lieutenant 1841, and served in the *Impregnable* 104, the *Belleisle* troop ship in China, and as first of the *Amazon*, in the Mediterranean.

Jan. 23, 1852. At Adelaide, South Australia, *Decimus Horatio Collins*, youngest son of the late B. Collins, esq. surgeon, of Little Thurlow.

April 16. At Studley, near Melbourne, Australia, aged 34, *Edward Howe Woodforde*, esq. son of the late Rev. Thomas Woodforde, Rector of Ansford, Somerset.

April 19. Drowned by accidentally falling from a boat at Newcastle, New South Wales, aged 26, *John Blyth*, esq. commander of the ship *Xylon*, youngest son of Mrs. William Blyth, late of West Mersea, now of Chelmsford. His remains (followed by all the Captains and seamen in port) were interred at Sydney.

June 22. At Amherst, while on service with the British troops in Burniah, Major *William Henry Hare*, H.M. 51st Light Infantry, eldest son of Major Hare (formerly of the same regiment), Retreat, near Plymouth.

June 24. At Fort Peddie, South Africa, *Henry Louis Clements Robertson*, esq. D.A.C.G. only remaining son of the late Assistant Commissary-Gen. Robertson.

July 12. At Bombay, *John Holland*, esq. barrister-at-law.

July 13. At Moulmein, of dysentery, aged 25, Lieut. *John William Cowell Perring*, 35th Madras N. Inf. He was a cadet of 1848.

July 19. At Deesa, Captain *T. C. Pownoll*, 4th *Tras Horse Art.*

At Dugshai, India, *John Shaw Willes*, M.D. Surgeon H.M. 75th Regt.

At Fort William, Calcutta, Lieut.-Col

George Thomson, commanding 40th Regt. Bengal N.I. He was a cadet of 1818, Capt. 1830, Major in the army in 1846; an assistant commissary-gen. in the Punjab in 1848.

July 27. At Meean Meer, Surgeon *A. Greig*, 5th Bengal N. Inf.

Aug. 4. At Masulipatam, while engaged in the magnetic survey of India, aged 37, *Charles Morgan Elliot*, F.R.S., brevet-Capt. in the Madras Engineers, fifth son of the late John Elliot, esq. of Pimlico-lodge, Westminster.

Aug. 8. Lieut. *George Whitehead West*, 21st Bombay N. Inf. He was appointed Ensign 1842, Lieut. 1846.

Aug. 11. At Calcutta, *Henry Whitelock Torrens*, esq. of the Bengal civil service, the Governor-Gen's. agent at Moorshedabad, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., K.T.S., Adj.-Gen. to the Forces.

Aug. 14. At Trichinopoly, Capt. *David Edward Armstrong*, H. M. 84th Foot; which he entered as Ensign in 1838.

At Dapoolie, Capt. *H. L. Salmon*, Madras N. Vet. Batt.

Aug. 16. Aged 3, *Grace-Ellen*, only dan. of the Rev. *William Calvert*, Rector of St. Antholin, Watling-st.

Aug. 17. In India, by a stroke of lightning, Capt. *Robert Henry Hicks*, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, acting commandant of the 15th Irregular Cavalry. He was the eldest son of Col. George Hicks, C.B. of the 37th regt. N. Inf. and a cadet of 1837.

Aug. 18. At Adyar, Lieut. *Henry Augustus Louis Ellis*, 1st Bengal Cav. in which he was appointed Cornet in 1844.

Aug. 22. At Beyrout, aged 38, *Denham Smart*, esq. son of Thomas Smart, esq. of Hackney.

Sept. 1. At Albany, in the United States, *Laura-Borthwick*, third dau. of Thomas Wilmshurst, esq. of Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.

At Beckenham, Kent, aged 83, Miss *Martha Woodroffe*.

Sept. 2. On board the *Pottinger*, in the Red Sea, on his passage home from Rangoon, Capt. *Allen Elwood Ball*, I.N. late Commander of the *H. C. S. Zenobia*.

At Halifax, *Herbert Sawyer Bazalgette*, esq. eldest son of Col. Bazalgette, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia.

Aged 80, *Joseph Toussaint*, esq. of Pall Mall, and Feltham, Middlesex.

Sept. 4. At Whitesford, co. Waterford, *O'Callaghan Ryan*, esq. of Clonmel; who was shot on returning from serving some ejectments on his estate near Newcastle. He was an old and devoted sportsman, and had been popular in the district.

At Manchester, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, surgeon, and sixth dau. of the late Rev. *Joseph Thompson*, of Lanchester.

Sept. 5. In New Millman-st. Russell-sq. aged 83, Mrs. *Dickenson*.

At Mortimer-lodge, Berks. aged 81, *Hannah-Elizabeth*, relict of Vice-Adm. *Fellowes*.

Sept. 6. At Long Island, New York, *Henry Eden James*, esq. late of Bristol.

At Pickhill Hall, Wrexham, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. *John Keightley*, late Commanding H.M. 35th Regt.

Drowned, at Ireland's Eye, near Dublin, the wife of Mr. *William Kirwan*, artist, of Upper Merion-st. in that city. She was bathing on the rocks; and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Drowning." Mr. Kirwan was arrested on the charge of having been accessory to the death of his wife; but subsequently fully acquitted.

At Tamworth, aged 85, *Frances*, relict of *Samuel Tylecote*, esq.

Sept. 8. Lost, between Torquay and Berry Head, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. *Shepherd Scarborough* and Mr. *Cawley*, Deputy Harbour Master of Paignton.

At Brompton, *Ferdinand Struve*, lately in charge of the Bight of Benin Lagoon Survey.

Sept. 9. At Paris, aged 76, John Dyke, esq. late of the Temple.

At Bath, on his 50th birthday, Philip Fowke, esq. son of the late F. Fowke, esq. governor of Benares, and of Boughrood Castle, Radnorshire.

Sept. 10. At the residence of John Burnet, esq. Cookestown House, Ireland, aged 61, John Cary, esq. of Ebury-street.

At Haverford West, Elizabeth-Julia, wife of Richard Chambers, esq. H. M. S. Rodney, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wilson, of Harrington.

At Dover, aged 79, William Harvey, esq. of Walmer, eldest son of the late Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, K.B.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Harriet, relict of the Rev. George Jenkins (Chaplain to the Forces, Montreal, Canada), and fourth dau. of the late Henry Playsted, esq. of Wadhurst, Sussex.

At Relugas, Morayshire, N.B. aged 82, William M'Killigin, esq. of Relugas.

At Stogursey, Somerset, in her 101st year, Mrs. Ann Norman. She was a kind and affectionate parent, a pious Christian, and a sincere friend.

Sept. 11. Aged 43, Sam. Wrangham Ballard, esq. of York.

At Heckington, Lincolnshire, Robert George Bankes, esq. a Justice of the peace for the division of Kesteven, and formerly of the 16th Regt. of Inf.

Sept. 12. At Weymouth rectory, Charles, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Bridges, M.A. and late of Wadham College, Oxford.

In Upper Norton-st. aged 59, George Simon Cook, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, solicitor.

At Birmingham, aged 67, Rebecca, relict of Thomas Eyre Lee, esq. solicitor.

At Townhouse, Littleborough, near Rochdale, Martha, relict of Lawrence Newall, esq.

Aged 14, Thomas Hartley, eldest son of the late Thomas M. Parker, esq. solicitor, of Deptford.

Sept. 13. At Clifton, aged 62, Samuel A. Barnett, esq.

In Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, aged 63, James Honiball, esq. the patentee of Porter's anchor. He spent a large fortune in introducing that anchor into the navy, and after years of toil and disappointment has died just at the moment when a fair trial of his anchor has overcome official prejudice, and has established its claims on the mercantile world.

At Alexandria, Capt. Levick, late of 59th Regt. eldest son of the late George Levick, esq. of Nottingham.

Arabella-Diana, relict of John Henry Nelson, esq. and only surviving dau. of the Rev. James Allett Leigh, M.A. of Leatherlake House, Runnymede, Surrey, and Vicar of Tollesbury, Essex.

At Higher Runcorn, Cheshire, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Orred.

Suddenly, at the York Railway Station, John Stokoe, esq. of Durham, a member of the medical profession. He was one of the surgeons of the British fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and subsequently was appointed to attend upon Napoleon Bonaparte, as one of his medical advisers, during his captivity at St. Helena. He was in possession of many souvenirs of the Emperor—presents which he had received from his illustrious patient. Having been to visit the grave of his daughter Jane, interred at the York cemetery five years ago, he was attacked with an epileptic fit, and died in a very short time. His body was removed to Merrington, near Darlington, for interment.

At Brighton, aged 63, Joseph Townsend, esq.

At Cheshunt, aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Webb, dau. of the late Mr. William Hurst, and widow of Lieut. Charles Webb, R.N.

Francis Henry, youngest son of the late Thomas Unwin, esq. of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Sept. 14. At Cirencester, aged 28, Arthur Chubb, of Pembroke college, Camb. son of Morley Chubb, esq. late of Bridgewater.

At Wye, Kent, Susannah, wife of James Holli-day, esq. late of Reigate.

At the residence of her father, in the Close, Salisbury, Charlotte, dau. of J. Hussey, esq.

At Bracon hall, Norfolk, Edward Jodrell, esq.

From being knocked down by a brewer's dray, which passed over his head, Mr. Parcells, late expositor of Burford's Panorama.

At Ireton House, near Cheltenham, aged 58, Edward Sanders, esq.

At Southampton, Benjamin Delap Thompson, esq. of Liverpool.

At Egham, Surrey, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler.

Sept. 15. At Romsey, aged 58, Mrs. Rosana Anderson.

At Glenthorn, Torquay, aged 15, Florence, dau. of Edward Bovill, esq.

At Ilfracombe, aged 65, Elizabeth C. Bowen, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Adm. James Bowen.

At Great Tew vicarage, Oxon, aged 32, Lucie-Caroline-Moore, wife of Rev. John James Campbell, vicar.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 74, Edward Evans, esq. of Eyton Hall, Herefordshire.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 70, Sarah, relict of Joseph Harris, esq. of Frost, Bovey Tracy.

At Wickham Market, aged 90, Thomas Harsant, esq. for seventy years resident in that town.

At St. Alban's aged 83, Anne, relict of the Rev. Jeremiah Lowe, late of St. Alban's, Rector of Great Saxham, Suffolk.

At Plean House, Stirlingshire, Anne, wife of James Pillans, esq. Plean House, and dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of Wilson Town.

Mary-Jean, wife of Cooper Preston, esq. of Flasby Hall, Gargrave, Yorkshire.

At South Lambeth, aged 71, Richard Price, esq.

At Bristol, aged 24, James Storte, esq. surgeon.

At Shrubs Hill, Surrey, Ann, wife of the Rev. Stephen Thackwell.

Sept. 16. In Park-pl. West, aged 41, David Shaw Barbour, esq. formerly of Castle Douglas.

At Bath, George Bucke, esq. late of the Madras Medical Service.

At Finchley common, aged 82, Charlotte, relict of Edward Dunn, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Pyrke, esq. of Dean Hall, Glouc.

At Fitzroy Lodge, Kentish town, aged 52, Philip Johnson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Salford, Manchester, aged 107, James O'Neill. He was born March 2, 1745. He entered the army in 1774, at the age of 29, served thirty-eight years, and was discharged in 1812. He had been a pensioner for a period of forty years.

At Dusseldorf, Caroline-Magdalen, wife of W. Tyndall, esq.

At Southampton, aged 78, William Usher, esq.

Sept. 17. At Holloway, aged 81, Mary, relict of Thomas Bristowe, esq.

At Arundel, aged 81, Sarah, wife of Thomas Duke, esq.

At Okehampton, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Eardley.

At Great Yarmouth, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Francis Vivian Luke, of Weeting.

At Wilnecote, co. Warwick, aged 55, William Parsons, esq.

At his brother's house, Kingsland, aged 38, Russell Sewell, of Wimbledon, eldest son of Russell Sewell, esq. of Little Oakley Hall, Essex.

At Norwood, Surrey, Eliza-Simson, wife of Thomas Tanner, esq.

Sept. 18. At Twickenham, aged 53, Andrew Morton Carr, esq. barrister-at-law, late Solicitor of Excise. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, May 16, 1827.

At Fursdon, Harriet, widow of George Sydenham Fursdon, esq. She was the second dau. of Francis Rodd, esq. of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall, by his 1st wife Jane, 2d dau. and coh. of John Hearle, esq. of Penryn, Warden of the Stanneries. She was married in 1797, and has issue the present George Fursdon, esq., the Rev. Edw. Fursdon, who married his cousin Miss Harriet Grace Fursdon, and four daughters.

Aged 42, Henry Augustus Hanrott, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, solicitor.

At Plymouth, the wife of W. C. Macready, esq. of Sherborne House, Sherborne, Dorset.

Aged 68, Henry Bence Mason, esq. of the White House, Wretham, Norfolk.

At Frosterley, aged 82, John Rippon, esq. of Newlandside Hall, Stanhope.

Sept. 19. At Mortlake, Surrey, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Baron Best.

At the house of her son, the Rev. John Deck, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Hull, aged 66, Mary, wife of John Deck, esq.

At Glasgow, James Fillans, esq. the eminent sculptor.

At Liverpool, Ann, wife of Thomas Hodson, esq. surgeon, dau. of the late John Waldron Wright, esq. merchant, of London.

At Dulwich, aged 72, Philip Novelli, esq.

At Bath, aged 71, Mary Anne, wife of James Pearce, esq. formerly surgeon, of Bradford, Wilts.

At Leamington, aged 72, Thomas St. Quintin, esq. late of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire.

In Hatton-garden, aged 58, John Warin Willders, esq. late of Chesterton, Huntingdon.

Sept. 20. At Montpellier Hill, near Durham, aged 58, Wm. Atkinson, esq. formerly of Stockton.

At the Grange, Didsbury, aged 50, John Atwood Beaver, esq.

At Woolwich, aged 66, John Dehane, esq. M.D. of Wolverhampton.

At Uppingham, aged 82, Jonathan Gibbons, esq.

At Rosemount, Liscard, Cheshire, aged 48, Robina, wife of George Grant, esq. of Liverpool.

At Merton, Surrey, aged 39, Elizabeth-Maria, eldest dau. of the late John Luckombe, esq. R.N.

At Braintree, Essex, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of William Rankin, esq. formerly of Lyons, in that county.

In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 66, Henry Welsford, esq.

At Barnes-green, Surrey, aged 35, Marianne, wife of Henry Wenden, esq. and dau. of the late John Palin, esq. LL.D.

Sept. 21. The wife of G. C. Fowler, esq.

At Cove Hall, Suffolk, the residence of his father-in-law Wm. Everett, esq. aged 37, Alfred Impy, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth.

At Coles-grove, Cheshunt, aged 79, wife of the Rev. Charles Mayo.

At Sallymount, Kildare, aged 57, Marmaduke Coghill Cramer Roberts, esq.

At Southsea, aged 72, Hannah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Tilly, of Forton.

Sept. 22. At her brother's, Letheringsett Rectory, Norfolk, Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. William Browne, Oxford.

At Bideford, aged 63, Edward Buller, esq.

At the house of Richard Wood, esq. Putney, aged 63, Catherine Clabon, of Bruges, widow of Capt. Clabon, H.M. 58th Regt.

Aged 86, Joyce, relict of John Durham, esq. of Stony Stratford, and formerly of Dunstable.

At Walmstone Farm, Wingham, aged 34, Emma, wife of Mr. Richard Elgar, and dau. of James Dorman, esq. of Sandwich.

At the residence of her son, in Harley-st. aged 81, Mrs. Franco.

At Exeter, formerly of Weymouth, aged 92, Edmund Hemming, esq. father-in-law of the Rev. S. Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

At Weston Zoyland, aged 68, Wm. Hewett, esq.

At Sherborne, at the residence of her brother Charles Hutchings, esq. aged 78, Miss Hutchings.

At Fordham, Cambridgeshire, aged 57, Jane relict of Wotton Isaacson, esq. of Gifford's-hall, Suffolk.

At Thirsk, John Peter Johnson, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue.

Aged 26, John Walter, youngest son of the late Francis Stephen Long, esq. of Amesbury, Wilts.

At Ramsgate, aged 77, Margaret, widow of Robert Orme, esq. late of Madras.

At Heworth Cottage, near York, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Alfred Threlton, esq.

At Beckington, Somerset, Alfred Whittaker, esq. solicitor, district auditor of the Wilts and Somerset audit district.

Sept. 23. Aged 89, Ann, widow of John Brookling, esq. of East Worthle, Devon.

At Arundel, aged 82, Miss Champ.

At Shrewsbury Hall, Amelia, Countess of Dun-syre and Cairnmuir.

At Maidstone, aged 67, Thomas Edmett, esq.

At Dublin, aged 81, Charles Elsmere, esq. Retired-Comm. R.N. He entered the service in 1785 on board the Swallow on the Irish station; served in 1793 in the Lowestoffe 32 at the occupation of Toulon and the sieges of St. Florenza and Calvi, and in the Britannia 100 in 1797 at the battle of St. Vincent. He was made Lieut. in the same year, and in 1800 was in the expedition to Ferrol. He served altogether thirteen years on full pay; was placed on the junior list of Retired Commanders in 1830, and on the senior list in 1838.

At Tynholm House, East Lothian, Capt. Thomas Gordon, late 74th Regt. son of the late Gen. Gordon Cuming-Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce, N.B.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Dora-Paulina, wife of Major M'Mahon.

At Plymouth, aged 74, Miss Mary Maurice, only sister of Rear-Adm. Maurice.

At Brompton, aged 64, Joseph Clinton Robertson, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 64, Miss Sturley, late of Sevenoaks.

At Mauldeth Hall, Lancashire, aged 70, Edmund Wright, esq.

Sept. 24. In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. aged 76, Isaac Barker, esq.

At Seething-wells, Kingston, Surrey, aged 81, John Brown, esq.

At his father's house, Godfrey Martindale, second son of George Cheesman, esq. of Rye-lodge, Peckham-rye.

At Notting-hill, aged 78, Philadelphia, relict of Edward Cherrill, esq.

At Albert-road, Regent's Park, the residence of his father-in-law John Sewell, esq. aged 27, William Henry Foakes, esq. second son of the late John Foakes, esq. of Mitcham House, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 68, Lucy, relict of George French, esq. of Angmering, Sussex.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 63, Richard Willet Hedges, esq. of Earl's-terrace, Kensington.

At Swansea, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Partridge, for many years resident at Bath, and lately at Usk, relict of the Rev. Thos. Esbury Partridge, of Hillsley, Glouc. and Rector of Uley.

At Clifton, Mr. Benj. Sangar, second son of the late John Sangar, esq. and brother to the late Rev. John Sangar, of St. Werburgh's.

At Brussels, aged 78, Mrs. John Spong, relict of John Spong, esq.

At Christiana, Prince Gustavus, Duke of Up-land, second son of the King of Sweden.

At Newport, Monmouthsh. aged 64, Mr. Daniel Tombs, anchor manufacturer, formerly one of the aldermen of the borough.

Sept. 25. Thomas Bowen, esq. of Shrawardine Castle, Salop.

At Pentonville, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Braine.

Sophia, relict of John Brown, esq. of East-st. Wareham.

At Shelford rectory, aged 83, Mrs. Charlotte Grant.

In Harpur-st. Bloomsbury, aged 86, Mrs. Katherine Green, formerly, during nearly forty-six years, Matron of Christ's Hospital, London.

Aged 21, Charles Arthur, only son of Charles Edward Rendall, esq. of Brighmerston House, Wilts.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, Mr. Rouse, for many years well-known to numbers as the proprietor of the Eagle Tavern in the City-road.

Aged 89, William Waters, esq. of Upton.

At Holbrook, Maria, widow of W. H. Williams, esq. M.D. of Ipswich.

Sept 26 At Holloway, aged 86, Mary, relict of John Bradshaw, esq. formerly of the I. meklins, Black leath.

At the house of her son Henry Elkington, esq. Birmingham, aged 78, Mary, relict of John Elkington, esq. formerly of P. neethorpe, Wars.

At Marchington, Staff. aged 69, Anne Bainbridge, eldest daughter of the late Rev Samuel James, Rector of Ransfike, Som.

At Beaulieu, Henry, youngest son of the late Thomas Jones, esq. of Stapleford.

At London, the late Eleanor Grant MacDowall, widow of Wm. Grant MacDowall, esq. of Arundilly, Banffshire, N.B. and sister of Lieut Gen. Lord Saltoun.

Aged 63, John Jones Owen, esq. of Tiverton. At his father's residence, Norfolk, aged 32, Thomas Neale Pippingall, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 28, 1848, and won the Norwich Circuit.

At Penzance, aged 27, Lieut Col Henry Dorrion Streetfield, late of the Grenadier Guards, which he entered as Fusilier in 1844. He was the eldest son of Henry Streetfield, esq. of Chiddingfold, Surrey, late of Magens Dorrion Magens, esq. of Hamstead Lodge, Sussex.

At Derby, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Willmot, dau. of Sir Robert Willmot, first Baronet of Osmaston, Derbyshire.

Sept 27 At the residence of Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart. Somershall, Tr. bridge, aged 26, Charles Alexander Jessop, esq. M.D. eldest son of Charles F. Jessop esq. surgeon Ry. lane Peckham.

At Brompton, aged 90, Mary, relict of Col. Troilwyn Brereton, late of the Grenadier Guards.

At Stoke, Jane, relict of Lieut Gen. Deseret, R.M.

At the house of his brother Robert Geo. Hart, esq. of Liverpool, aged 49, Thomas Tate Hunt, esq. of the Brades, Staffordshire.

At the vicarage St. Martin-in-the-Fields, aged 10 months, John Alexander Turing, youngest child of the Rev. H. Mackenzie.

At Antiguan House, Abbeys-road, St. John's-wood, aged 83, Henry R. Osborn, esq. M.D.

At Bromley, Kent, Bertha, third dau. of Charles Pott, esq.

At Gateshead, aged 80, Joseph Price, esq. a gentleman of great scientific attainments. His application of steam for towing sailing-vessels to and from sea in adverse winds, received a testimonial from his fellow-townsmen in 1848.

At Weston-super-Mare, Margaret-Miller, only surviving dau. of Henry Sney, esq. of Bristol.

Aged 88, Mr. John Ware, taxidermist, of Southampton. He possessed considerable ability as a musician, was a member of the town quadrille band, a very clever contrabassist, and, like Yorkick, had often set the table in a roar. He was interred in All Saints church ground, and his choral friends sang a funeral at the door his grave. There were between 300 and 400 present.

Sept 28 At Stoke, near Eynsford, the residence of her nephew James B. Winocks, esq. Rebecca, late of the late Rev. Samuel C. Collins, Rector of St. John's, Exeter.

At Chapmanspark, Ann, wife of Wm. Cathay, esq. At Harwood Hall, Upminster, Essex, aged 52, Peter Pope Firth, esq. of Rose Hill, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

At Margate, aged 79, Mr. George Glasser, for 17 years a member of St. Marylebone vestry.

At Cambridge, aged 57, James Gotschal, esq. Aged 54, a widow Greenwood, esq. of Swarthill Hall, near Ripon.

At Ashburton, aged 77, Joseph Gribble, esq. for thirty-six years one of the coroners for the southern division of Devonshire.

At his residence, Thora Hill, aged 76, John Johnson, esq. of Monaghan.

At Kingsdown, Anne, relict of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D. Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. She was the eldest daughter of Wm. Duke Moore, esq. of Dublin, married in 1801, and

left a widow in 1848 (see the memoir of Bishop Kyle in vol. xxix. p. 657).

At Hampton, aged 85, James Mackenzie, esq. At Marlake, aged 71, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Aslwell, Herts, and Canon of Lincoln.

At New Lodge, Bocking, aged 59, Susannah, relict of Captain Riches, late of Portsea.

Richard Sharp, esq. of Colshill-st. Organist of Eaton-chapel.

Aged 74, Mrs. Smith, of Bush House, Isleworth.

At Crickmans, St. Stephen's, St. Albans, aged 56, Mrs. Lucretia Willmott.

Sept 29 At Goring, Ox. aged three months, William Fayer Butler, second son of Capt Butler Followes.

At Wells, aged 52, Frances, wife of Samuel Hobbs, esq.

At Reichenham Hill, Berks, Mrs. Oriel, of Alfred-p. Bedford-shire.

At Lee Park, Blackheath, aged 58, Benjamin Parkhurst, esq.

At the College, Shrewsbury, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Searth, esq.

At Westclap, Kent, Miss Maria D. Singleton.

In Mortmain-road, Baywater, aged 37, John Robert Slater, esq. C.F.

At Acomb, near York, Walter, youngest son of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Huntington Hall.

At Deptford, aged 80, Mrs. Whiffen.

In Canham-st. Camden-town, aged 71, Robert Wornum, esq. of St. Asot Bedford-shire.

Sept 30 At Holms, near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, John Bell, esq.

In Burton-st. aged 76, Mary-Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Betham, of Stanham Aspas, Suffolk, and Rector of Stoke Lacy, Heref. and sister to Sir William Betham, Viscount King of Arins. She was the authoress of a poem, entitled 'Marie,' and several other literary works of note.

At Winsley, Wiltshire, aged 74, Richard, last surviving son of Thomas Whittington, esq. of Hamwell House, Glouc.

Aged 42, Anne, wife of the Rev. G. L. Withers, of Farnhill.

lately In Iceland, Dr. Egilsson, the most accomplished linguist of the North. His Dictionary of the old Norse poetical language, as exhibited in the eddas, sagas, poems, &c. of Norway and Iceland, in which the explanations are given in Latin, with shortly to be published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.

Aged 81, the late Lady Louisa, relict of the late Baronet Sir John Louisa, of Kildaleman, and mother of the present possessor of the title and estates, Sir William Duncan Louisa, and several other children. She was the eldest dau. of John Crewe, esq. of Cromle, co. Derry, and was left a widow in 1834.

At Windsor, aged 70, Lieut. Henry Griffiths, Military Knight of Windsor, formerly of the 15th Hussars, with which regiment he was at Waterloo.

Dr. von Morgenstern, senior professor of the University of Dorpat. He occupied the Greek and Latin chair, and was much, in addition to eminent learning, as the author of several works of merit, and especially of some valuable researches respecting the philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome.

Drowned in the Suez, second Lieut. Walter Scott Reeves, R.M. His body was picked up off Cowes, and buried at Portsmouth with military honours.

Oct 1 At Plymouth, Lieut. James Bell, of the 2nd Ceylon Regt. He served the arduous campaign of 1745 in Flanders and Holland. was present in 1796 at the reconquest of Grenada and St. Vincent, and of other West India Islands in 1800, in the expedition to Hanover 1805, in the Travancore war 1809, and in the Kandian war in Ceylon in 1815.

At Blackheath, aged 87, Caroline, relict of Henry Cracklow, esq. of Beckenham.

At Narberth, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of D.

Gwynne, of Rushacre, Pemb. formerly Lieut. in the Royal Carmarthenshire Volunteer Corps.

At Manvir Cottage, Guernsey, aged 42, Margareta De Jersey, wife of Henry Wait Hall, esq. and eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Toase, late of that island.

At Ormely Lodge, Ham-common, Surrey, aged 54, John Alexander Hunter, esq. late of Lancaster.

In Albert-road, Regent's-park, aged 64, John Main, esq.

At Belsize-park, Hampstead, aged 94, the wife of S. G. Martinez, esq.

In London, aged 77, Amelia, relict of Robert Watkins, esq. of Shaw Farm, Windsor.

Oct. 2. At St. Mary Church, Torquay, Hannah, relict of the Rev. John Cubitt, of Stoley House, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, aged 57, Samuel Davies, esq. M.D. late of the Bengal Medical Service.

At East Hall, Bermondsey, aged 82, Henry Dudin, esq. of Sydenham, and St. John's, Southwark.

At Peckham, aged 68, Miss Huson.

At the Elms, Chudleigh, aged 25, Walter Robert, son of Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge, H.E.I.C.S.

At Bath, aged 44, Capt. Edmund Monro, Bengal army, second and only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Monro, of Edmonsham House, Dorset.

At Dublin, aged 88, Miss Anne Walshe, sister of the late Gen. Walshe, R. Art.

Oct. 3. At Dublin, James Barlow, esq. M.D. late Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen 1807; the capture of Martinique 1809, for which he received the war medal; and the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France. He was appointed surgeon of the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1813.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, aged 88, James Birdsall, esq.

At Taunton, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. J. Hobson, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Evans, late of Bedminster.

At Cheltenham, aged 77, Anne, relict of Francis Longworth, esq.

In Belmont-pl. Vauxhall, aged 92, Ann, relict of John Lyon, esq.

At his residence, Hotwells, Clifton, aged 79, Wm. Morgan, esq.

At Hanover, aged 38, the wife of the resident British Paymaster, A. John Mortimer, esq.

At Perdiswell, aged 23, Lady Wakeman. She was the only dau. of the late Thomas Adlington, esq. of Clapham-common, Surrey, and Bradenham, Norfolk; was married in 1848, and leaves a son born in 1850. Lady Wakeman died in childhood.

At Kew, aged 25, Annie, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry White, A.M. Rector of Cloughton, Lancashire.

At Woolwich, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Willford, R. Art.

Oct. 4. At Withymoor House, near Rowley Regis, aged 57, B. Best, esq. ironmaster.

At Coggeshall, aged 29, Ellen, wife of the Rev. James Browne, of Twyford, Hants. and youngest dau. of the late Henry Kingsley, esq. of Coggeshall.

Jane-Maria, wife of W. H. Jackson, esq. of Eccleston-sq. and third dau. of the late Edward Bullock, esq. of Jamaica.

At the house of her son-in-law (Mr. Isaac Blyth, of Terling), aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Kemp.

At Taunton, aged 76, Thomas Mate, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 19, Baversham, only son of B. B. Harman, esq. M.D. late of Bath.

At Wallace Grange, near Beverley, Frances, wife of Thos. Spence, esq. leaving a numerous family.

Oct. 5. At Naneby House, near Market Bosworth, aged 58, Miss Maria Beadmoore.

At Hilperton, near Trowbridge, Henry Haywood Budd, third surviving son of Capt. Hopewell H. Budd, R.N. of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts.

Aged 72, Mr. William Bull, of the firm of Grad-dock and Bull, bankers, of Nuneaton.

At Bath, Mary Anne Colling, dau. of the late L. Colling, esq. of Barrington-grange, Durham.

At Wedhampton House, Wilts, aged 58, John Townsend Compton, esq.

At the Mount, near York, Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Dales, esq. of York.

At Mortimer-lodge, Berks, aged 81, Hannah-Elizabeth, relict of Vice-Admiral Fellowes.

At the Seckford Hospital, Woodbridge, in his 88th year, Mr. John Fenn. He kept school for more than sixty-five years, and up to his 85th year. He was the last of the old-fashioned race of schoolmasters, yet few men have been more useful and few more worthy.

At Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glouc. aged 30, Francis Robert Gunter, esq.

In Keppel-st. Russell-sq. William, second son of the late Samuel Hitchens, esq. of Stoke-green, near Coventry.

At Laverstock, Wilts, aged 76, John Knight, esq. formerly of Southampton, and brother of H. and R. Knight, esqrs. Winchester.

At Bawtry, Henrietta, wife of G. D. Nelson, esq. surgeon.

Aged 77, William Robinson, esq. of Greenford and Crutched Friars, formerly a member of Lloyd's for upwards of fifty years.

In Bloomsbury-sq. Mary-Susannah, only dau. of James Stevens, esq. surgeon.

In Russell-sq. aged 50, Charles Wm. Tabor, esq.

Oct. 6. In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, Emily-Christiana, wife of John Abel, esq. of Chorley Wood, Herts.

At Kinmel Park, Denbighsh. aged 31, the Right Hon. William Lewis, second Baron Dinorben. The deceased nobleman had long been in infirm health, mentally and physically. By his death the title is extinct, the first Lord Dinorben, who died about a year ago, having left no surviving male issue, except the peer just deceased. The principal portion of the family estates are inherited by Hugh Hughes, son of the late J. Hughes, esq. of the Beach, Rhyl.

At Erwood Hall, Brecknocksh. aged 63, Richard Fothergill, esq. a magistrate for the county of Monmouth. He was the elder son of the late John Fothergill, esq. of Tredgar Iron Works, and Hutton Park, Westmerland.

At Southmolton, aged 23, John, eldest son of R. Furse, esq. surgeon. The deceased had attained a very high distinction in surgery.

At Belmont, near Bristol, aged 55, Anne Gibbs, youngest dau. of the late Antony Gibbs, esq.

At his residence, Haven Hill House, St. Mary Bourne, aged 68, William Longman, esq.

At Bedford, Norman-Fraser, youngest son of the late Major Malcolm Nicolson, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Upsal, Sweden, from an attack of apoplexy, aged 63, Dr. Palmblad, who, for the last 22 years, had filled with great renown the chair of the Greek language and literature at that university. He was one of the greatest Greek scholars which Scandinavia ever produced.

At Finchley, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Rouse, and eldest child of Samuel Wimbush, esq.

Aged 39, Robert Boughton Smith, esq. solicitor, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

In Blomfield-road, Maida Hill, aged 36, William Burton Perse Wood, esq.

Oct. 7. Mary, wife of John Graham Clarke, esq. of Kinnuthy Castle, Herefordshire.

At Sion Hill, Garstang, aged 73, John Gardner, esq. for fifty years one of the coroners of Lancashire.

Aged 68, William Hedger, esq. of West-square, Southwark, a deputy-lieutenant for Surrey.

In Jermyn-st. aged 26, Lord Fergus Kennedy, brother of the Marquess of Ailsa.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 68, Mrs. Martha Newport.

Aged 84, Elizabeth Selwyn, only surviving dau.

of the late William Selwyn, esq. K.C. of Richmond, and sister of William Selwyn, esq. Q.C.

At Driffield, near Derby, Horatio Nelson Thornbury, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, aged 66, Peter Evan Turnbull, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. The deceased formerly resided in Newport, and was no less esteemed for his private worth than admired for his high scientific attainments.

At Kirkstall Hall, Yorkshire, Mary, wife of Hen. Wickham Wickham, esq. M.P. She was the dau. of the late Thomas Benyon, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds, and was married on the 21st Jan. 1835.

Oct. 8. At Upper Clapton, Miss Eaton.

At Glasgow, John Gibson, esq. portrait-painter. He had been actively engaged on the committee superintending the hanging of the pictures in the West of Scotland Academy's Exhibition previous to its opening, took part at the private view, and attended the dinner afterwards. It appears that after he had gone home he returned to the exhibition rooms, where he was found, between ten and eleven o'clock, lying at the foot of the stairs in a dreadfully mutilated condition. He was conveyed home, where he lingered in a state of insensibility till the following night, when death terminated his sufferings. It is supposed that he had missed his footing on the dark stairs and been precipitated to the bottom. He was somewhat advanced in years.

Augusta-Charlotte-Baillie, eldest daughter of Kerr Baillie Hamilton, esq. the newly appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Miss Hamilton had recently returned to England for the benefit of her health from Grenada, of which island her father was Lieut.-Governor.

At Cirencester, Miss Mary Miles, formerly of Burleigh House, Gloucestershire.

At Brighton, aged 69, James Taylor, esq. of Moseley Hall, near Birmingham, and Strensham Court. He committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor and afterwards throwing himself out of the attic window.

At his residence, Prior's-court, near Newbury, John Thomas Wasey, esq. a deputy-lieut. and magistrate for Berks.

In Blomfield-road, Maida Hill, aged 30, Hannah Grant, wife of Richard Austwick Westbrook, esq.

Aged 52, Mr. E. N. Winstanley, of the firm of Winstanley and Sons, wholesale chemists and druggists, Poultry. He took a cab in St. James's-st. and desired the driver to take him to Bow church, Cheapside. On his arrival Mr. Winstanley was found dead. Letters were found in his pockets addressed to his wife and brothers, the contents of which showed that he had destroyed his life by taking poison.

Oct. 9. At St. David's, Susan-Jane, dau. of the late Col. Devians, Royal Marines.

At Ramsgate, aged 52, Frederick Buckley, esq. late Major of the 15th (King's) Hussars.

Aged 78, James George, esq. formerly of Lloyd's.

Aged 47, Thos. Lee, esq. of the Elms, Hackney.

At Ash, Somerset, Arthur Bedford Peppin, esq.

At Gosport, Hunts, aged 74, Gay Shute, esq.

In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. Mary, wife of John Welsh, jun. esq. of Philadelphia, United States.

Oct. 10. At Hulland Hall, Derby, Anna-Honora, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Borough, esq. of Chetwynd Park, Shropshire.

At Gravesend, aged 75, Thomas Croft, esq. formerly of Fleet-street.

At Dalston, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Augustus Hypolite Joseph Derouloux, esq. of Shacklewell.

Oct. 26. William Rawlins, esq. of Compton-terrace, Islington.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,		Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
		Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Sept.	25 .	547	350	178	2	1077	589	488	1640
Oct.	2 .	574	443	224	17	1258	700	558	1604
,,	9 .	474	308	198	4	984	496	488	1350
,,	16 .	536	355	188	11	1093	542	551	1607
,,	23 .	535	348	189	—	1072	530	542	1567

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Oct. 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
37	10	27	6	18	0	30	1	34	1	30	4

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 25.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	5,104 Calves 223
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	26,220 Pigs 150
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Oct. 22.

Walls Ends, &c. 16*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	53	68	44	29, 93	foggy, fair	11	52	57	47	30, 15	cloudy
27	54	61	56	, 88	cloudy	12	46	53	44	, 20	do. fair
28	53	60	54	, 19	do. h.r. thr. lg.	13	44	56	49	, 30	do. do.
29	56	61	53	, 21	fair, cloudy	14	50	55	49	, 25	do.
30	54	59	49	, 54	do. do.	15	52	54	44	, 22	do. do.
O. 1	52	56	46	30, 11	do. do.	16	50	57	46	, 10	do.
2	54	57	50	29, 54	cloudy	17	41	54	44	, 40	do. rain
3	53	56	47	, 54	do.	18	47	54	46	, 27	do. do.
4	53	57	52	, 50	do.	19	43	55	45	, 28	do.
5	50	53	42	, 30	do. rain	20	43	56	46	, 28	do.
6	46	48	45	, 35	rain	21	50	57	53	, 10	do.
7	44	52	43	, 40	do.	22	53	60	58	, 40	do. fair
8	45	45	46	, 50	do. fair	23	57	57	49	, 10	do. showers
9	46	48	41	, 55	do. do.	24	46	46	45	, 28	do. do.
10	47	54	49	30, 10	do. do.	25	40	47	46	, 90	do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	—	—	100½	—	—	—	111½	279	87 pm.	69 73 pm.
30	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	276½	83 86 pm.	67 70 pm.
1	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	82 85 pm.	67 70 pm.
2	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	279	—	69 pm.
4	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	83 pm.	68 pm.
5	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	276	—	68 pm.
6	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	278	83 86 pm.	68 71 pm.
7	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 71 pm.
8	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	83 pm.	—
9	—	—	100½	—	—	—	—	—	83 pm.	68 71 pm.
11	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	274	87 86 pm.	68 71 pm.
12	224	99½	100½	103½	—	—	—	—	—	72 70 pm.
13	225	99½	100½	103½	6½	99½	—	277	84 pm.	75 76 pm.
14	224	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	276	85 88 pm.	74 pm.
15	225½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	274	85 pm.	74 77 pm.
16	225½	99½	100½	103½	—	98½	110½	276	—	74 pm.
18	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	—	85 88 pm.	74 pm.
19	224	99½	100½	103½	6½	98½	—	—	85 pm.	76 pm.
20	222½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	—	88 85 pm.	76 78 pm.
21	221½	99½	100½	103½	6½	99½	—	—	88 pm.	77 75 pm.
22	223	99½	100½	103½	6½	99	—	276	85 88 pm.	—
23	—	99½	100½	103½	—	—	—	—	88 85 pm.	—
25	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	—	85 pm.	76 pm.
26	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	276	85 pm.	—

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1852.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In your Sept. number, p. 218, it is stated that “Mr. Robert Hendrie has shown in an article published in the Builder, that the picture by Murillo from Marshal Soult’s collection, for which so unprecedented a sum was given by the President of the French Republic, has been incorrectly described as the Conception of the Virgin;” and it is added, that “Its subject is properly termed the Assumption, a legend which is conventionally represented by appropriating the ideas conveyed in Revelations, c. xii. v. i. as follows:—“And there appeared a great wonder in Heaven, a Woman clothed with the Sun, and the Moon under her feet, and upon her Head a Crown of twelve Stars.” Allow me, Sir, to remark that I cannot agree that Mr. Hendrie is right; there is no such thing as a star in the picture, much less has the Virgin a crown of twelve stars upon her head; and the angels which are represented in the picture can derive no authority from the passage above cited. Besides, if that passage can be interpreted as referring to either subject, it must be the Conception, for in the verse immediately following it is written, “And she being with child, cried, travailling in birth, and pained to be delivered.” Murillo painted many pictures of this subject, of which he seemed very fond, and of which there are several in Spain, not exactly similar to the late Marshal Soult’s, but varying in some very trifling details, and they are all called in Spain “The Conception,” or “La Purissima Concepcion.” The engravings in France, from the picture in question, are all called the Immaculate Conception. Yours, &c., HENRY GRIFFITH.

A Correspondent says, in the edition of Bishop Butler’s *Analogy*, printed at Oxford in 1820 (p. lix.) it is stated that his epitaph on a flat stone in Bristol Cathedral was almost obliterated. This has been copied in Bohn’s recent edition, noticed in Gent. Mag. for November, p. 505. The editor seems not to have been aware that in 1834 a mural tablet was erected to the Bishop’s memory. It was placed in the South Transept, with an English, instead of the former Latin inscription, and the following appropriate quotation. “He who believes the SCRIPTURE to have proceeded from HIM who is THE AUTHOR OF NATURE, may well expect to find the same sort of difficulties in it as are found

in the Constitution of Nature. ORIGEN, *Philocal.* p. 23.” The earlier edition gives an applicable motto in the title-page from Quintilian, which is omitted, perhaps for want of room, in the later one. ‘Ejus [Analogiæ] hæc vis est, ut id quod dubium est ad aliquod simile, de quo non quæritur, referat; ut incerta certis probet. Quintil. l. i. c. 6.’”

In reference to the observations in our Magazine for April and May as to the improper use of the term “Anglo-Saxon,” MR. JOHN YONGE AKERMAN sends by way of remark a note that Ethelwulf on his coins styles himself “*Rex Saxoniorum*” and that Ethelstan is styled “*Ongal Sarns Cyning*” in his charter of the year 933. See the Codex Diplomaticus Cevi Saxonici, vol. v. p. 218.

In our Magazine for Sept. 1851, p. 296, a quotation was made from Dr. Johnson of a statement that “A very savage parish was civilised by a decayed gentlewoman who came among them to teach a petty school.” No answer having been given to the inquiry then made for the name of the gentlewoman alluded to, M. H. suggests that in all probability Dr. Johnson referred to Elizabeth Elstob, who, after her brother’s death, opened a little day-school at Evesham, but not it is believed in her own name. See some notices of this circumstance in Nichols’s Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. pp. 133, 137.

In a volume of documents relative to Delinquents’ Estates in various counties, now preserved in the British Museum, MS. Addit. 5494, at fol. 129 occurs a receipt for quit-rent which shows that Theodora Joceline (here called Theodocea) the object of “The Mother’s Legacie to her unborne Childe” (see our May number, p. 497), remained unmarried on her 24th birthday,—the same day when this document was written:

Octo: 12, 1646.

Rec: of Thomas Watts the sum of shilling foure pence for a yeares quitt rent due to M^{rs} Theodocea Jocelin spinster and payable att Michaelmas last I say rec’:
0^l 1^s 4^d

John Alison
his O marke.

On the same page is another receipt of John Allison for 7s. 6d. quit rent due to Mr. Joslin, dated March 26, 1646; but neither receipt specifies the place where the rent accrued.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, 1752—1852.

THEODORE HOOK remarks, in one of his sprightly romances, that if a man who had not seen his face for ten years were suddenly to behold it in a glass he would have very considerable doubts as to his own identity. I have been looking back at the face, form, and features of Mr. Sylvanus Urban as he instructed and interested the world a hundred years ago. The result of such inspection is alike to, and yet very different from, that which would follow in the case of Theodore Hook's hypothetical individual. *He* would necessarily look all the worse for a ten years' wear—Mr. Urban veritably looks all the better after the wear, tear, struggles, and triumphs of a century.

It would be something invidious, perhaps, to contrast the merits of the volume which this number closes with that which terminated the twenty-second volume of the Gentleman's Magazine a century ago. In 1752 the "greater part of the ingenious and learned contributors" to the Magazine were men of modesty who concealed themselves with mysterious secrecy, and who were, as Mr. Urban tells us, "men of unquestionable erudition and abilities, too elevated to be bribed, and too distant to be courted." Against so high-minded and accomplished a class of writers (many of whose contributions, however, are recipes for infantile complaints, and whole papers from the then gloriously-expiring "Rambler," or the Covent Garden lucubrations of "Sir Alexander Drawcansir"), against such an array, the more liberally-pro-

vided-for confraternity (*quorum sum minimus*) of the present day will not think of entering the lists. Let us be content with hoping that the plums in modern puddings are at least not inferior in quality to those which our great-grandsires eat when George the Second was king. When this is done I venture to think that reference may be made to the records of a hundred years ago, which, compared with those Mr. Urban has set down during the current year, may afford something for profit, something for pleasure, and something for suggestion.

During the first quarter of the year 1752 the English public appear to have been very considerably occupied with two terrible murders, and with some lively Methodist riots at Norwich. Both the murders alluded to were committed allegedly for "love," but assuredly for "money,"—a fact which renders them barbarously prosaic. In the first case, Miss Blandy, of Reading, "rather plump than slender," and with "sprightly black eyes," killed her "papa," by poisoning his gruel. She had fallen in love with Captain Crans-toun, "an officer in the army, a sort of people who live in an eternal state of real hostility with the female sex." The captain was no Adonis: "his stature is low, his face freckled and pitted with the small pox, his eyes small and weak, his eye-brows sandy, and his shape no ways genteel, and, as a diurnal writer observes, he has nothing in the least elegant in his manner." Upon the desires of this pair the father looked favourably enough,

and used to boast that he might yet die the grandsire of a lord. Till his death, however, there was to be no dowry, and the Highland captain declined accepting the lady unless she brought with her a fortune equal in amount to what she was expected to inherit at her father's demise. The lovers accordingly grew impatient, and unwisely thought to expedite matters by drugging the paternal potion. The captain sent a packet of powders from Scotland "for cleaning pebbles." The lady chose to consider them as a love elixir, and dropped them into her sire's gruel, for the innocent purpose of compelling his affection to bend towards the man she loved, and who very much loved *her* prospective fortune. The harmless end was not accomplished; the father died, the captain evaporated, and the lady was transferred to close keeping in Oxford Castle. She was tried, condemned, and executed. I am not about to make a miniature Newgate Calendar of this article, and therefore avoid details; but I select circumstances which will serve to shew that there was something highly *Fieldingian* in the quality of the society of the period. Her first attorney does not appear to have been at all shocked at the circumstance of the murder, but he very incautiously expressed his surprise to her that she should have committed such a deed for the sake of such an ugly little rascal as the captain. This aspersion on the lady's taste nettled her, particularly as it came from a man who was quite as ill-favoured, low-statured, and, as she intimated, even more of a rascal than the captain. Thereupon the officious attorney was dismissed, and a rival lawyer summoned to her assistance. Miss Blandy's spiritual counsellor was a thoroughbred gaol chaplain, after the fashion of their portraiture limned by the author of the "True History of Jonathan Wild the Great." This official was named Swinton. To him the wretched criminal confessed that there were sins of her early days which came rushing into her memory in that, her supreme hour. Mr. Swinton at once administered an emollient, "by telling her that the devil frequently presented former sins as much more heinous than they really were to even some of the best of Christians when they were upon the

confines of eternity, in order to ruffle and discompose them, and that therefore, probably, the scene that at present seemed to disturb her was nothing more than some of his illusions!" The chaplain was not even original in the composition of his emollient. The "Gospel Preachers"—an early offshoot from the Wesleyans—were much given to this style of soothing over-anxious souls, and the trouble they gave to John and Charles Wesley is well-known to all readers of the biography of the former. Like Mr. Chaplain Swinton, they had a salve for bruised sinners, even for those who had fallen from a pretended perfection, and they called by the name "animal nature" what had been more correctly designated as "animal devil." I may add that Miss Blandy was hanged, "dressed extremely neat in a black bombazine short sack and petticoat, with her arms and hands tied with black paduasoy ribbon." As she ascended the ladder she said, "Gentlemen, don't hang me high for the sake of decency." She asserted her innocence, did not shed a tear, and, as she stood on the rounds of the ladder, merely expressed a fear lest she should fall. Up to the day of her death she took much interest in the fate of Miss Jeffreys, the heroine of the second murder above alluded to. This last lady lived with her uncle, a wealthy retired tradesman, at Walthamstow. She was what she called "in love" with the servant lad, and the two murdered the man who stood, as they thought, between them and a rich inheritance, when, in truth, by their own act, they only removed him to find that he had stood between them the gallows.

I have spoken above of the *Gospel preachers*. The early numbers of this Magazine speak of the terrible riots that were then almost devastating Norwich. The chief of these preachers was the cause of these riots, and in the record of the illegality of the rioters, no mention is made of the immorality of the greater offender. His name was Wheatley. He was at the head of a party which had not indeed separated from Wesley, but which had been in constant opposition against him. The Gospel preachers called the true Wesleyans the "legal wretches," because they had some respect for the

Church established by law. Wheatley went down to Norwich to preach. His success was immense with the women, but he rendered the men ferocious and frantic. He was a spiritual mesmeriser, and his first object was to fling into profound sleep the moral faculties and sensitiveness of his female hearers. He was of the class of men against whom the apostle cautions Timothy: "Of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women, laden with sins, led away by divers lusts." He argued with women as Tartuffe did with Elmire.

Le vie defend le vieil et les contentemens.

Mais on trouve vieilles les accoutumances.

He was a lascious preacher, quite of the Chatband school. He quieted fears that he might awaken love, a love of a very particular and objectionable sort. If he professedly cultivated the sympathies for virtue, he said nothing to maintain antipathies against sin. He was full of the premises, but was silent upon the threatenings, and he held that "love one another" was an apostolical injunction which only concerned himself and his individual female followers, married or single, good-looking and under forty. When I read Mr. Urban's record of the riots caused by this crafty hypocrite in Norwich, I wonder not that the rioters did so much, but that their well-founded and healthy rage did not impel them to something more. The husbands, fathers, brothers, and true-hearted lovers of Norwich were simply indignant against a villain who had, in return for hospitality, endeavoured to corrupt every woman in the town who came in his way and had but ordinary attractions. Charles Wesley declared that he had done more to prevent for ever the reception of the Gospel in that locality than if Satan himself had occupied the place with a legion of unclean angels. He was an unsavoury traitor against society and its laws, and if ever the ungodly united in fury against him, he got but his deserts. Wesley himself hastened to expel him from the community which his talents might have adorned, but which his vices disgraced. It was the excesses of Wheatley which stirred up the people of Denbigh also to serious rioting. These, failing to hang the Methodist ministers who went among them to

teach a knowledge that was sadly lacking then in Wales, executed a couple of the "Gospel preachers" in effigy.

It is amusing to find that in 1752 churchmen were as divided on the question of Convocation as they are now, and that all men are as unanimous now as they were then in the reasonableness of taxing anybody but themselves. The aggrieved tax-payers then forwarded their petitions to a mysterious power hinted at as "St. Steph. Ch. p.—l." A century ago Ramsgate Harbour was in its first course of construction, and the "many were of opinion that the labour and expense will be thrown away;" a singularly unlucky opinion, as we now know in 1852. At the former period our prisons were crowded not only with criminals, but with acquitted persons, proved innocent, but kept in durance till they could pay their goalers' fees! As for the criminals, a suggestion is made to decrease their number by suppressing diversions and shutting up infamous houses; a suggestion against the first half of which Mr. Urban very decidedly protests. But criminals themselves must have been puzzled with the logic of the law which executed on the same gallows, "Rachel Beacham, for the murder of a girl of four years old, by inhumanly cutting her throat out of revenge to the mother with whom she had a quarrel;" and luckless John Dickenson, a petty larceny rascal who robbed his master of a handful of money, and might as well have murdered him for any the worse the law would have visited the offender.

The account I gave in the "Baths of Bath" of the morals of London in 1726, almost raised mistrust in my own mind; but Mr. Urban's Chronicle for 1752 shows that society was then, if possible, deeper sunken in iniquity. When we read that a nobleman's ears are cut off by a friend whom he had criminally assaulted, and that serious essays are written against a practice which called down destroying fire from heaven upon two cities of old, we see that vice reigned sovereign over virtue in the land. The consequences of vice were never more frightfully illustrated than by the details here given of the condition of the Lock Hospital. It was half filled with children, but the

nature of the hellish superstition which brought them there I really have not the heart to tell. Mr. Urban and his public of 1752 had far stronger stomachs than they have now.

In a subsequent number a correspondent states that the Algerine Turks, unclean and vicious as they might be in some things, never "presumed to take the name of God in vain, nor add it by way of decoration to their ribaldry." He adds, that they never gamble, but play chess "for coffee, sherbet, or some such trifle;" and he thinks that a knowledge of these facts may be serviceable to such Christian readers as Mr. Urban may happen to possess.

A hundred years ago country ladies had a fine time of it at charity sermons; the contributions were gathered from pew to pew, but the box was never offered to the fair sex. This exemption from charitable impost excited the ire of a man of Kent, and perhaps to him is owing the innovation of general collections. It was a year, however, when universal England was, for the most part, aghast at the very idea of innovation. "A country gentleman," for instance, is in a fever of indignation at the idea of inoculation for the small-pox. "It has lately become a practice in my neighbourhood (Kent), to cut a hole in the flesh of young children, and inject poison, in order to produce small-pox." He has himself, he says, "three pretty young girls," whom he will not lightly submit to the new system. I have no doubt that they all were allowed to take the disease in the natural way, and that after being kept in a heated room, drenched with mulled port, and swathed in scarlet flannel, they duly died, to the melancholy satisfaction of their father, the "country gentleman," who was not inhuman enough to have "a hole cut in their flesh" and poison therein injected! And common men were to the full as disinclined for all improvement as their betters. In the December number for 1752, I find a very earnest paper on the execrability of the old huge ruts called roads, and the advantages of mending the ways generally. "The M——gh coachmen," (as the Marlborough whip is designated, as though he were a member of "the H—se of L—ds,") resolutely

refused to take to the new turnpike road, by which he might have driven some forty miles in nine hours, but stuck to and in the old "waggon track called *Ramsbury*." He lost half his passengers, but still he kept on dragging through the slush. "He was an old man," he said, "and relished not new fantasies. His grandfather and father had driven the aforesaid way before him, and he would continue in the old track till death!" Staunch old Conservative! How vexed must his obese spirit be if it happen to visit the pale glimpses of the moon when an "express" is rushing down the Great Western. Why in the days of the M——gh coachman a London citizen, as Mr. Urban tells us, thought as little of travelling into the far west for mere pleasure as he would of going to the deserts of Nubia. For the few of gentle blood who went tottering in huge family coaches along the waggon tracks, and who made their journey to London after the fashion of the Wronghead family, for these even the slow and stolid waggoner had a profound measure of contempt. What does the Blandford waggoner say on the question of roads? Why, "that roads had but *one* object, namely, waggon driving. That *he* required but five feet width in a lane, and all the rest might go to the devil! That the gentry ought to stay at home and be d—d, and not run gossiping up and down the country. But," added Jack, "we will soon cure them, for my brethren have made a vow, since the new act, to run our wheels into the coach quarter. . . . No turnpikes! No improvement of roads! The Scripture is for me; Jeremiah, vi. 16." Anxious to see upon what authority Jack of Blandford supported his opinion, that people, as he would then have expressed himself, "did n't a ought for to done what they did n't use to did!" I turned to the Prophet, and there found that the Blandford waggoner was an astute theologian: *ex. gra.* "Thus said the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see and ask for the old paths where is the good way, and walk therein; and ye shall find rest for your souls." The waggoner, no doubt, compared the gentry who declined the old ways to the children of Benjamin, who answered to the above injunction, "We

will not walk therein." I will take this opportunity of noticing that this chapter had been made to serve before this period the purposes of political prophecy. In the '45, country clergymen held that in the 1st verse, the words "Evil appeareth out of the North, and great destruction," had evident reference to the Pretender and his march into England! It was not a worse application of Scripture, which, during our wars with France, read the destruction of our Gallic adversary in the assurance that Heaven would "cast down Mount Sion."

I am not strictly correct in stating that all innovations in 1752 were met with hostility. Garrick made one that was at least partially approved. In the list of plays represented in November at both houses, I find that on the ninth of that month (Lord Mayor's Day), while at Covent Garden was represented, according to immemorial custom, "that scanalous piece" "The London Cuckolds," Garrick, at Drury Lane, first broke through the use, and gave the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Urban commends Garrick, but adds nothing by way of explanation. It is well known that the city authorities had ever been on angry terms with the players. The dramatists united with the actors, and not only did nearly every new piece exhibit a citizen husband who was anything but a *coen imagine*, but this express piece exhibited on Lord Mayor's Day held up every London husband as being as badly off as "Georges Dandin" himself. The play was coarse enough to call up a blush on the face even of Ætherege, but our great-grandmothers in their youth listened to it from behind their masks, and laughed consummely! The satirists however were the first to give way, and the citizens remained masters of the field. At this day there is not a theatre in the city of London; and even if the players in the city of Westminster were to carry on, as they did down to Garrick's days, the dramatic *rendetta* bequeathed them by their predecessors, the satire would be susceptible neither of relish nor application.

As little relish would the public have now for the application of the law according to the "worshipful" fashion of 1752. Thus, in February of

that year, it is recorded that a robbery was committed near Chester by five Irishmen; I need not enter into the details, it is in the consequences that I detect the singularity. For example, no sooner was the robbery known to the Cheshire and Lancashire magistrates, than they made a seizure of all the unlucky Irishmen upon whom they could lay hands, through their deputies the constables,—and such of the astounded captives as could not prove their respectability, were soundly scourged and thrown into prison, "there to remain until they be transported!" "This was justices' justice with a vengeance!" No word of indignant surprise follows on the heels of the record. It seems like satire to find a gentleman in the succeeding number jauntily discoursing upon the corruption of *ancient times*! Yet this is somewhat mended by a second correspondent, who, with an eye to the then modern times, had come to the conclusion that Isaiah iv. 9, was applicable to his contemporaries, among whom there was more a desire to pass for than to act like Christians. But all society seemed to have been in some confusion; or would the inhabitants of Selby in Yorkshire have been summoned, one May morning, by the public bellman, to bring their hatchets and axes at midnight, "to cut down the turnpike erected there by Act of Parliament?" The thing was done, and, when done, the magistrates began to look to it. Where there was such disrespect for law and parliament I cannot wonder at finding scant reverence for Mr. Urban himself. One of the writers in this very number addresses him with the blustering familiarity of "Dear Sir!" I should as soon think of addressing the Lord High Chancellor in open court as "Dear Ned!" That there were men abroad desirous of reforming irregularities of all sorts may be seen perhaps in a simple entry, the fact relating to which was not forgotten last May in Moorfields. It is as follows—"Sunday 17, the theatrical edifice called the *New Wells*, near the *London Spa*, was preached in for the first time by a clergyman Methodist, it being taken by the Rev. *John Wesley* for a tabernacle." The old house is still well frequented.

The number for June 1752 is cu-

rious, as giving an account of proceedings which had occurred in Parliament (a word which Mr. Urban dared not print in full) early in 1751. It is communicated as a great favour by "A. B.," who warrants his report as "not such an imposition upon the speakers and the public as some that have appeared in other monthly collections." The report is that of two speeches of W. Th—nt—n, Esq. against a standing army, and in favour of a militia, which speeches A. B. is anxious should reach the honourable gentleman's constituents through Mr. Urban. They are brief, sensible addresses, but the following paragraph is that in which I felt most interested: "He believed it true, plaid waistcoats had been worn by some wrong-heads in the country; but in the parts where he lived, he saw no occasion for an army to correct them; for some that had attempted it had been heartily threshed for doing so."—Such were the last expiring efforts made by Jacobitism.

A more striking illustration of the times (and yet such illustrations are furnished by men in all times) is afforded us by a writer who asserts that inoculation for the small-pox is irreligious! The illustrious obscure author maintains that Providence had wisely ordained small-pox to be fatal, and human science to be unavailable against it! The greatness of His power was thus contrasted with the weakness of our frames! Small pox, as this conservative gentleman conjectures, "amongst other purposes, is sent as a severe *memento of mortality*, and a *close and seasonable* check to that *pride* and *overfondness* with which a beautiful face is too apt to inspire the giddy owner; and also to teach the boasted *sons of science* humility and reverence!" Such is the argument, italics included, with which the pious advocate for small-pox according to nature inveighs against the inoculators. He holds that inoculation is a human scheme in opposition to the wise designs and dispensations of Providence both general and particular, "which all Christians, and especially instructors of youth, should prudently avoid." If this writer survived till the period of Jenner and vaccination, he was probably the author of the caricature which represented Jenner's young patients all becoming calf-headed!

If this shows one sort of midsummer madness, we have a sample of another species recorded under the head of Thursday, June 4. On that day there was an installation of Knights of the Garter at Windsor, followed in the evening by a grand dinner and a ball. In connection with the former we have the following delicious trait of manners and customs at court. "The populace attempted several times to force their way into the hall where the Knights were at dinner, against the Guards, on which some were cut and wounded, and the Guards fired several times on them with powder to deter them, but without effect, till they had orders to load with ball, which made them desist." In a few nights, Mr. Douglas Jerrold's new play will be presented at Windsor before the Queen. What a sensation would be raised were a London audience to rush down and insist upon being admitted to witness a "first representation," and were they to be repulsed by Captain Augustus Lane Fox at the head of a party with loaded barrels and fixed bayonets!

But abroad, as well as at home, it was the fashion to act with murderous vigour; so here we read of a young gentleman of Montpellier being hanged by order of the Popish authorities for attending a Protestant religious assembly; and of a poor nun solemnly devoted to hell in her dying hour, because she was suspected of Jansenism, of reading the Scriptures on the strength of her own private judgment, and because she would not declare as damnable the 101 propositions of Father Quesnel condemned by the Pope. She might have pleaded guilty to the first two, but with regard to the last, she had no more read the propositions than had the Pontiff who pronounced them "hellish and worthy of damnation." The propositions condemned are not to be found in Quesnel's book. But it was the idle custom of the day for pontiffs and prelates to affix their signatures to declarations and addresses of which they were incapable of being the authors. "Have you read my last charge to my clergy?" said the Archbishop of Paris once to Piron? "No, my lord," answered that wicked wit, "*have you?*"

While the Romish clergy abroad were braving Parliament and the law,

at home the law was severely visiting the clergy. In the number for July we are told that "a clergyman of Essex has lately paid the penalty of 100*l.* with costs of suit into the Stamp Office, for marrying without a licence, according to the Act 10 *Anne* for preventing clandestine marriages." There would appear to have been a distaste against proceeding too rapidly in anything at this time. Not only must not persons marry in a hurry, but they must not die in a hurry. A humane correspondent deprecates the general custom of summarily smothering in hydrophobia in order to prevent further mischief. The disease may be incurable, but he discerns a lack of courtesy in so dispatching the patient. Our fathers too had been characteristically slow in giving credit to "Mr. Franklin's project for emptying clouds of their thunder," but now, "learned gentlemen of the Academy assure us that the experiment had been very lately tried with success." The matter is discussed in several numbers, and a faint and dreamy idea prevailed that electricity would one day be available for some purpose or another; but there is a delightful uncertainty as to what. No one was then insanely wicked enough to conceive the electric telegraph, or to suppose that Shakspeare and Puck could be beaten, and that if the latter could put a girdle round about the earth in twenty minutes, a time was coming when man would be able to accomplish the feat more rapidly still. If it cannot be said of 1752 that then "everything had done happening," it may in some respects be asserted that there was nothing moving but stagnation!

We must not, however, flatter ourselves that we have in all things progressed as we certainly have in some. In the later numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752 the question touching Convocation was again being discussed, as it was in the earlier numbers, and exactly as it now is in the *Church and State Gazette*, and the question itself stands now precisely where it did then. Some are with Hoadley and his friends, while others follow Soupe, Sherlock, and his antagonists. Another subject which seriously troubled our great-grandfathers, as it is now doing their de-

scendants, was as to what was to be done with convicted felons. The Australia which we have overstocked was not then thought of. An ingenious philanthropist, however, suggested a remedy. He proposed that our felons should be sent to Barbary and exchanged for Christian slaves. He does not fix a tariff, but probably would have consented to have given at least three thieves as the "small change" for one honest man.

Another question common to the people of both periods is the corn question. A hundred years ago we produced ten times the quantity of wheat we could consume! So it is certified by Mr. Urban. As long previous as the reign of the Emperor Julian, English ships carried rich freights of corn to the cities on the Rhine, but I doubt if, even then, the difference between what we produced and what we consumed was so great as it is stated to have been in 1752. It is, however, a very singular fact that prices were about the same under Julian as they were under Anne, George the First and George the Second. In the time of the philosophic and dirty Roman Emperor, English corn was sold at the rate of thirty-two shillings a quarter, and that was the average price during the first sixty-four years of the last century. In 1752 objection is made to exportation as cheapening bread to foreigners and raising the prices of it at home. How different is the case a hundred years later, and how seemingly strange under that difference are present prices! We import now to almost the extent we exported then, and yet average prices are not much higher now than they were then. Indeed, if we as purchasers take into account the difference in the value of money, we are buying bread at a far lower rate than our great grandfathers sold it at. We may also confess to being struck with the singularity of a remark made by "Mark Landlove," to the effect that the French landed interest might well be the envy of Englishmen. He is one of those very anxious to shift all taxes from land to fundholders, partly out of disgust that the national debt had reached the "monstrous and alarming" figure of eighty millions! It is now about eight hundred millions! and we are, in

fact, none the poorer for having such an account upon our books. I may add, that in 1752 we were exporting gold and silver bullion to the continent, not indeed at the rate we are now importing it, especially the former, but still in quantities that seem almost incredible. The metal-import question, as it stood then, excites a smile in those who read it now; as, for example, in the case mentioned at p. 382, "A parcel of waistcoats, embroidered with foreign gold and silver (which were lately seized at a taylor's house, who must pay the penalty of 100*l.* pursuant to Act of Parliament) were publicly burnt in presence of the custom-house officers and others."

This strange application of stranger laws must have puzzled the people almost as much as the change then effected from the "old style" to the "new." "I went to bed last night," says one perplexed correspondent, "it was Wednesday, September 2, and the first thing I cast my eye upon this morning at the top of a paper was Thursday, September 14. I did not go to bed till between one and two. Have I slept away eleven days in seven hours, or how is it? For my part, I don't find I'm any more refreshed than after a common night's sleep!" The confusion that temporarily ensued is pleasantly narrated, and there is something novel in the suggestion whereby it might have been obviated. "February has been scratched off a day or two these many years; suppose you apply to have the eleven days added to the end of that month, and so, for once, make it consist of nine-and-thirty or forty: it's only calling them the 3rd, 4th, &c. of September, and we are all right again!"

Mr. Urban's correspondents in October seem to have successfully exerted themselves to provide variety for his readers. One tells how that electricity had so far progressed as to be made available in cases of ague and in mining. Philosophy, divinity, agriculture, and criticism each has its separate place. We are entertained by some writers who treat of the effects of eating walnuts, by others who touch upon the state of husbandry, the fisheries, or who deal with Linnæus or Shakspeare; who attack the thirty-nine articles, suggest reformatations in the liturgy,

and explain how to kill bugs and make a lithontriptic. The medical correspondents were, particularly in the fall of the year, as numerous as the theological; and while the one showed what medicines were most efficacious in numerous diseases,—how a horse's cough might be most quickly cured; and how the British race was degenerating because even low-born mothers were adopting the high-born fashion of not suckling their children, which was a species of murder,—the other class of correspondents fought sturdily for or against the Hutchensonian opinions, showed how church authority was abused, and decried, as heartily as if they were living in 1852, the system of pluralities. That the canons are defective is admitted, but Mother Church is well cared for,—and an essay to show that the inspired liturgy is not to be mended by human abilities, follows characteristically upon the method of brewing good October, and directions for making unexceptionable cyder,—matters upon which as many of the clergy of 1752 were interested as they were upon the questions of grace, free-will, and original sin. The mixed character of much of the divinity (or rather of many of the divines) of that time perhaps influenced the productions of the laureate, Colley Cibber. At all events, in the concluding lines to his ode on the King's birthday, we discover a little of the spirit of piety, but more of that of potation:—

That long his days high heaven may spare
Is our first fervent morning prayer;
To this we quaff the ev'ning bowl,
Till suns beneath our ocean roll,—

when I should imagine that the poet and his *cantatores* must have been in a rolling condition too, or they would hardly have seen more suns than the almanac and custom daily authorise. However, as Dryden said when a friend remarked that he thought Dufey could never write a *worse* play than his last, "You do not know what Tom can do in *that way*,"—so Cibber might have declared that, if his ode was execrable, Eusden, when engaged in "eking out Blackmore's useless line," and ere he "slept with the dull of ancient days," had written others doubly detestable.

I conclude with briefly noticing the number for December 1752, that my readers may the better appreciate all

that follows this first imperfect article in the number for December 1852. For the first time there appears on the title-page an assurance that the current number contains "more in quantity and greater variety than any book of the kind and price." It might have said something about quality, too, for the opening article on Tillotson may still be read with pleasure. An original letter, written by Lord Rochester just previous to his death, is promised in the list of contents, but is not to be found in the Magazine itself. It is, in fact, in another number, and is certainly not so interesting as the following anecdote told of Tillotson:—"Though he used what in his time was called conceived prayer, and greatly excelled for the readiness and pertinence of his expression, yet, as if this was really a peculiar gift, he could never preach but by reading; and, having once attempted to deliver an extempore discourse on the most copious text he could select, 'We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ,' he was obliged to leave the pulpit, after spending ten minutes in hesitation, repetition, blushes, and confusion." The succeeding articles treat upon Welsh lead, the Jansenist disputes between the French clergy and parliaments, horizontal windmills, the cherubim, Sunday hymns, and English highways. The paper next in succession touches on the alleged miracle at Bishop Fisher's grave, namely, that grass would not grow around it. The writer easily accounts for so facile a miracle:—"Thus, we are told, the popish priests in K. Henry VIII's time, poured sope-ashes on Mr. Petit's grave in the church-yard, to prove him an heretick, affirming that God would not suffer grass to grow on an heretick's grave. (Strype's Memor vol. i. p. 203)" Between the disquisition on Fisher and a philosophical description of Mount Vesuvius, we have a recipe for curing the glanders in horses; and a similar literary sandwich is served up in a Yorkshire anecdote of dolorous tragedy which is spread between an essay on electricity and a heavy article defending the bounty on exported corn. Magnets, orreries, and the grinding of concave glasses—touching which latter we know something more than is vouchsafed by our friend of a century ago,—

theories on the aurora, observations on eclipses, glances at contemporary satire, reviews of new ideas on natural philosophy and the stone, with some music of merit, some poetry without it, and some notices in the Historical Chronicle that have a peculiar interest,—these form the staple of the number that was issued just one hundred years to-day, "by E. Cave, jun. at St. John's Gate." In the Miscellaneous there is "A Literary Bill of Mortality for 1752." I would fain transcribe it here, but, if it be witty enough to be composed by Swift, it is also filthy enough in part to have been from his pen, or to have raised his excessive laughter. Mr. Urban would not admit it now, however lightly he may have thought of it in his younger days; but

The bard to purer fame may soar,
When first youth's past,—

and that reputation has been gained by our venerable friend. The list referred to affects to give the "casualties among books in 1752." Among them we have "Abortive, 7,000; stillborn, 3,000; old age, 0." 320 are set down as dying suddenly; and the trunk-maker, sky-rockets, pastrycook, and worms are chronicled as having destroyed between three and four thousand. Not less than 2,079 are recorded as having perished in a way and by a malady that only Swift would have thought of, and an admirer approvingly have copied. The casualties of the year among authors show as much wit as those among books. They are numbered as close upon three thousand, more than a third of whom are disposed of under the head "Lunacy." A still greater number, some twelve hundred, are entered as "Starved." Seventeen were killed by the hangman, and fifteen by hardly more respectable persons, *themselves*. Mad dogs, vipers, and mortification swept off a goodly number. Five pastoral poets died of "Fistula," and under the head of "Surfeit" we find a zero, which contrasts strongly with the numbers said to have been starved.

But here I am exceeding my limits, even before I reach the analysis of the volume I had proposed to myself. I am like the ancient poet who commenced an epic on the sage of Troy, and who wrote six-and-thirty books before he came to his subject, and then

died. The simile is imperfect in the latter respect, and I trust may for some time remain so.

If I have failed in giving interest to the subject of "A Hundred Years Ago," it is the fault of the artist, not of the material. This abounded, and my only embarrassment was that of selection. I believe that, with patience and strong vision, a most amusing paper might be constructed simply out of the slight personal notices scattered through any of these by-gone volumes. Some of these are of great interest. Among them, and certainly *not* of interest, I was something startled to find the Christian and surname affixed below. Unfortunately my namesake, whoever he may have been, is registered among the offenders, and, for the

mortification of vanity, among the little ones. Had he been a romantic assassin of a very exaggerated fashion, or a highwayman who loved a gallop across a common by moonlight; had he, like the Major Doran recorded by Sir Jonah Barrington, killed a Spanish colonel out of caprice, or, like that other namesake chronicled by the same light historian, been half hanged (as he probably deserved to be) by William's Dutch troopers on the banks of the Boyne, there would have been something noticeable in it! After all, it is as well to be content with the ancestry provided for us. "Probitas nobilitas" was an ancient maxim, and he who has the former "n'a pas besoin d'aieux."

JOHN DORAN.

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

VII.—THE VALLEY OF MAIDSTONE—KITS COTY HOUSE AND THE CROMLECHS AROUND.

THE road from Rochester to Maidstone furnishes an extremely picturesque drive. A little above the city, the Medway flows in a narrow valley between two ranges of hills, one of which runs westwardly almost parallel with the Thames, while the other takes a south-eastern direction till it joins in with the chalk-hills behind Folkestone. The road we are pursuing lies along the latter range; the scenery becomes picturesque as we clear the Bridge woods, and after passing the Upper Bell the road runs at a considerable elevation on the edge of the hill, and an extensive view spreads itself before us towards the west. This view is nowhere so grand as at the point just above the celebrated cromlech known by the name of Kits Coty House, where a tolerably good modern inn stands by the road-side.

A cromlech is a rude chamber constructed of massive flat stones, three forming usually its three sides, the fourth being open, and a fourth flat stone serving for a roof. There can be little doubt that monuments of this description belong to the ancient Britons, because they are certainly not

more modern than the Roman period, while they are as certainly not Roman, and they are found in great numbers in Ireland where a Celtic population was established. The old antiquaries, who were accustomed to form theories without sufficiently examining into facts, called these monuments druids' altars, believed that they were used for human sacrifices, and hazarded strange descriptions of the rites which were supposed to have been celebrated upon them. But the increased knowledge on these subjects has left no room for doubt that the cromlechs are nothing more than sepulchral chambers. The ashes of the dead—for in most of these interments we find that the bodies of the deceased had been burnt—were collected into an urn of rude pottery, and placed, with a few other articles, within the chamber, and the whole was then covered with a mound. In opening many such mounds in different parts of the kingdom, the cromlech, with the sepulchral deposit within, have been found perfect; where the cromlech is now found exposed to view without a mound, it has been robbed of its covering of earth, by accident or design, at some

remote period. Cromlechs and sepulchral mounds are often found on the summits of hills; that of Kits Coty House occupies a boldly prominent position, on the top of a high and steep knoll, which is backed to the east by the chalk hill, and commands towards the west a very extensive view over the valley of Maidstone. To give my readers a notion of the size of this cromlech, I may state that of the two side supporting stones, one measures seven feet by seven and a half, and is two feet thick, weighing about eight and a half tons; the other is eight feet by eight and a half, and weighs about eight tons. The enormous cap-stone is twelve feet by nine and a quarter, and two and a half feet thick, and it weighs about ten tons and a half.

The great cromlech of Kits Coty House has been celebrated from a remote period. An old and absurd story—true only so far as it acknowledges this monument to have been sepulchral—pretends that Kits Coty House was raised over the remains of the British chief Catigern, slain in the battle fought at Aylesford between the Britons and the Saxons. It is, nevertheless, far from being, as we might suppose from these notices of it, a solitary monument; on the contrary, it is the centre of a considerable group, the remains of which are seen scattered over the fields below. One of the most remarkable of these, a large group of colossal stones in the middle of a field just below Kits Coty House, is called by the peasantry *The Countless Stones*, from a belief among them that no one can count them correctly. This is not an uncommon legend connected with such remains. *The Countless Stones* near Kits Coty House are evidently the remains of one of those more complicated cromlechs, consisting of more than one sepulchral chamber, with an alley of approach, which in Britany and the Channel Islands are popularly known by the title of *Fairies' Alleys*. Another large stone in the bottom is called the *Coffin-stone*, probably from its shape. If, instead of descending the hill, we proceed upwards from Kits Coty House, we shall find the brow of the hill covered with smaller monuments of the same description, consisting generally of groups of stones buried

partly in the ridge of the hill, but evidently forming, or having formed, sepulchral chambers. Each group is generally surrounded by a circle of stones. At the bottom of the bank near the road, a little distance behind Kits Coty House, is a hollow in the chalk, with the heads of large stones of the same description projecting out at each side, as though they had formed an avenue leading to an entrance in the side of the hill. All this group of monuments deserves further examination, combined with extensive excavations. They appear to have formed an extensive British cemetery—the necropolis of the tribe. Fragments of rude pottery have I believe been found under Kits Coty House itself, and several deposits of British coins have been found in the neighbourhood, the most recent example being that of a number of gold British coins found in digging the foundations of the new mansion of Preston Hall, the seat of Mr. Betts, about two years ago.

It was in an attempt to carry on some excavations among the monuments just mentioned on the brow of the hill above Kits Coty House, during the time we were digging into the barrow at Hoborough, that I made a very singular discovery. At several places in this part of Kent, especially on and near the high ridge which runs to the westward, there have been observed deep pits, evidently of a very remote antiquity. They consist of a large circular shaft, descending like a well, and opening at the bottom into one or more chambers. These pits have been a subject of much dispute among the older antiquaries, some believing them to be the dwellings of the ancient Britons, others conjecturing that they were Roman storehouses, and I think some have hazarded still more extravagant opinions. On Friday, the 23rd of August, 1844, having obtained permission to excavate in the estate belonging to Preston Hall, which extends over the top of this hill, I took some labourers with me, as I have just mentioned, to examine the ground behind Kits Coty House. I had already set the men to work, when I learnt that the group of monuments on which I was engaged, and which were those that interested me most, were within

another property, and therefore that I was trespassing. Disappointed by this information, I proceeded further on the top of the hill into what I knew to be the Preston Hall property, and on the ground just within the limits of Aylesford common I found single stones, closely resembling those of which the cromlechs below are built, but lying flat on the ground. My first impression was that they were the capstones of cromlechs, or sepulchral chambers, buried under the ground, and, having singled out one of them, I set the men to dig under the side of it. When they got under the edge they found they were digging among a mass of flints, which had evidently been placed there by design; I then caused the men to continue the excavation to a greater distance round, and, to my surprise, I found that this immense stone was laid over the mouth of a large circular pit which had first been filled up to the top with flints. To proceed any further without a greater number of men than I had with me would have been useless. But, just as I was leaving it, some of the cottagers on the top of the hill—squatters—informed me that these pits were frequently found on that hill, and that generally they had one or two of the large stones at the mouth. When, a few years before, a new road was made over the brow of the hill, and flints were sought for that purpose, the labourers discovered these pits and partly emptied some of them, which they found much more profitable than seeking the flints on the surface of the chalk. One was shown to me which had been emptied to a depth of about ten feet, and had been discontinued on account of the labour of throwing the flints up. The pit here bore so close a resemblance to one of the open pits on the hills opposite, which I had previously examined, and which was somewhat more than twenty feet deep, with a small door at the bottom leading into a square chamber, that I concluded, if emptied, it would present throughout the same appearance. From this circumstance I am inclined to suspect that the chambers at the bottom of the pits were intended for sepulchral purposes. Tombs of this description have been found in Etruria, and in the east. In the present case, perhaps, the de-

ceased was laid in the chamber, and then the pit was filled up with flints, and covered with an enormous capstone to mark the site. Those that are now found open may have been opened for some reason or other in the middle ages. We might indeed presume at once they were sepulchral, from the circumstance of their being here found among the cromlechs.

After leaving the single stone under which we had been digging, I accidentally discovered, a little below, in a sheltered nook of the hill, extensive traces of Roman buildings, which deserved a much more careful examination than I was then able to give them. The spot was a short distance to the south of that on which Mr. Charles, of Maidstone, had discovered a Roman burial ground, and was evidently the site of a villa. The cottagers or squatters on the hill told me that they found coins and pottery over a large extent of surface round this spot, which was then covered with low brushwood, and had never been disturbed by the plough. I uncovered a few square yards of a floor of large bricks, which had evidently been broken up, and were mixed with roof-tiles, and others which appeared like cornice-mouldings. They were literally covered with broken pottery of every description, among which I picked up several fragments of fine Samian ware, mixed with a few human bones, some small nails, and traces of burnt wood, which seemed to indicate that the buildings had been destroyed by fire, perhaps in the wars which followed the departure of the Roman legions from the island. The floor lay at a depth of from a foot to a foot and a half below the present surface of the ground, and was only two or three inches above the surface of the chalk. Near it we traced, for a short distance, a transverse wall.

A pleasant country lane leads from Kits Coty House down to the village of Aylesford, which is pretended to be the site of a great battle between the Saxons and the Romano-British population, but it is by no means improbable that this battle is a mere legend founded upon the number of sepulchral monuments scattered around. The cromlechs and other sepulchral remains are by no means confined to this spot. As we proceed along the valley to the

west we again meet with these monuments. My attention was first called to them by a friend who is well known for his antiquarian and historical researches relating to the county of Kent, the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, vicar of Ryarsh, who, having lived among them since his childhood, was to me not only a learned but an experienced guide. A short time before my attempted excavations on the hill behind Kits Coty House, we had made an antiquarian survey of the two parishes of Ryarsh and Addington, in which these remains principally lie. In the park of the Hon. J. Wingfield Stratford, in the latter parish (which adjoins that of Ryarsh on the west, and is situated about a mile from the Vigo chalk hill, part of the ridge which bounds the valley of Maidstone to the north,) are two circles of large stones (long known to antiquaries), and near them is an isolated mass of similar large stones, which appeared to me to be the covering of a subterranean structure. Within the smaller circle are traces of large capstones, which probably form the coverings of cromlechs or sepulchral chambers. It should be remarked that the ground within this smaller circle appears raised, as though it were the remains of a mound which perhaps was never completed. In the southern part of this parish are several immense cones of earth, veritable pyramids, which have every appearance of being artificial, and ought to be excavated. To give an idea of their magnitude, I need only state that the church of Addington is built on the top of one of them. Mr. Larking has since made some excavations at one of the cromlechs of the parish of Addington, the only result of which was the discovery of some fragments of rude pottery, but they were attended with a circumstance which shows how long the ancient superstitions connected with such monuments have lasted. He had fixed on the site for excavating one afternoon, when the keeper happened accidentally to be present. Early in the forenoon of the next day, Mr. Larking, with some workmen, proceeded to the spot, and he was rather surprised to find the keeper and an assistant waiting for him with picks and spades, and to see them work with extraordinary vigour and earnestness.

As the day passed on, and nothing but a few bits of pottery turned up, disappointment was visible in the features of the keeper, which became still more apparent when they all quitted their work and prepared for their departure. Before they separated, however, he communicated to my excellent friend the cause which made him work so diligently—in the preceding night he had dreamt that the cromlech contained a large crock of gold, and he was in hopes to be the fortunate discoverer of it!

From the two circles in Addington Park we continued our walk towards the north. At no great distance from them, in a field at the foot of the hill adjacent to a farm named Coldrum Lodge, is another smaller circle of stones, and similar appearances of a subterranean cromlech in the middle. At the top of the Ryarsh chalk hill, just above Coldrum, we observed two large stones, resembling those which form the circle below, lying flat on the ground, and near them is the mouth of a circular well about twenty feet deep, and not less than ten in diameter, with a doorway at the bottom leading into a chamber cut in the chalk. This is the pit already referred to. The two stones may have been removed from its mouth, or they may cover pits not yet opened. In the wood behind this pit, which runs along the top of the hill, and is known by the name of Poundgate or White-Horse Wood, there are said to be other masses of these large stones. The ground is covered with underwood, and on the occasion of my visit we did not attempt to penetrate it.

Proceeding from the circle at Coldrum, towards the east, we observed single stones, of the same kind and of colossal magnitude, scattered over the fields for some distance; and it is the tradition of the peasantry that a continuous line of such stones ran from Coldrum direct along the valley to the hill of Kits Coty House, a distance of between five and six miles. Mr. Larking and myself traced these stones in the line through a great portion of the distance, and their existence probably gave rise to the tradition. I was informed that they had even been found in the bed of the river, where there seems to have been an ancient ford.



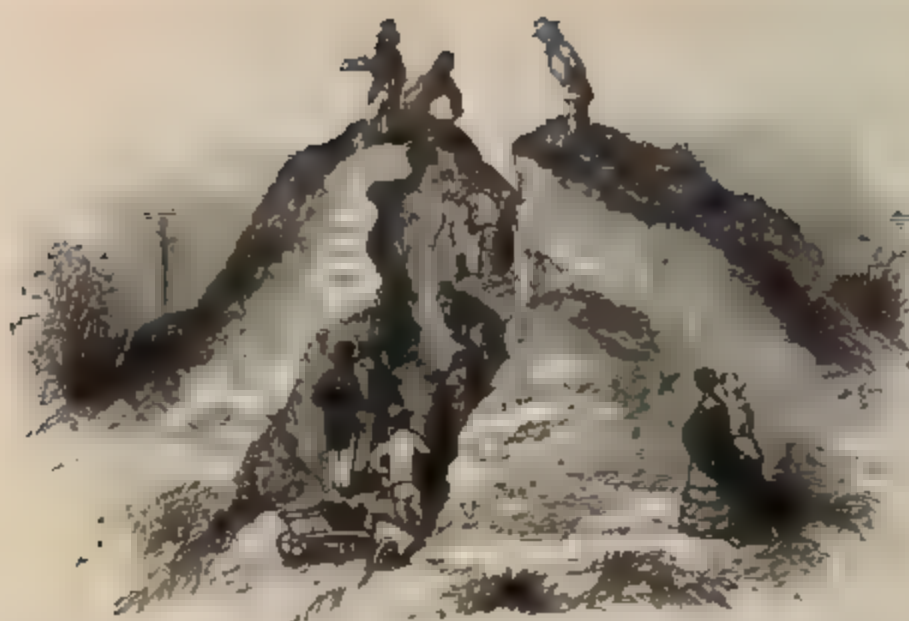
Roman Barrow at Hoborough, Kent

It must be remarked that these stones, or boulders, belong to the geological formation of this district, and many of them may have obtained their present position by natural causes; but, from a tolerably careful examination, we were led to believe that there had once existed an avenue of stones connecting the cemetery around Kits Coty House with that in the parish of Addington—together they seem to have formed the grand necropolis of the Belgian settlers in this part of the island. The whole district is thus interesting as one of our hallowed sites, while the footsteps of the wanderer are drawn to it by its rich scenery, diversified with pastures, cornfields, and hop-yards, plentifully intermingled with woods and copses. Nor was it the Britons alone who have left here traces of their occupation; I have already mentioned the Roman villa on the top of the hill, and there is scarcely a field through the whole valley, especially as we approach the banks of the Medway, in which we may not find some traces of Roman buildings or Roman burial places.

It was in the latter part of the August of 1844 that I accompanied Lord Albert Conyngham (now Lord Londesborough) on a visit to the Friars at Aylesford, for the purpose of opening a large Roman barrow or sepulchral mound in the adjoining parish of Snodland. On the northern boundary of this parish the ground rises into a

bold knoll, the summit of which bears the appearance of having been cut into an encampment. Just beneath the brow of the hill, looking towards the south, is the barrow which was the object of our visit. In the fields on the slope of the hill, descending from it, we picked up bits of Roman tile and pottery, which showed that the spot had been formerly occupied by that people; and at the foot of the hill is a small hamlet, which, with the hill, is named Hoborough, or Holborough. In ancient documents the word is written Holanbeorge, Holanbergh, &c. which would seem to mean *the hollow borough*, or the borough with a hollow or cave. The word which has usually been corrupted into borough, or bury, was generally applied by our Saxon forefathers to a fortified station, though in some cases it is merely another form of the word *barrow*, applied to a sepulchral mound. It here, however, has probably its more usual meaning, which would confirm our suspicion that the top of the knoll owes its fortified appearance to the hands of man. The barrow, which was a large one and very near the top of the hill, commands a magnificent view over the vale of Maidstone, which spreads itself in a rich panorama around.

Our party at the "digging" consisted of our kind and hospitable host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whatman of the Friars, Lord Albert



Digging the Barrow

Conyngham, the Rev. Lambert B. Larking of Ryarsh, and two or three other ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood. As the barrow was of large dimensions, we had engaged some twelve or fourteen labourers, and, having determined to cut a trench of about six feet wide through the centre of the barrow from east to west, we commenced both ends of the trench at the same time, and divided the men between the two excavations. A rough sketch which I took on the spot, when the excavation was tolerably advanced on the east side, will give the reader a tolerable idea of the method on which we went to work. It was the labour of four long days to cut entirely through the barrow, but we who were not absolutely diggers contrived to pass our time to the full satisfaction of all the party. We had hired one of the boats which are used in this part of the country for carrying the amateur toxophilists along the Medway to their archery meetings, and each morning, after an early breakfast, we were rowed several miles down the river, which is here picturesque and singularly tortuous, to the place of landing. A plentiful supply of provisions had been procured for pic-nicing on the hill, and we remained by the barrow all day, watching and directing the operations. Unfortunately, it was one of those large barrows which do not repay the labour of cutting through them; and, although the final result was interesting in itself, we all felt somewhat of

disappointment as our men laboured hour after hour, and no sepulchral chamber presented itself, and not even a burial-urn could be found to reward our patience. Two or three small fragments of broken pottery were all the articles which occurred in the body of the mound, until we came to the floor on which it had been raised. We contrived to pass our time, at intervals between digging and pic-nicing, in games of various descriptions—not exactly such as those which the builders of the mound celebrated when they laid the deceased on his funeral pile—and in other amusements. The season was fortunately exquisitely fine, and it was only once or twice that we were visited with a heavy shower from the south-west, when the only shelter near was afforded by the hole we had ourselves dug on the western side of the mound, in which we managed so to interlace parasols and umbrellas—much as the Roman soldiers are said to have joined together their shields when advancing to the attack of a fortress—so as to form a tolerably impenetrable roof over our heads. The neighbourhood was not very populous, and during the first three days our visitors were few—some children from the village below, a gypsy woman or two, with dark eyes, who carried off a few halfpence, and perhaps a chance passer-by. But, although we found little, report had magnified our findings in no ordinary degree, and we afterwards learnt that it had gone over the country

around that we had dug up a great treasure of gold. It was not, therefore, surprising it, on the last day of our excavation, we saw from our elevated position men on horse and on foot making their way towards us from all points of the compass, and we were told that after our departure the top of the hill was crowded with visitors. We had uncovered the floor on which the mound was raised through the whole extent of the trench, and our observations held out no promise of any farther discoveries if we cut into the mound in other directions. We had therefore determined to proceed no further, when an unexpected accident put a stop to our labours. The mound was twenty feet high, made of fine mould, and the workmen had imprudently cut the walls of the trench perpendicular, the consequence of which was that in the afternoon of the fourth day the upper part on one side fell in, and one of the labourers escaped narrowly with his life.

The trench we had cut through the barrow was in different parts from five to seven feet wide, and, from the discoveries made in the excavation, it appeared that the barrow had been raised over the ashes of a funeral pile. A horizontal platform had first been cut in the chalk of the hill, and on this a very smooth artificial floor of fine earth, about four inches deep had been made, on which the pile had been raised, and which we found covered with a thin coating of wood-ashes. The surface of ashes was not less than

twenty feet in diameter. The barrow was twenty feet high from this floor of ashes. From the nature of the ground it was difficult to fix the exact limits of its circumference; a rough measurement before the barrow was opened gave a circumference of somewhat more than two hundred feet, and a subsequent measurement through the trench gave a diameter of twenty-three feet, but this perhaps included a part of the raised ground which did not strictly belong to the mound itself. In the floor of ashes were found scattered a considerable number of very long nails (which had probably been used to fasten together the framework on which the body was placed for cremation), with a few pieces of broken pottery which had evidently experienced the action of fire. A part of a Roman fibula was also found. My impression is that this mound was the monument of some person of rank, whose body, like that of the Emperor Severus, was burnt on the funeral pile, and his ashes carried home perhaps to Italy. The barrow was raised on the site of the pile, as a sort of cenotaph to his memory.

As I have already observed, the fields about this neighbourhood present everywhere unmistakable traces of the Roman occupation. About half a mile to the south of Hoborough, in a very large field on the banks of the river, adjacent to the church of Stoodland, are distinct marks of the former existence of an extensive Roman villa. The field is known by the name of the



Barrow after the storm

Church Field, as that adjoining to it bears the rather significant name of *Stone Grave Field*. The walls of the church itself contain materials taken from those of the Roman buildings. We made some slight excavations in the Church Field after leaving the barrow; on the further side of the field from the river, part of a floor of large tiles was uncovered, and many fragments of pottery were picked up. This floor lay at a depth of about a foot from the present surface of the ground. One or two trenches cut nearer the river brought us only to the

original chalk soil, so that it seems probable that the principal buildings lay back from the water side. A bath is said to have been discovered in this field about forty years before, and to have been filled up without undergoing any further inquiry. Perhaps it was the hypocaust which warmed some of the apartments. Two parallel walls are observed in the bank overlooking the river, which have probably belonged to a passage descending to the water, as the floor on which they are raised is about ten feet below the present level of the ground.

ABD-EL KADER.*

THIS celebrated Emir was born in the environs of Mascara, towards the commencement of 1807. Judged from the historical point of view, and apart from all the prejudices of our civilization, he is one of the most extraordinary men of our epoch. A modern Jugurtha, he for fourteen years kept in check the forces of one of the most powerful nations of the world. His biography is the history of our successes and reverses on the soil of Africa. Thus he deserves a large place here.

When the government of France the Tenth undertook in 1830 the expedition to Algiers, it was pre-occupied only with the idea of exerting by a brilliant victory a moral influence on the accomplishment of political projects; it declared to the English ministry, in a despatch of M. de Polignac, that the expedition had no other object than that of destroying piracy, and that as soon as this result was obtained the destiny of Africa should be determined by a European Congress. A coast territory of two hundred and fifty leagues from Morocco to Tunis, with a breadth of from sixty to eighty leagues, and bounded by the Desert, a territory where the towns, few in number, are peopled chiefly by Moors and Jews, two feeble and fallen races, whilst the plains, the valleys, and the mountains are shared by two energetic races, divided into numerous agricultural and warlike tribes, the Arab race, descended from the conquerors

of the seventh century, and the race of the Kabyles, peoples obstinate and indomitable, descendants of the Numidians, who differ from the Arabs in physiognomy and in language, and who combat in general on foot, while the Arabs fight on horseback, but who are united to the latter by a common faith, such was the country, governed at the time of our conquest by a few thousand Turks, the last remnant of that formidable military republic which was established at Algiers in the course of the sixteenth century. The conquest of this country was at first an embarrassing burden for King Louis-Philippe, who would gladly have rid himself of it in order not to displease England, and in the presence of the eventualities of a European war. But public opinion, that sovereign Egeria, whom statesmen ought always to consult in difficult conjunctures, formally pronounced against every project of abandonment. France perceived that here there was for her, not only a question of honour to reply to, but a mission of civilization to fulfil. The government of July, not daring to abandon Algeria, decided on the adjournment of the question, and sent into Africa Marshal Clausel, recommending to him to set as little on the offensive as possible.

The natives, however, seeing that we took up our quarters in Algiers, began to think that fatality had destined us to conquer them; and that thought having once

* Translated from the *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*. Tome Premier. (Paris, Firmin Didot, Frères, 1852. London, Natt, Strand.) This is the first volume of a new Universal Biography, which is to extend to more than thirty volumes. It is beautifully printed in double columns, and contains an immense amount of matter at a wonderfully small price. If the other volumes are equal to this, it will be the best work of its kind which has yet appeared.

taken hold of their minds, they were not long in concluding that fatality had destined them to drive us away. Of the three Beys subject to Algiers one alone, the Bey of Oran, submitted to us. The two other Beys were far from cherishing such pacific intentions. Achmet Bey remained at Constantine and defied the Christians to attack him; as to the Bey of the province of Tittery, he being nearer to Algiers, thought it became him to give us the first blow; he preached the holy war, and came to blockade us in our conquest. There was no means of avoiding action. After having provided for the most pressing needs of the administration, Marshal Clausel passed for the first time the famous defile of Teniah, beat the Arabs, took possession of Medeah, the capital of the Beylick, and deprived the Bey of his authority: but he attempted nothing further, and he had already done more than his instructions permitted. General Berthezène was sent to take the place of the disobedient commander, with orders so to arrange matters as to make it seem that we did not know whether we should keep Algiers or not. He performed his commission admirably, and no more than nine thousand men were left, just enough for purposes of defence.

The first result of a conquest undertaken and maintained in this spirit, was to bring the natives into the completest anarchy. Among the tribes some prayed us to govern them, others offered armed resistance, others finally sought to organise themselves under the authority of a venerable Marabout of the tribe of the Hachems, named Sidi-el-Hadji-Mahiddin. He showed them that, instead of fighting with each other, they would do better to fight against the Christians who were shut up within the walls of Oran, and to profit from the fall of the Turks, to re-establish the Arab nation in the power which it had possessed before them. The predictions of the old Marabout had a complete success; the tribes near Mascara wished to recognise him for supreme chief; he refused the honour, alleging his great age, but in refusing for himself he offered in his place the third of his four sons, and announced him as combining all the qualities of intelligence, of activity, of valour, and of piety necessary to assure the success of the enterprise; he stated, moreover, that in his journey to Mecca an old Fakir had predicted to his son that he was destined to be the Sultan of the Arabs. This son was Abd-el-Kader, born at the guetna of his father, at some distance to the west of Mascara.

The guetna of Mahiddin is a sort of seminary where the Marabouts assemble

around them young men to instruct them in literature, theology, and jurisprudence. Abd-el-Kader was thus at an early age well read in the Koran; his explanations surpassed those of the ablest commentators. He devoted himself also with zeal to the study of eloquence and history, and he became perfectly acquainted with the history of his own nation. The reputation of a distinguished *thaleb* (learned man) did not make him neglect the exercises of the body, which constitute an essential part of the education of the Arab. Though small of stature and not very strong, he became remarkable for his skill in managing the horse, the yatagan, and the lance. To acquire the title of Hadji (Saint) he made twice the pilgrimage to Mecca in company with his father, once when quite a child, and at a later period in 1828, when a young man. On his return he married a woman whom he tenderly loved, and by whom he had two sons. He lived in obscurity, distinguishing himself by the strictness of his manners, his religious piety, and his zeal to observe all the precepts of the Koran, till the time when his old father caused him to be proclaimed an Emir by the inhabitants of Mascara. He then began to preach the holy war (*Djehâd*); and the father and the son together having collected ten thousand horsemen, made an assault, in the month of May, 1832, on the town of Oran. They renewed their attacks during three days with great fury, but were repulsed with loss. In this his first achievement as a soldier, it is said that Abd-el-Kader showed himself exceedingly valorous. The Arabs allowed themselves still at that epoch to be easily intimidated by the fire of the artillery. To teach them to despise it, the young Emir spurred his horse several times against the balls which he saw bounding along or heard whistling in his ears.

General Desmichels appeared at first disposed to abandon the system of inaction to which his predecessors had been condemned, and he went to the attack of the Arabs instead of waiting their assault. After a *razzia* made among the Gharbas, he resolved to surprise Abd-el-Kader in his camp by a night march. Dissuaded from this project, he contented himself with repulsing him on the morrow, and extended the circle of the French occupation by placing garrisons at two important parts of the coast, at Arzew and at Mostaganem (3 and 29 July, 1833). Abd-el-Kader, however, on his side tried to centralise the forces of the Arabs. His power was as yet recognised only in a radius of fifteen leagues round Mascara; he resolved to extend it to the extremity

of the province, and he marched against Tlemsin. This city was then divided into two parties, the Turks and the Couloughis, who occupied the citadel, and the Haders or Moors, who were masters of the town. Abd-el Kader commenced by attacking the Moors, and had no difficulty in vanquishing them; their chief took flight. Once conquered he treated them with mildness, and chose for them a new *kaid* (chief) and made them recognise his authority; but he could not obtain the same result with the Turks, who occupied the citadel; these refused to receive him, and having no artillery to force them, he returned to Mascara, where he learned with profound affliction the death of his aged father.

From the beginning it had been thought good policy to unburden ourselves upon the natives of all the embarrassments of the occupation. It was in accordance with this fatal policy that General Desmichels concluded a treaty which constituted Abd-el-Kader the real sovereign of the province of Oran, with the right of monopolising all its commerce, after the manner of Mehemet Ali, whose administration in Egypt the Emir had studied. By the terms of this treaty all the exchanges were to be made exclusively in the port of Arzew: the Arabs were forbidden to trade directly with the Europeans; they were to sell to the agent of the Emir, at prices fixed by himself; and the latter sold again to the European merchants, according to his whim and pleasure. This treaty had been divided into two parts, containing, the first, the conditions of the Arabs; and the second, the conditions of the French. General Desmichels communicated at first only the second to the Government, and it was only in consequence of the reclamations raised by the execution of the treaty, such as Abd-el-Kader understood it, that the first was finally known. Hence resulted, between General Voirol, the Governor, and General Desmichels, a misunderstanding, the flame of which Abd-el-Kader skilfully fanned.

Every ambitious chief has not only to

combat the enemy in open fight, but contend with the treacheries and conspiracies of his own countrymen, who, jealous of his elevation, seek only to overthrow him, even if he be the defender of the faith. This was what happened to Abd-el-Kader. Many *kaids* declared against him. Mustapha Ben-Israel, the chief of the Douaïres, raised the standard of revolt, made a night attack on the Emir (the 12th April, 1834), defeated him signally, in spite of his valiant resistance, and he would have taken him prisoner or killed him if one of his faithful companions had not dragged him out of the fight and put him on horseback. At this news some other malcontent chiefs rose against him, and it was again General Desmichels who came to his assistance, rejecting at the same time the alliance of old Mustapha-Ben-Israel, and sending to Abd-el-Kader muskets and powder. He also assumed such a military attitude as to facilitate for Abd-el-Kader the means of taking his revenge. Our occupation as yet only comprehended Algiers, Bona, Bougie, Oran, Mostaganem, and Arzew, and we were everywhere blockaded by the enemy. Put by the Desmichels' treaty in possession of all the province of Oran, Abd-el-Kader conceived the project of subduing the province of Algiers, and that of Tittery. He crossed the Chelif, entered Medeah in triumph, deprived those holding authority of office, appointed others, drove away the tribes which had submitted, and returned within his frontiers. General Trézel, who had succeeded General Desmichels at Oran, marched against the Emir: he attacked him at Macta, though the enemy's army was six times more numerous than his own. Unfortunately, the day, brilliantly commenced, terminated by a defeat (28th June, 1835); surprised in a defile of Macta, the line of the wounded and the baggage was broken, and it was only by performing prodigies of valour, and after having had five hundred killed, that General Trézel succeeded in effecting his retreat.*

The news of this first reverse excited in France public opinion against the system

* M. Boissonnet, the officer having the chief command over the fortress where Abd-el-Kader was confined, has added some notes to the article we are now translating, which vindicate Abd-el-Kader from the misrepresentations which the writer of the article unintentionally makes. According to the opinion generally received, General Trézel marched against the Emir to chastise him for having the first violated the Desmichels' treaty. This is not the case. M. Boissonnet says:—"The Emir had not gone beyond the limits of the territory which the treaty had assigned him. He was preparing, no doubt, to fight us, not believing in the duration of the peace, but it was General Trézel who went to attack him in his territory, while our territory was fully respected. As to the question of domination over such or such category of Mussulmans, the Emir had again the treaty in his favour, though therein was the real cause of the aggression of General Trézel."

of hesitation which had so far been followed, and made the Government adopt a firmer line of conduct. Mars el Ouled was sent to take a full and complete revenge on Abd-el-Kader. He marched in December, 1835, without striking a blow, on Mascara, the capital of the Emir, which he found ruined and abandoned; and after having completely destroyed that town he returned to Oran. He was, however, again in motion on the 27th January, 1836, toward Tlemcen, of which he took possession. There he raised, on those very persons who had asked our aid, our friends the Ouled-Agla, those famous contributions which caused so many disparaging commentaries; and after these two rapid dashes at a campaign, during which Abd-el-Kader had not ceased to accompany him at a discreet distance, the marshal returned to Algiers, persuaded, as far as we can judge from his bulletins, that he had exterminated Abd-el-Kader. Some time after General D'Arlandes set out from Oran to conduct a convoy of provisions to Tlemcen, where works of communication with the sea were to be executed. During his march he met the Emir, who was returning from the frontiers of Morocco with considerable forces. The combat was sharp, and the French troops were repulsed with loss (24 and 25 April, 1836).

This check, added to that of the first expedition to Constantine, provoked a more energetic mode of action. General Bugeaud was commanded to bring Abd-el-Kader into inaction, either by a treaty of peace or by arms, whilst General Damrémont directed a new expedition upon Constantine, which this time was carried by assault, though not without considerable loss. Repulsed in his pacific overtures, General Bugeaud attacked his enemy at the passage of the Sikak (6 July, 1836), and completely defeated him. From twelve to fifteen hundred Arabs were killed or wounded; but, instead of pursuing the consequences of this victory, he allowed the Emir to take breath, to re-establish himself in his authority, and some months

after treated with him on the same footing as if he had himself been beaten. During the interview which took place between Abd-el-Kader and General Bugeaud the latter showed a rudeness (he forcibly lifted his interlocutor from the ground) and a pride which singularly contrast with the clauses of the treaty. This treaty of Tafna, so warmly criticised on all sides, delivered to Abd-el-Kader almost three-fourths of Algeria (the provinces of Oran, of Tittery, and a part of that of Algiers), and gave him permission to buy in France gunpowder, sulphur, and the arms of which he might have need. (Article 7 of the treaty.)

The execution of this treaty, however, raised up numerous difficulties. The question of frontier was very important: Abd-el-Kader availed himself of the obscurity of the treaty to extend his territory in the East, and unceasingly eluded all our proposals for arranging difficulties. In the month of December, 1837, he placed his camp in the neighbourhood of Hamza, where he received the submission of all the tribes of those countries. The progress of Abd-el-Kader cast alarm to the extremity of the Mitidja, and Marshal Valée saw himself obliged, to calm and check fears which were spreading, to establish a camp of two thousand five hundred men on the heights of Khamis. Meanwhile we saw arriving amongst us the remnant of the tribe of the Ouled-Zeitoun, which the Emir had without warning attacked and massacred under the pretence that they had revolted against his authority. At the same time he appointed a Kaïd for the Sebaou, a country situated between the Oued-Khadara and the mountains. These two acts appeared at that time a flagrant violation of the treaty of Tafna.* They induced the Governor-General to make protestations so energetic, that Abd-el-Kader consented at last to name an agent to discuss the bases of the interpretative convention of the second article of the treaty bearing date 30 May, 1837. Mouloud-Ben-Arach, who had gone to Paris to offer to the King presents sent

* This reproach has no better foundation than that regarding the Desmichels' treaty. Let us hear M. Boissonnet: "It is very evident that we had no right of jurisdiction beyond the Oued-Khadara: the Emir was there in his own territory. The Arab text of the treaty was formal in this respect. It is not true, moreover, that the Emir caused the tribe of the Ouled-Zeitoun to be massacred. This, an entirely military tribe, had refused to pay taxes, and had fought against the Emir. It only lost fifty-two men in the fight—only one lost his life afterwards. Surely this chastisement cannot be called a massacre. We ought now, more than ever, to be just to the Emir. My conviction is that we have no act of bad faith to reproach the Emir with, and that it is unjustly that we accuse him of the rupture of the Desmichels and Bugeaud treaties. These two treaties, in the spirit even of those who contracted them, were not made to last; but their violation comes from our generals, who found them impolitic. Your proofs? you ask me. They are in the very text of the treaties."

by his master, was entrusted with the negotiations. On his return to Algiers, he signed, the 14th July, 1838, in virtue of the powers with which he was invested, a complementary agreement, which modified three articles of the treaty. The Emir made use of the peace to regulate the administration of the tribes under his government. Mohammed-el Berkani was re-established at Medeah as khalifa: in the east, on the declivities south of the Jurjura, he confided the power to Ben-Salem; to Ben-Al at for the country of Miliana; to Ben Arach in the Lower Chelif. Mascara obeyed his brother-in-law Ben-Taroui; at Tlemsin the authority was in the hands of Bou-Hamed. All these personages belonged to illustrious families of Marabouts, and enjoyed through that circumstance alone a considerable influence over the populations. Each of these vast circumscriptions of command was subdivided into districts of less extent, at the head of which he placed chiefs, who exercised, with the title of Agha, an administrative and military authority. The whole of the organization adopted by the Emir seemed inspired by these two principal thoughts, first, to kindle and maintain religious fervour in the tribes, by making it serve to fortify the administration; secondly, to give to the population a vigorous and military constitution, in order to prepare it to expel, by a unanimous and energetic effort, the Christians from the African soil.

In the event of hostilities recommencing, Abd-el-Kader had created a second line of defences in the interior, to the rear of the towns on the frontiers of the Lesser Desert. Thus to the south of Medeah he had established a military station, and magazines at Boghar; to the south of Mostaganem he had raised up Tekendempt from its ruins: more to the west Saïda corresponded to Mascara; finally, to the south of Tlemsin, he erected the post of Sebdaou. He made his establishments serve to augment his means of action over the tribes of the south. He appointed a

khalifa for all this nomadic population, who came annually to receive his supplies of grain in the Tell. His influence extended as far as the oases of Sahara, which formerly were dependent on Constantine, and where our Cheikh-el Arab had not been able to get his authority admitted. The passage of a French army across the Portes-de Fer caused an immense impression among the natives: this bold act struck our enemies with astonishment. Abd-el-Kader profited skilfully from this occasion to declare war along the whole line, and to arrive at the realisation of the projects which the treaty of Tafna had given him the time and the means of ripening. He wrote to the Governor-General a letter, of which this is the translation: "I have already written to you that all the Arabs in these regions and along these coasts are agreed, and that no other words are breathed by them but those which demand the holy war. I have employed my efforts to change their ideas, but no one wishes the continuation of the peace. They are all agreed to carry on the holy war, and I can do nothing but yield to them, in order to be faithful to our holy law which commands it. Also I do not betray you, and I warn you of what is going on. Send back my Oukil from Oran, in order that he may return to his family. Be prepared, since all the Mussulmans are about to commence the holy war against you."

Emboldened by the imprudent security of Marshal Vallee, who had permitted him to prepare everything for a general insurrection, Abd-el-Kader gives (14 December, 1839), the signal of a deadly struggle. Our colonists, taken by surprise in the Mitidja, are massacred by the Hadjontes, our establishments burned and pillaged; the scouts of the enemy penetrate to the very walls of Algiers: in effect, we no longer possess any other territories than those comprised within our fortifications.*

At the news of this general raising of bucklers, the Duke of Orleans had asked permission to take an active part in the war.

* " Marshal Vallee could not hinder the movements of the Emir, who was master in his own dominions. It was contrary to his wish and command that the colonists had dispersed themselves in the plain. The Marshal had declared war by violating the treaty, and traversing, by force of arms, the territory of the Emir on his return from Constantine. More than fifteen days before attacking our colonists in the Mitidja, the Emir had announced the epoch when he intended to commence hostilities, conforming thereby to the old traditions of chivalry, which I have myself seen the Arabs giving proofs of remembering on more than one occasion. Besides, our disasters in the Mitidja were a very small affair. I do not believe that ten colonists were massacred at that time; and the material losses were almost nothing, and have since been met by indemnities more than sufficient to cover the losses. Our establishments were of the greatest insignificance beyond those fortified lines which the *sage foresight* of Marshal Vallée had caused to be executed with so much ardour in the winter 1839 to 1840."—Boissonnet.

He landed at Algiers with the Duke d'Aumale the 13th April, 1840. But the operations of the vast plan followed by General Vallée brought no decisive result, although in twenty bloody actions the French army had given to the natives a high idea of its bravery. General Bugeaud was appointed (December, 1840) to take the place of Marshal Vallée, with the express mission to destroy the power of Abd-el-Kader, and to subdue all Algeria. Some months after the campaign had been begun, he had destroyed Tekendempt, Boghar, Thasa, new fortresses built by Abd-el-Kader; he had taken Mascara,—carried away herds of cattle,—destroyed the crops of the hostile tribes,—and occasioned in the ranks of the Emir a great number of defections. In the following campaign, at the commencement of 1842, he had made Mascara be permanently occupied by General de Lamoricière, who thence carried on military operations in all directions. The enemy was reduced to the defensive, and France declared finally, by the mouth of the King, that the soil of Africa was to be henceforth and for ever French.

From that moment Abd-el-Kader was treated not as a sovereign prince, but as a rebel. It is impossible to imagine how much genius and activity he expended in this last struggle. Towards the middle of the year 1842 Abd-el-Kader, after a vigorous resistance, had lost five-sixths of his dominions, all his forts or war depôts, his regular army, and the prestige of his previous situation. The theatre of the war was concentrated between the Cheliff and the Mina, in a district about twenty-five leagues square. Yet the indomitable Emir did not lose his courage: followed by some thousands of horsemen, he went from tribe to tribe, destroying the effect of each of our expeditions, and rekindling again at every point the conflagration which we had just extinguished. He thus wrote to the tribes that hesitated between him and the French: "You abandon, then, the faith of your fathers, and you surrender yourselves like cowards to the Christians! Have you not enough of courage and perseverance to support still for some time longer the evils of war? A few more months of resistance and you will weary out the infidels who pollute your soil. But if you are no longer true believers, if you make a shameful renouncement of your religion, and of all the blessings which God has promised you, do not expect that you will obtain repose by this disgraceful feebleness. As long as a breath of life remains to me I shall make war on the Christians, and I shall follow you like your shadow. I shall reproach you face to face with your shame; to punish you

for your cowardice, I shall disturb your sleep with musket-shots, which will rattle round your douars grown Christian."

The Emir multiplied himself, so to speak, by the rapidity of his movements, which necessitated the dispersion of the French troops. When he was thought in the south, it was suddenly learned that he had surprised and decimated the tribes established at the bottom of the Valley of Cheliff. Thence passing over eighty kilometres in a single march, he unexpectedly falls on the Ouled-Khouïdem; thence, by a march as rapid, he rushes on the Idama, from whom he carries off a considerable booty. After having placed his plunder with the Beni-Ouragh, he advances to within twenty kilometres of Mascara. Terror seizes all the subject tribes; they come imploring General de Lamoricière to protect them. He replies to them that they must defend themselves, and that for the time being he thinks it more important to complete the dispersion of Abd-el-Kader's partisans, still assembled in the Desert. In effect, without pre-occupying itself otherwise with the movements of the Emir, the column advances toward the south, to the sources of the Taguin, but without coming up to the Emir's followers, who fly before it. On its return, whilst our troops were occupied in emptying the silos of the enemy on the banks of the Riou, Abd-el-Kader is pillaging our allies in the neighbourhood; a sharp combat takes place at Isna; the enemy is dispersed, and Abd-el-Kader himself is on the point of being made prisoner, his horse having fallen down among rocks. After this defeat the Emir retired, and our troops returned to Mascara (at the end of Nov. 1842). Yet Abd-el-Kader, who had quietly allowed us to ravage and subdue the tribes of the Ouarsenis, suddenly reappeared in the midst of the country we had just been traversing.

He had found a new element of resistance in the succour given him by the Kabyles of Bougie, driven by him to a demonstration against Cherchell. This last attempt was defeated by General Bugeaud, who did not hesitate in the heart of winter to march into the steep and precipitous regions of the Jur-jura to dissolve the hostile gathering. During the months of March and April, 1843, incessant razzias made against the rebellious tribes, and crowned by the dashing attack of the Duke d'Aumale, who carried off at full gallop the *Zmalah* of Abd-el-Kader, precipitated his ruin: the last combat on the Oued-Mulah finished it. The Emir lost in this battle all that remained of his regular cavalry and his bravest lieutenant, Sidi-Embarek, the one-eyed. Hunted at

the same time by French troops and by Arab tribes who had yielded only to victorious courage, Abd-el Kader decided to take refuge on the frontier of the empire of Morocco. His appeals stirred up the populations there, and soon, in spite of the hesitations of the Emperor, he succeeded in dragging those populations into the quarrel. The war of France with Morocco was the work of the indefatigable Emir. We know how Marshal Bugeaud calmed at Isly the ardour of these new foes, while the Prince de Joinville operated with the same intent and result at Tangiers and Mogador.

After the battle of Isly one of two things was to be done; either to profit from the victory by immediately forcing the Emperor to deliver up Abd-el-Kader, or to trust to events easy to foresee. The latter course was chosen. To judge correctly of the state of things we must put ourselves for a moment in the place of the men who stood face to face with each other. Abd-er-Rhaman and Abd-el-Kader could have nothing in their hearts but sentiments of hatred, of fear, and of distrust for each other. No doubt religion imposes it as a duty on all Mussulmans to combat for the law of the Prophet, which demands the extermination, if not the conversion, of all Christians, but they by no means had both the same interest to constitute themselves the champions of Islamism. Abd-er-Rhaman had an empire to conserve, whilst Abd-el-Kader had one to conquer. And even supposing that the Emperor of Morocco had sincerely joined the Emir to combat the infidels, which of the two would have obtained the greater glory therefrom? On every occasion the troops of Morocco would have hastened to obey the voice of the pious chief, the Berber mountaineers, whose fidelity to the Emperor is far from being steady, would have been the first to range themselves under the banner of the new Cherif, for Abd-el-Kader proclaims himself a descendant of the Prophet. Abd-el-Kader, after he had been thrust back with the wreck of the tribes which had followed his fortune, was placed in the alternative either of dethroning Abd-er-Rhaman, or of abdicating all action over the affairs of Algeria. He tried first by the way of negotiations, then by force, one of those revolutions so frequent in the annals of Islamism.

Without resources, in the midst of irritated populations, in open conflict with the acknowledged chief of his religion, wandering like a lion pursued by the hunters, with no other country than his horse, no other shelter but his tent, no

other kingdom but the desert, the great Emir still inspired terror, and obliged his enemies to keep on foot an army of twenty-four thousand men to guard themselves against him.

In the month of November, 1847, being encamped at Tsalin in the Rif, Abd-el-Kader sent to the Emperor his Khalifat Bou-Hamedi to make propositions of peace. Anxious from not receiving any news from Bou-Hamedi, and presuming that he was about to have an engagement with the Emperor's troops, he quitted the position of Zalin and encamped on the left bank of the Malouina, at a place called Enerma. Having on the one side the river and on the other the mountains of Kedhans, whose inhabitants wished to remain neuter, his Deïra was in a position easy to be defended by a handful of warriors. On the 9th December two horsemen of the Emperor, accompanied by a servant of Bou-Hamedi, brought him a letter from Mouley-Abd-er-Rhaman and another from his Khalifat. The Emperor said to him in substance that he could listen to no proposition from him as long as he remained in the country; that if he was willing to come to Fez he would be treated as well as he could desire; that his horsemen and his infantry would be incorporated with the troops of Morocco—that the population of the Deïra would receive lands, &c.—that if he refused these propositions the path to the Desert was free—and that he could take it if he was not disposed to accept either of these two offers. Abd-el-Kader immediately took his resolution; he sent away the horsemen of Morocco without giving them any reply, and assembled all the population of the Deïra, as well as his regular troops. He shows them, without concealing anything, what was his situation; he tells them that he is determined to try fortune once more—that he would attempt to take prisoner one of the sons of the Emperor, in order to get his Khalifat sent back—that if he should conquer he would continue his march to the west where the Deïra would have to rejoin him—that if he was conquered the Deïra would probably be pillaged, but that there would be always time enough to seek refuge among the French.

The following was his plan of operations—he sent off his infantry in the direction of the Moroccan camp, which was, according to some, at Aïoun-Kcart, according to others, at Aïn-Tigaout. The Moroccan camps, according to the same sources of information, appear to have been concentrated toward the one or the other of these two points, without

however being so completely united as to form only a single camp. Abd-El-Kader rejoined his infantry on the 10th December, in the evening; he had with him from a thousand to twelve hundred cavalry, and from eight hundred to a thousand men on foot; he had left his cannons at the Deïra. His intention was to make a night attack on the Moroccans. To facilitate it he invented the following stratagem: four horses, smeared all over with pitch, were laden with dry herbs, which had been pounded with the hand till they were as soft as tow. The herbs were also smeared with pitch. Four foot soldiers, who received each a hundred donras in advance, led these animals. They were, on arriving near the Moroccan camp, to set fire to the inflammable materials with which the horses were laden. Thanks to this stratagem, as bold as ingenious, the Emir surprised in the night of the 11th to the 12th of November the Moroccan camps. This sudden attack caused great losses to the Maghzen of the Emperor; but Abd-el-Kader had to do with an enemy so numerous, that instead of finding defences to overcome which were nearly useless, he was thrust back by a compact mass. He therefore rallied his Deïra, and concentrated all his followers toward the mouth of the Mulouina, between the left bank of that river and the sea. The Moroccan camps continued to draw closer the circle that enveloped the enemy. Closely hemmed in on the banks of the river, and unable to resist the superiority of numbers, the Emir, thinking less of himself than of those dear to and dependent on him, resolved to send across the baggage, the women, and the children of his companions into the plain of Triffa, in order to save them from the attacks of the enemy. The commencement of the passage of the river was the signal for a combat which the Moroccan Kabyles, excited by the attraction of booty, furiously began; but the horsemen of the Emir sustained to the end their old reputation, and accomplished their generous mission; they resisted the whole day; not a mule, nor any part of the baggage, was taken. After having thus sent his Deïra over into the French territory, to protect it from the pillage of the Moroccans, the Emir left it, and, accompanied by a few of his followers, took refuge among a fraction of the Beni-Snassen, who had remained faithful to his cause. It was in that direction that he expected to gain the south. But the vigilance of General de Lamoricière prevented the execution of the project.

"I had been informed," says the General in his report, "that the Emir had

reached the country of the Beni-Snassen; but his difficulty was how to get out of it. Now those among the Beni-Snassen the best disposed towards him, are precisely those who are nearest to our territory. The defile which opens into the plain by the country of these Beni-Snassen has its issue at about a league and a half from the frontier. I determined to guard this passage: and what induced me to do so was that the brother of the Kaïd of Ouchda had written to us that very evening urging us to watch in that direction, by which the Emir would no doubt pass. But it was necessary to take this step without exciting the suspicion of the tribes who were encamped along the route.

"With this purpose two detachments of twenty picked spahis, having white bournous on, commanded, the first by Lieutenant Bon-Kraûia, and the other by Under-Lieutenant Brabim, were entrusted with this commission. The first went to the defile itself, and the second had an intermediate position between that point and our camp. The cavalry saddled their horses, and the rest of the column was ready to set out at the first order. Finally, in order to be prepared for every contingency, after having calculated the probable march of the Emir, I ordered my men under arms at two o'clock in the morning, to lead my column to the frontier. I had scarcely marched a league and a half, when some horsemen, sent back by Lieutenant Bon-Kraûia, informed me that he had come up with Abd-el-Kader, and that a fight had begun. The second detachment went to the succour, and I did the same as fast as possible with all the cavalry. It was about three o'clock in the morning. Continuing my march I received deputies from the Deïra, who came to offer submission, and to whom I gave the *Aman*, as I trotted rapidly on, sending them to my camp to seek for letters.

"Finally, some instants after, I met Lieutenant Bon-Kraûia himself, who was returning with two of the men who were most devoted to the Emir, and who were commissioned to tell me that Abd-el-Kader, seeing that he could not enter the plain and accomplish his project, wished to submit. Bon-Kraûia had himself spoken with the Emir, who had given him a sheet of paper, on which he had placed his seal, but on which the mist, the rain, and the night had hindered him from writing anything. It was also impossible for me to write, for the same reason, and I had not my seal with me. The men were urgent in wishing for something which should prove that they had spoken to me. I

handed them my sabre and the seal of Colonel Bazaine, giving them at the same time the most solemn promise of *Aman*. The two deputies asked me to let them be accompanied by Bon-Kraouia, whom I therefore sent with four spahis. All this was done while we were marching; for I wished to arrive before the dawning of the day at the point of our frontier, the nearest to the defile of Kerbous.

"Arrived at this point towards half-past five, I remained there till half-past eleven. I received no reply, but I was well convinced that the presence of the cavalry would make the Emir give up all intention of crossing the plain. At this moment I was obliged to make different arrangements. Our skirmishers had met and brought to me many regular horsemen, who were wandering about at venture, perhaps with the design of rejoining Abd-el-Kader. I learned from them that the Deïra, which had sent me the *Aman*, but which had not yet received it, had been assailed by the Mesirdas the preceding night and pillaged, and that these men were disposed to continue their attacks and robberies.

"I therefore sent Colonel Montauban with five hundred cavalry to bivouac near the Deïra. I despatched Colonel Macmahon to encamp near the wells of Sidi-Bon-Djenan with the Zouaves and the battalion of the ninth of the line; and, after having passed two hours more in observation, I regained my camp with the rest of my troops. The coming of all the men with whom I had spoken this evening showed me the low estate into which the Emir had fallen, and the real alarm into which our few musket-shots had put him. I was under this impression when Bon-Kraouia and the two deputies of Abd-el-Kader returned. He brought me back my sabre and the seal of Colonel Bazaine, and besides a letter from the Emir, written by Mustapha-Ben-Thami. Bon-Kraouia and his two companions have set out again this evening; the four spahis had remained with the Emir, who had been very glad of their guard for the security of his family among the Beni-Snassen. I have given to Bon-Kraouia four other picked spahis, and with these eight men he will be as strong as all the escort of him against whom the Empire of Morocco was up in arms the day before yesterday with thirty-eight thousand men."

Such is the detailed recital of General de Lamoricière, who took such an active part in the surrender of Abd-el-Kader. On the 23d December the Emir came to entrust himself, with his family to the generosity of France. The 24th January,

in the afternoon, he was received at the Marabout of Sidi-Brahim by Colonel de Montauban, who was soon joined by Generals de Lamoricière and Cavagnac. An hour after, conveyed to Djemma-Gazouat, he was presented to the Governor-General, the Duke d'Aumale, who had arrived there that morning, and to whom he gave his horse in sign of submission. The Duke d'Aumale ratified the word given by General de Lamoricière, that Abd-el-Kader should be conducted to Alexandria or Saint Jean d'Acre, "with the firm hope that the King will give his sanction to it." The 25th January Abd-el-Kader embarked for Oran, and from Oran the *Asmodée* conveyed him to Toulon, where he arrived the 29th with his family and suite. After having passed in the lazaretto the time required by the quarantine, he was transferred to Fort Lamalgue. Since the Revolution of February the Emir has recalled to the French government the conditions on which he had submitted, and demanded the execution of the formal promise which General de Lamoricière and the Duke d'Aumale had given him: but up to the present time all that has been done has been to render his captivity as little painful and burdensome as possible. From Toulon the Emir was at first transferred, with his suite, to the castle of Pau; then, in November 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois, where he is still residing.

Abd-el-Kader is now forty-five years of age. His face is pale, and of a regular beauty, full of gravity and melancholy. His eyes have an expression of fatigue and of suffering. He has a black beard and a small moustache. A veil of silk, whose folds fall on each side of his face, is fixed round his head by a large cord rising in triple pile. A kaïk of brown serge is so made as to show the extremities of his naked arms. His language abounds in metaphorical expressions. "You must suffer from cold," said the prefect to him who had come to receive him. "Oh! no," replied he, "the warmth of your friendship melts for me the frost of the air." The Tzmala (family and suite) of the Emir at his arrival amounted to ninety-six persons. It is reduced through death and other circumstances by more than a fourth, consisting now of seventy persons, namely, twenty-three men, twenty-three women, and twenty-four children. All the Tzmala practises a great frugality; none of its members has any other fortune but some clothes and books; the Emir alone brought into France a few thousand francs arising from the sale of his horses. It is from this slender store that he takes when

he wishes to satisfy his benevolent feelings (on leaving Pau he gave 300 francs to the poor). Every day at three o'clock in the afternoon the Tzmala meets for prayer; this is followed by the reading of the

Koran. The Emir passes the rest of his time in reading and meditation. Such is the man who is waiting for his liberty from the generosity of France.

[In translating this article we have permitted ourselves a few trifling modifications and abridgments. Besides its fullness and distinctness, it is written in a fair and generous spirit, and without any of that grandiloquent and low-bred boasting which is the form that French vanity has generally taken since the time of the Empire. The article receives an additional interest from one of the latest acts of Louis Napoleon,—the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. As the Emir surrendered on the condition of being sent to Alexandria or to Acre, his restoration to freedom, after an imprisonment of five years, must be viewed as very tardy and insufficient justice. Some persons have been contrasting Louis Napoleon's conduct in this matter with that of the governments which preceded him. They surely forget that Louis-Philippe lost his throne only a few weeks after the arrival of Abd-el-Kader in France: while Louis Napoleon has held supreme power during four of the five years that Abd-el-Kader was treacherously and basely confined. Room here, therefore, for magnanimity there was none, even if Louis Napoleon were capable thereof: in giving Abd-el-Kader not an absolute, but a conditional liberty, he has made a most imperfect atonement for an iniquity in which he himself has had the principal share.—*Translator.*]

RICHARD REYNOLDS.

Letters of Richard Reynolds, with a Memoir of his Life. By his Grand-daughter, Hannah Mary Rathbone, author of "The Diary of Lady Willoughby." 1852.

SCARCELY anything in the course of our reading strikes us more than the gravity and weight of our ancestors' epistolary transactions. When a Richard Reynolds sits down to write a letter to a daughter or a wife it is after the manner of a man who has a purpose in his mind much beyond that of chit-chat and gossip. Amusement, whether of himself or his correspondent, enters scarcely at all into the calculation. It is a matter of serious business, to be begun and ended with thoughtful courtesy. The very penmanship tells of method and steady resolve. Never could that writer, we affirm, be in an unseemly haste, or drive his pen on to the mark with dashing vehemence, or lose sight of the relative proportions of the subjects to be treated of in his letter. Nor yet does this ruled and measured style indicate any want of heart. The letters of Richard Reynolds are remarkable for their affectionateness, for their feeling sympathy, and strong and even anxious earnestness for the well-being of his friends.

Mrs. Richard Rathbone, the now avowed authoress of Lady Willoughby's Diary, has not dwelt among her own people so long without imbibing a large portion of that spirit which

makes her the most fitting editor possible of the simple yet striking annals of the life of her paternal grandfather. It is a volume compiled with singular good taste, and with a laudable absence of all pretension. The poetical element which in Lady Willoughby's diary was one of the principal charms, is felt here too, but in a much less marked degree, being kept down, as not perfectly in harmony with the character which it was the all-important task to display, simply and truly. The good grandfather's portrait is reverently touched, and then the filial hands that have painted it leave the rest to be done by morning and evening sunlight, without any obtrusive attempts to throw artificial splendour upon it. In such a manner we, too, would deal with it, fearful of measuring the work by ordinary standards of publicity, but sincerely believing that it is one well deserving of grateful welcome.

Richard Reynolds was born in Bristol on the 1st of Nov. 1735, and died at Cheltenham on the 10th of Sept. 1816, aged 81. Born and brought up in the Society of Friends, with them all his connections were formed, and his plan of life involved, as a *sine qua non*, a rigorous attendance on the meetings,

whether for worship or business, of that body of Christians; while he was far from narrow in his intercourse with other bodies, and helped with equal readiness the destitute and afflicted, wherever found. It is not, however, to be denied that his consistency of regard to sectarian obligations raised, from first to last, an obstacle to the free development of his powers in many directions, and when we see his strong intellect, his innate taste for everything beautiful in art and nature, and are made aware of the rigid restraints under which he placed himself with regard to every indulgence of these favourite objects of pursuit, we cannot but feel that we have before us the character of one who was unnecessarily hindered from bringing forth much that deserves to be called "good fruit" to perfection. His education was plain, confined to few particulars, but practical, and he was early fixed in business habits, first by an apprenticeship of six years, and afterwards by his early marriage to the daughter of Abraham Darby (one of the partners in the great iron-works at Coalbrook Dale), in consequence of which he became an active manager and sharer himself in the prosperity of the important concerns there and at Ketley, about five miles distant. A young man of little more than twenty-one, Richard Reynolds was thus thrown at once into a station of responsibility, involving at the same time rapid and large gains. His domestic happiness also appears to have been great, but here the stroke of sorrow first visited him. His wife, after an union of five years, was carried off by a very sudden and sharp illness, leaving two children, William, and Hannah Mary, afterwards the wife of William Rathbone of Liverpool. His sorrow was very poignant, and the sense of loneliness and want of aid in the care of his children led him, in no long time, to form another tie. In Dec. 1763, he married again, choosing one who had been the dear and intimate friend of his first wife, and who shared in every respect his attachment to the religious body with which he was connected. The father of his late wife, meanwhile, Abraham Darby, head of the Coalbrook Dale concerns, died, and, the sons being too young to take the business, Mr. Reynolds was ear-

nestly requested to remove to the house, and assume the post of superintendent until such time as his brothers-in-law were considered competent to the charge. It was a large increase of responsibility without corresponding increase of means, the shares in Coalbrook Dale works being not his own, but settled on the children of his first marriage. As usual, he performed his part with great thoroughness; and it is interesting to read Mrs. Rathbone's account of his successful enterprise, the more so that we have so lately, in an article on the Iron-mongers of London (*Gent. Mag.* for July 1852), had occasion to give an account of the prejudice and discouragement under which the manufacture of iron in this country long laboured, —a prejudice which drew from excellent John Evelyn the opinion, that "twere better to purchase all our iron out of America, than thus exhaust our wood at home;" while, by a strange inconsistency, the people rose in insurrection when coal was introduced in smelting, lest it should lessen the demand for wood.

It was whilst they were under his management, that an important change was accomplished in the mode of converting cast or crude iron into malleable or bar iron. This process was previously carried on in a fire called a finery, somewhat like that of a smith's forge, and wood charcoal was the only fuel made use of. In this fire the iron was exposed to the blast of powerful bellows, and was in constant contact with the fuel. The quantity of charcoal thus used was rapidly consuming the woods of the country, and many efforts had been made to substitute pit-coal, when coked, for wood charcoal. In the first process, of fusing the iron ore or iron stone, it had answered, and had been used at Coalbrook Dale for many years with continued and increasing success; but it was then suggested by two of the workmen, that the coal might also be used in the second or refining stage, the process being performed in a reverberatory furnace, in which the iron would not mix with the coal, but be heated solely by the flame. My grandfather was struck with the ingenuity and feasibility of the scheme — and the end to be obtained was of such great importance, that he caused an immediate trial to be made; the result was so successful that he communicated the discovery to the owners of the works, doing — workmen, by giving them t

they deserved, and earnestly recommending that the invention should be secured by a patent, in the name of the "Cranages," with whom it originated. This process is now technically called "puddling;" and it has been the means of enabling Great Britain to make iron in vast quantities at a small cost.

At the present time, when iron railways are intersecting the earth in every direction, it may not be uninteresting to his descendants to know, that to their ancestor, Richard Reynolds, is due the credit of first employing iron instead of wood in the construction of railways. For the conveyance of coal and iron to different parts of the works, and to the river Severn, wooden rails had been in use, which, from the great weights carried upon them, were not only soon worn out, but were liable to give way and break, occasioning loss of time, and interruption to business, and great expense in repairing them. It occurred to him that the inconveniences would be obviated by the use of cast-iron. He tried it at first with great caution, but found it to answer so well, that very soon all their railways were made of iron. He did not attempt to secure by patent the advantage of this invention, and the use of cast-iron in the construction of railways was afterwards generally adopted. Whilst speaking of him at this period, when he was acting for others, it should be mentioned that, through his representation to the principals, a large and profitable government order for "cannon" was declined, it appearing to him inconsistent with the avowed principles of Friends to manufacture weapons of war.

On the sons of Abraham Darby becoming of age, Mr. Reynolds again returned to Ketley, carrying with him two boys, in addition to the children of his first marriage. And here, having attained his thirty-third year, and a large experience in business, he commenced those well-formed plans for the comfort and improvement of his workmen, which, it must be remembered, were very far more rare then than now. He built them cottages and schools; he planted and beautified the neighbouring hills, as much for their benefit as his own, laying out what were called "workmen's walks" through the woods, and putting up seats and arbours in picturesque points of view. Wherever his influence was available, it was exerted to procure the advantages of an efficient ministry, though himself unable to find edification in Church services; and the clergy found

in him a willing helper to the utmost extent of his conscientious ability.

In his own family a sort of patriarchal rule was established. He was a very methodical instructor of his children in the holy Scriptures, and particularly in the New Testament. One of his nephews has left a record of his Sunday proceedings, which will not be uninteresting to many:

Our uncle Reynolds's strict observance of the Sabbath was very striking, and evidently arose from a genuine love for heavenly employment, and not from Jewish ideas of the duty. Regularly every Saturday evening, it was his custom to remove such books as were lying about which were not of a decidedly religious tendency. He wished all his household to finish their work as early in the day as possible, and at eight o'clock he liked to see us put by our work or whatever employment we might be engaged in. On Sunday every servant in the house attended both the morning and evening meeting, no one staying at home to prepare dinner, which he used to say, 'is always better cooked the day it does itself than on any other.' After dinner, when he had taken a short rest, the domestics were called into the parlour, each having a Bible, and seldom appearing unaccompanied by one or more of their friends, whom they had had permission to invite on these occasions; and I have often seen a large company. When all were seated, the servants, after a short pause, proceeded to read aloud a chapter selected by my uncle, the oldest servant beginning, and the rest following, each taking a verse successively. My uncle then read a chapter himself, generally making a few apposite remarks upon it; then followed another short silence, and the little meeting was concluded. After tea the whole family went again to meeting. When we returned we had supper, which was a very pleasant meal—my uncle, by his own lively manners and cheerful conversation, encouraging those around him to converse freely. A short reading in the Bible closed the day. His consideration for the comfort and well-being of his servants was most exemplary, and he never received any thing from them without thanking them courteously. On leaving home he always shook hands with each. He rose very early in the morning, and his study-fire was always left overnight prepared for his lighting it himself; his time was chiefly passed in reading and devotion. After breakfast it was his habit to retire to his study, where he remained until noon—he then generally went out alone on some errand of mercy, or to at-

tend one or another of the numerous committees on which he acted. Two mornings in the week he attended the Friends' Meeting, and on these occasions, as well as on the Sundays, no weather was ever known to keep him at home. After dinner Sarah Allen, or some friend who might be staying at the house, read aloud to him, to soothe him to sleep. He was a poor sleeper at night, and found it necessary to take a long rest in the afternoon, even if unable to sleep. Six o'clock was the hour for tea, and afterwards, when the season admitted, he walked out into the country. In the evening of every day, as in the morning, a portion of the Scriptures was read; when the clock struck ten, candles were brought in ready lighted, and every one was expected to retire for the night. A young relation (not a member of the Society of Friends) arriving, on a visit one evening at tea-time, my uncle said to him 'I shall be glad of thy company as long as thou likest to stay; but remember, ten o'clock is the hour at which I choose all who are in my house to go to bed! What wilt thou do this evening?' 'I think I shall go to the play,' was the answer. 'Well, remember—ten o'clock.' The young man returned at ten; and the next morning, whilst at breakfast, my uncle was highly amused at the description of the performance, in which a Quaker had been introduced. The young man, however, found the time pass so pleasantly under the roof of his aged relative, that he did not again go to the play during his visit."

As one of many earnest and heartfelt appeals to his only and beloved daughter, we are tempted to give the underneath:—

Bridgwater,

10th of Sixth Month, 1777.

— I am not willing to close this letter without mentioning the desire that oftener than the day has been in my heart, that my dear children may live in the fear of the Lord, and die in his favour: particularly that my only and beloved daughter may, like her dear departed mother, know the power of the cross in her youth—that, if length of days should not be her portion, she may also experience the happy effects of an early obedience to the Divine requirements. It is only by the power of the cross we can experience a being crucified to the world, the love of and conformity to which brings death to that life which consists of happiness and *peace*. Let not, my dear Hannah, the example of others, who may be ashamed of the cross and of the plainness and simplicity which we profess, influence thy conduct: nor levity of heart incident to y

thy seriously and frequently reflecting on the shortness and uncertainty of this life, and the continuance of the next, as well as of the infinity of the consequences of our present conduct. We are advised to pass the time of our sojourning here in *fear*:—how different is the conduct of the world. It ridicules or despises that fear in which is true safety and real wisdom. But let us rather be the companions of the despised followers of a despised and crucified Saviour in meekness and lowliness of mind, than grieve them, and injure our own souls, by conforming to the world and the fashions and practices of it. If thou knew or could conceive how much my happiness (at least in this world,) depends upon thy being good, because I know thine entirely depends on it both here and hereafter, I believe it would—nay I believe it will—have great influence with thee.

I am, and desire to be still more, humble and thankful to the Almighty that he has blessed me with children so affectionate and dutiful. Be assured I wish nothing more ardently respecting you than to contribute all in my power to your happiness, and consider me as a friend to whom thou may with confidence communicate every thing that concerns thee, and grieve me not by discovering a distrust of my being at all times and on all occasions,

Thy most affectionate father,

RICHARD REYNOLDS.

In 1786 this beloved daughter married. Mrs. Richard Rathbone, her niece by birth, her daughter-in-law by marriage, has gently touched one of the most exquisite and lovely characters ever permitted to grace a domestic circle. No words can, in the eyes of those who have known it, do justice to its benignity, still less, perhaps, to its supreme love of truth. Mrs. Rathbone diffused such an atmosphere of spirituality around her, that they who came within it felt for the time as if their eyes were opened to a world till then invisible. A look, a tone from her, was like the touch of Ithuriel's spear. Strong enough, intellectually, to be proof against all that was merely specious and conventional, whether in the church or the world, she united the kindest and most tender heart with the clearest head. The grace and charm which we miss in the father, his chief and only remarkable defect, abounded in this admirable woman. ~~Th~~ ^{Every}thing else she much resembled ~~her~~ ^{her} parent and child

more strong in Christian regards one to another than Richard Reynolds and his daughter.

My earliest recollection (says one of his grandsons) of my grandfather are of his visits to Green Bank—of the pleasure with which these visits were anticipated by my mother—of her care and thought that every thing should be arranged for his comfort in the best manner possible—of her anxiety, as the time for his arrival (never, barring accident, either forestalled or delayed) drew near, that nothing should have happened on the road—that he should be in good health—and that he should not have been over-fatigued. All these things are as present with me now as when, after the first greetings, I sat in silence, “like a good little boy,” at my mother’s knee. We were thus brought up from infancy, by the influence of first associations, to regard my grandfather with the most profound reverence; and, although he always met us with almost parental kindness, I am persuaded that this impression never left any one of us at any after period of our lives. The general gravity of his demeanour, his dignified carriage, and, above all, his playful satire, which we understood much better than he supposed, and felt much more keenly than he desired or intended, all combined to associate with our feelings of affection and gratitude, a never-banished consciousness of awe in his presence.

About the year 1789 Mr. Reynolds gave up the Ketley works to his sons, and again took up his abode at Coalbrook Dale, having purchased the manor of Madeley, in which this dale is included: but here, after a series of severe family trials, including the loss of his excellent wife, his eldest son, and the wife of his youngest, Joseph, he determined altogether to leave Shropshire, and accordingly in April, 1804, moved to his native town, Bristol,—thenceforth his fixed home, where the concluding twelve years of life were devoted to works of mercy and love. His wealth was, indeed, princely, but it was royally dispensed. Though in general secret and reserved in his charities, it was impossible that bounty like his could flow on without being often traced to its source. Frequently, when his name appeared to a sum of moderate amount, he was known to remit privately one of five times that amount. 20,000*l.* were awarded by him in a period of distress to one party in London; while, to secure per-

manent support to some favourite charities in Bristol, he invested 10,500*l.* in the purchase of lands in Monmouthshire.

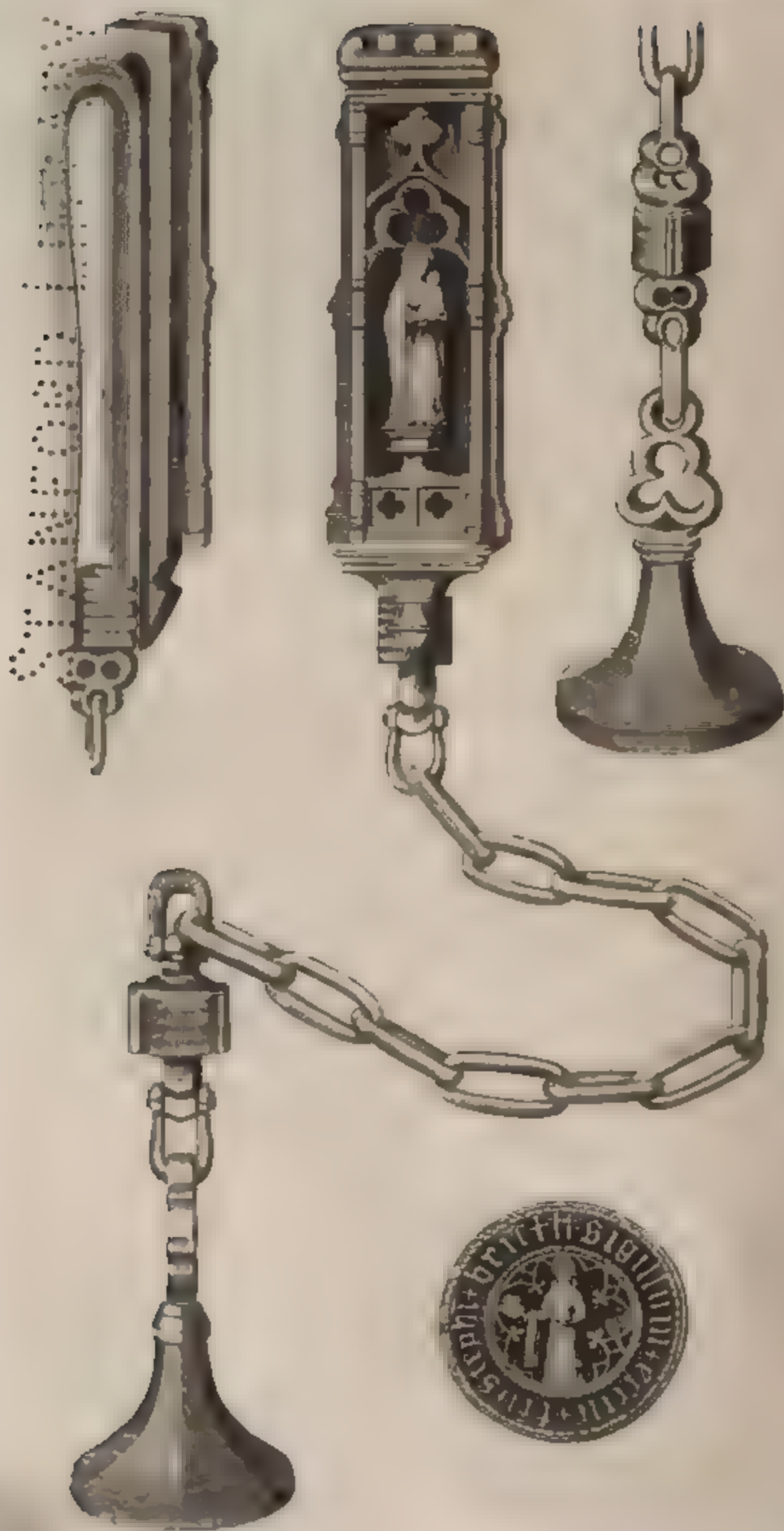
Mrs. Rathbone gives an amusing account of one of these transactions—

An addition to the Infirmary being greatly wanted, he devoted much of his time to that object, also subscribing 2,600*l.* It was on this occasion that the Committee received an anonymous donation of a thousand pounds, entertaining no doubt who was the giver; and on the following day one of their number happening to meet Richard Reynolds, thanked him, in the name of the Committee, for his acceptable donation. He did not deny it, but said, “Thou hast no authority for saying I sent the money;” and on the gentleman repeating, in strong terms, the acknowledgment of the Committee, and refusing to be thus satisfied, my grandfather quietly said, “Well, I see thou art determined that I should give you a thousand pounds;” and the next day they received a donation of that sum with his name, thus doubling his first contribution.

It is almost needless to add that the name of Richard Reynolds is to be found in all the protests against the slave trade and slavery, which were put forward in his day. More remarkable to our thinking, is the scrupulous fairness and generosity which seems to have attended every business transaction; for though it is far from unusual to meet with princely liberality among those who have already acquired wealth, we are too frequently called upon to lament over the previous absorption and even rapacity which have accompanied the process of acquirement. The declining years of such a man could hardly be otherwise than tranquil and edifying. Though never free from a grave scrupulosity, of which the fine portrait prefixed to the work gives strong indications in a certain look of anxiety tinged with something strict and even severe, he became more and more even and serene as life drew to its close. We can give in no words save those of Mrs. Rathbone the account of his last visit to her father’s house.

On the 24th of June, 1816, he set out on the journey which he had been in the habit of taking once every year, to visit his children in Shropshire and at Liverpool. He arrived first at his son Joseph’s house at Ketley, when his increased fee-

[illegible]



Seal of the Church of St. Stephen at Bristol

bleness was very apparent, and a subdued feeling of mingled concern and pleasure was felt by my father and his family, as they welcomed him for what they all feared would prove the last time. He remained there but two days. I remember it was a beautiful bright summer morning on which he was to leave us, and we children were summoned into the parlour after breakfast, and the whole family gathered around him. His son read a chapter in the New Testament, and when the book was closed, there was silence and perfect stillness for some minutes. Presently my grandfather raised his head and looked round upon us, and we listened breathlessly, as he began to speak, saying this was the last time he should ever see us in this world—solemnly and sweetly he addressed us—then he spoke a few words of affection and hope to our father, and afterwards to his other relations; again there was silence, and we all felt that his spirit was engaged in supplication, shared in some degree by the hearts of all present. Then he arose, kissed us affectionately, and bade us farewell. We followed him into the hall, where some of the servants were waiting to see him pass. He kindly noticed them; and, accompanied by his friend Sarah Allen, was assisted to his carriage, and drove away. We had indeed seen our beloved grandfather for the last time.*

In conclusion (says one of his grandsons) I shall only farther record that it was my privilege (having been hastily summoned, with my sister, to Cheltenham) to be present during my grandfather's last moments. The scene, on our arrival, is deeply impressed on my memory—the tranquillity which breathed around the little group of mourners, who were quietly assembling, to behold the death of the righteous—the inexpressible peacefulness of those last moments, when my grandfather, by the slight inclination

of his head, expressed to my mother his wish that she should come to the other side of the bed. Speechless, but quite conscious, he took her hand, looked earnestly in her face—and died. There were then, in the room, his only daughter, his only surviving son, his nephew Dr. Ball, my sister, and myself, his faithful cousin and companion Sarah Allen, and his intimate friend Priscilla H. Gurney.

With regard to the collection of letters, which occupies more than two-thirds of the volume, we have not much to add: they are simple and sensible when matters of business are concerned—affectionate, earnest, and pious, when higher themes employ his pen. He had no brilliancy, and a moderate amount of cultivation, but the true wisdom was with him; the wisdom which, if it does not always expect a rich harvest from the most careful sowing, yet assuredly looks for no such result in the absence of due religious cultivation. More and more do the generations of men seem to need reminding that whatever is good and great must be gained by painstaking, and that the Christians of an earlier day did not allow their children to take their chance about instruction, and yet hope well for their Christianity. Ours is a vague and relaxed age—a time in which the main effort seems to be with many that of avoiding the old rigours, and being good-natured and agreeable. The good sense of the matter, theoretically, even when tinctured with mistake on some points in practice, seems to us to have been with the grave and dignified characters of an elder time. We, in this question, too frequently put our logic in abeyance.

SEAL OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHAN AT BRISTOL.

(*With a Plate.*)

THE remarkable Seal which is represented (of its real size) in the accompanying engraving is still in the custody of the ecclesiastical officers of the parish of St. Stephan in Bristol, for which it was made, probably in the

* On our return to the room where he had taken leave of us, some lilies of the valley were found lying on the table. He had worn them, as he often did flowers, in the button-hole of his coat, and as they were faded had taken them out and left them there. They were carefully preserved, and are now before me, folded in a paper, yellow with time, thus inscribed, "Lillies of the valley, worn by my grandfather, at Ketley, 1st July, 1816."

fifteenth century. The attached apparatus, it will be perceived, was formed in order that it might be worn at the girdle of some official. The chain and hook, with all its appurtenances, as well as the seal itself, are of silver. The figure of the Virgin, in relief, which ornaments the front of the hook, has been gilt.

On the seal itself St. Stephan is represented in his ordinary guise, with a book in his left hand, and holding in his right a heap of those stones which were the instruments of his martyrdom. The inscription is

Sigillum ecclesie sancti Stephani Bristol.

We could not ascertain, on inquiry, that any record or tradition is preserved in the parish of the actual oc-

casion of the making of this seal, of the purposes to which it was mainly destined; but it may be concluded that the parish was endowed with certain estates, and that this was intended to be used by the parish in its corporate capacity, instead of being necessary to employ the numerous seals of a body of feoffees.

Seals of parishes are not of frequent occurrence. Where they occur, parishes were probably in many cases of peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but this does not appear to have been the case with the parish of St. Stephen at Bristol.

The seal of the church of St. Martin-le-Bow, London, bearing the date 1523, will be found engraved in the *German's Magazine* for April, 1823.

THE RACES OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE stated in p. 101 that an interesting paper and discussion upon this subject was brought before the attention of the Cambrian Archaeological Association on the second day of their recent meeting at Ludlow; which we had not there room to enter upon. It originated with a paper read by Jellinge C. Symons, esq. which he entitled "On the permanence of Races," and of which the following are the more important portions:—

The question how far the original races which peopled our country have or have not become amalgamated in the course of time is one of some importance even to social economy, and of much interest to the antiquary. To trace the existing character, language, and habits of the local districts to the remote and distinctive origin of their inhabitants, would, however, involve no ordinary research, and require elaborate development and illustration. Such a task would be not only wholly beyond my own capacity to accomplish, but inconsistent with the limits to which our papers are necessarily confined. I venture, nevertheless, to believe that the subject itself is not only entirely within the legitimate field of our investigations, but a very interesting and fruitful part of it.

An opinion has found expression in a work of almost unprecedented circulation, which, if it be true, cuts the entire ground from under the subject. I allude to the passage in Mr. Macaulay's *History of England*, in which he says:—

"In no country has the enmity of race

been carried further than in England; no country has that enmity been completely effaced. The stages of the process by which the hostile elements were melted down into one homogeneous mass are not accurately known to us. But it is certain that, when John the king, the distinction between Saxon and Normans was strongly marked, and before the end of the reign of his grandson it had almost disappeared."

With every respect for Mr. Macaulay I venture to think that, so far from the distinction between the Norman and Saxon races having nearly disappeared in the reign of Edward I. the distinctions between those and still remoter races have not disappeared among us yet. Had Mr. Macaulay resided more in England and Wales, and travelled much in different parts of it, he would have found both feuds and features (alike of person, character, and language) among the peasantry, the militia, and even among the higher classes of society; which plainly demarcate and bespeak their different origin, and enable us to distinguish them with perfect facility.

The continuance of distinct races in the first place attested by the exceedingly limited degree in which migration has taken place among the bulk of our population. That a change in this respect may be expected to take place through the largely increased facilities of locomotion which this railroad era affords is highly probable. But if any one will be at the trouble of inquiring into the habits of our people, especially of our inland towns

villages, he will find that up to this time the merest fraction of the population ever leave their native abode. It is still quite a rare occurrence for marriages to occur except between men and women of the same place, or a place in the immediate neighbourhood. I have been at some pains to ascertain this fact, and have never met with an exception; nor do I believe that any exists, unless it be in London and some one or two of the larger towns where the population is of recent growth, and there the exception prevails in a very limited degree. The population of districts has been, therefore, stationary, and subject to but little change. The practical evidences of this abound.

I may cite the principality of Wales as one of the most striking instances of this fact. The language of that most ancient and interesting people is, in all probability, in its logical elements what it was at least 1000 years before Christ. I see no reason to doubt the origin assigned by the Triads to the ancient Britons, from whom the direct descent of the present inhabitants is undoubted. The labours of the various writers who have established the affinity of the Welsh language with the earlier languages of the East, with which its many beauties and extreme power and expressiveness are obviously germane, are doubtless familiar to you, and would alone bear witness to the common origin of the Welsh and the emigrants from the shores of the Euxine, who first peopled these islands.

I learn from a letter which I have received, that "There is a certain red-haired athletic race about Cayo and Pencarreg, in Carmarthenshire, called *Cochion* (the Red ones). The principal personage in the pedigrees of the district is Meirig Goch, or Meirig the Red, from whom many families trace their descent. The *Cochion* of Pencarreg were in former days noted for their personal strength and pugnacity at the fairs of the country, where sometimes they were not only a terror to others, but to each other when there were none else left with whom they could contend."

From another letter, written by a person residing in a different part of the country, and who wrote quite independently of the former, I learn that—"The race of people referred to lived about 70 or 80 years ago in the parishes of Cemaes and Mallwyd, the former in this county, and the latter in Merionethshire. They were called 'Y Gwyllied Cochion.' Gwyllied, according to Richards of Coychurch, in his 'Thesaurus,' are 'spirits, ghosts, hobgoblins,' and Gwyll, a hag or fairy. 'Red fairies' would, I suppose, be the best translation. They were strong men, and lived chiefly on plunder. In some old cottages in

Cemaes there are scythes put in the chimneys, to prevent the entrance of the depredators, still to be seen."

In a subsequent letter I was informed:

"On further inquiry, I find that the '*Gwyllied Cochion*' can be traced back to the year 1554, when they were a strong tribe, having their head-quarters near Dinas (city) Mallwyd, Merionethshire. They were most numerous in '*Coed y Dugood Mawr*' (literally the 'wood of the great dark, or black wood.' *Coed* (wood) occurring twice, is a very common Welsh idiom. They built no houses, and practised but few of the arts of civilized life. They possessed great powers over the arrow and the stone, and never missed their mark. They had a chief of their own appointment, and kept together in the most tenacious manner, having but little intercourse with the surrounding neighbourhood, except in the way of plundering, when they were deemed very unwelcome visitors. They would not hesitate to drive away sheep and cattle, in great numbers, to their dens. A Welsh correspondent writes to me thus—'They would not scruple to tax (*trethu*) their neighbours in the face of day, and treat all and every thing as they saw fit; till at last John Wynn ap Meredydd and Baron Owen were sent for, who came with a strong force on Christmas night, 1534, and destroyed by hanging upwards of 100 of them. There is a tradition that some of the women were pardoned, and a mother begged very hard to have her son spared, but on being refused, she opened her breast and said that it had nursed sons who would yet wash their hands in Baron Owen's blood! Bent on revenge, they watched the Baron carefully, and on his going to Montgomery Sessions, they waylaid him, and actually fulfilled the old woman's prediction. This place is called to this day '*Lliidiart y Barwn*' (the Baron's gate), and the tradition is quite fresh in the neighbourhood.' He says that the '*Dugood mawr*' has disappeared long since, and the county is much less woody than it was centuries ago.

"But as you, I presume, are more anxious to have some traces of the characteristics of the race than a history of their actions, I have made inquiries on that head, and I find that the Gwyllied were a tall athletic race, with red hair, something like the Patagonians of America. They spoke the Welsh language. I was fortunate enough to find out some descendants of the '*Gwyllied*' on the maternal side, and those in my native parish of Llangurig (on the way from Aberystwith to Rhayader). When these Welsh Caffirs were sent from Mallwyd they wandered here and there, and some of the

females were pitied by the farmers and taken into their houses and taught to work, and one of these was married to a person not far from this place, and their descendants now live at Bwlchygarreg Llangurig. I knew the old man well. There certainly was something peculiar about him—he was about 70 when I was a boy of 15; he had dark lank hair, a very ruddy skin, with teeth much projecting, and a receding brow. I never heard his honesty questioned, but mentally he was considered very much below the average; the children also are not considered quick in anything. They do not like to be taunted with being of the ‘Red blood,’ I am told. I never knew till lately that they were in any way related to the ‘Gwylled.’”

I have failed to find in any of the modern sites of the Roman camps and towns, vestiges of Roman character or feature where *towns* now stand. The boldest archæologist will scarcely pretend to trace any such remains at Cirencester, Gloucester, or even at Chester, where the Danish feature has, if the other exists at all, rendered it undistinguishable. In the remote sites of Roman settlements, as in Wales, I am disposed to think it just possible that the Roman element may still linger.

In the “Cambrian Register,” vol. iii. p. 39, it is stated—“Many of the inhabitants of the parish” (Conwyl Gaio, between Llandoverry and Lampeter,) “consider themselves as the descendants of a Roman colony. Many of them pride themselves on their Roman descent; and Roman names are extremely prevalent among them. There is a person now living (1818?) who bears the name of Paulinus; but the modern Paulinus, instead of commanding armies, works as a day-labourer, and lives contentedly in a cottage.” The name Conwyl Gaio, or Cynvyl Gayo, has been supposed to mean “the advanced host of Caius.”

I have, however, myself observed Roman features in the peasantry at Caer Sws, the site of a large Roman town between Newtown and Llanidloes, six miles from any existing town, wholly at variance with those of the surrounding Welsh. Apart, however, from these mere fragmentary remnants of that great people, I believe the Romans left nothing behind them but the physical relics of their art and the palsy influence of their luxuries.

The Picts and Scots, branches of the great Scythian horde who came over at some unascertained period, never peopled England, though they made perpetual inroads and harassed the Britons for centuries. They must not be confused: they were of different branches; the Picts far more resembling the Gaelic inhabitants of

Ireland, and the Scots having all those substantial qualities and enduring vigour which characterise them yet. The pure Gaelic people are still in the Highlands; the Lowlanders are a mixed race, composed chiefly of the Scots, who never were much diminished, with some intermixture of Danish and even Saxon blood. I need not describe their well-known attributes, or point out their distinctive features from all other people on the earth.

It was in the fifth century that a motley horde of Germans, composed of Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, poured into Britain. Here indeed was a new element—one which soon left little remnant of any other. They pillaged the land—destroyed the Roman buildings—and expelled the British people, driving them, like sheep, to the hills. I am sceptical as to any British blood having survived this chase and carnage east of the Severn, and but little indeed east of Offa’s Dyke. Into Radnorshire and the low land of Montgomeryshire, and at a later period into that of Glamorgan, the work of extermination was also carried; and there up to this hour not a remnant of the Welsh or British language is spoken; the very features and habits of the people bespeaking the difference.

The invaders were of the same great stock, who severed from their more peaceful kinsmen in the interior of the great western kingdom, and who finally peopled Germany; distinct, therefore, from the early British, and also from the Gothic or Scythian horde, who peopled Sarmatia, and, overrunning the north of Europe, also extended themselves to Scandinavia. The Saxons were not long in making themselves and families at home in England. At first the three divisions located themselves thus:—The Angles principally in the north of England; the Saxons in the south and south-east; and mingled with both were the Jutes. In the course of years they were united as one people, but never amalgamated wholly as to race. And in the remarks that follow, in speaking of the Saxons, I must be understood to mean the pure Saxons, who still form nearly the whole mass of the peasantry, and no small portion of the middle and higher classes, in the south and south-western and midland counties, up to this hour. The Angles were a sterner and more lively race, and have been in many parts of the north much mixed with the Danes. And hence arises that vast disparity which so obviously distinguishes the character of our people in the north from those of the southern counties. I now give from the best authorities a condensed view of this purely Saxon character. Tacitus described the

Saxons as "a peculiar unmixed people, resembling only itself." Their energies of mind, though seldom keen, and never very brilliant, are remarkable for perseverance. They were devoted to personal liberty, independent, and self-relying, but nevertheless obedient to law. To these good qualities does England mainly owe her industrial prosperity, and the general good order of the kingdom. Greatly also are the Protestant and northern countries of Germany indebted for similar prosperity to the same elements in their kindred race.

Three centuries had scarcely elapsed of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, when a terrible visitation overtook them, and hosts of the Scandinavian sea-kings infested the coasts, sailed up the rivers, and plundered and slaughtered the Anglo-Saxons much after the fashion that they had dealt with the Britons. It was a just retribution.

Now these people unquestionably have left their descendants among us, especially in the eastern and north-eastern counties. The round towers of the churches, and a variety of other physical relics, indicate their identity. Of course the effects of civilisation have materially modified the harshness and vices of their race; but they who are best acquainted with the peasantry and inhabitants of the districts in question, will not fail to trace but too many striking resemblances to the grosser character of their Scandinavian ancestors. They are still to be found in parts of Pembrokeshire. I have traced them by name, and frame of body and feature, near to the small harbour of Newport, in that county; and I believe they exist in larger numbers in Carmarthen and Anglesea. In fact, wherever large inlets and safe harbours exist, and also up many of our great rivers in the north of England, may traces of them be found.

It remains to touch on the Norman Conquest and dynasty. I believe it to have had but little effect on the races or characteristics of the people, but simply of the higher classes, who very largely consist of them. I believe the chief proofs of this to be these:—first, the small number of soldiers who came over; the comparative absence of women; and the numerous followers of the Conqueror whom he endowed with lands. The living proofs consist in the sad chasm which exists between the two great orders in this country, who are severed and distanced in a manner wholly unknown to the rest of the world. It is also as plainly imprinted in our language. The peasants speak Anglo-Saxon, mingled, according to their district, and—as I humbly submit—their race, with Danish words; and never use a multitude of words which are constantly used by the

higher and latterly by all the middle and trades' classes. We are all familiar with these words.

The results of what I have thus most imperfectly laid before you may be thus summed up:—The earlier settlers and comers into England have disappeared; the first, however, only into Wales, where they still remain, with a minute colony of Flemings. The great bulk of our people are Anglo-Saxon, mingled with sterner materials and some Danish blood in the northern counties, but purely Saxon in the *southern*. The characteristics of this race are the stable elements of our population. They form its hard-working, industrial classes. They it is who have furnished the solid material of our welfare in peace and victory in battle. They are the sinews of our manufactures and our mercantile and inland trade. To a considerable extent the Normans have advanced our civilisation, and furthered art and science: they have to a much greater extent than the working classes mingled with the Saxons, but still there are numerous families among us who are purely Norman, and rigorously exclusive.

Great political and moral conclusions are to be derived from this state of facts and races. One great inference I would alone, however, venture to draw; and that is, the pressing necessity for the new and increasing requirements of progress that the diversities of race, and the class schisms which exist among us, should as speedily as possible be abolished between the branches of one nation having common interests, by means of better sympathies.

Mr. Wright, F.S.A. remarked that the paper which had just been read contained very many interesting facts, but he felt compelled to differ with some of the deductions, and thought that in some cases Mr. Symonds had generalised upon facts which were rather exceptional, and to other circumstances had given greater weight than was due to them. The two great races to which we refer, in speaking of the population of the British islands, are the Teutons and the Celts. It is now a generally accepted opinion that both these are only branches of one original race. When Julius Caesar was pursuing his conquests, the Germans were pressing hard upon the Celts, and it was probably their incapacity to bear the pressure which brought them upon the Romans, and caused the Romans to undertake the conquest of Gaul. He believed that the German race had already made very extensive settlements in this island at the time of Caesar's invasion; but there are no facts which can lead us to certain conclusions upon the subject. During the long period of Roman sway in this island,

the German blood was gradually becoming an important part of the population, simply because it was easier to recruit the Roman armies in Germany than any where else. We really had no information on the ethnological character and languages of the Britons at the time of the Roman invasion. When the Romans left we know that the island was filled with bloodshed and tumult, and that there was an invasion of many foreign tribes; but everything further was dark obscurity. When we get the first Anglo-Saxon historical records, we find the Welsh established in their present land. The difficulties in tracing satisfactorily their earlier history arises from the circumstance that we have no historical information whatever relating to the period between the departure of the Romans and the first mention of the Welsh by the Saxons. Mr. Wright then went on to describe the Saxon invasion, and to explain how the Roman population and government were preserved in the towns, while the country became entirely Saxon; how this gave rise to an antagonism between town and country, and how that antagonism had lasted long after Saxon blood had superseded Roman blood in the towns, and even remained in a subdued form to the present day. Here, he said, hostility did not now prove difference of race. He then urged how necessary it was that in using the statements of contemporary authorities we should understand their exact meaning by comparing them with the spirit and condition of the age in which they were written. This he applied to the statement quoted from Macaulay, relating to the hostility between the English and the Normans. The pure Anglo-Normans were here, he said, really included under the title of English; and those to whom they were opposed were the new intruders from the continent, who were brought in by the crown to enjoy high dignities in church and state, to the exclusion of the natives. In conclusion, Mr. Wright expressed an opinion that the Welsh language, as it now exists, is a mixture of Welsh and Anglo-Norman, as the English language is of the Saxon and Anglo-Norman, and he recommended to the Welsh philologists a careful examination of this question, without prejudice or partiality.

Mr. Wynne said that the traditions of the Red Banditti—to translate their common designation into English—are still very rife in the district. An old tenant of his own in that parish had told him that he recollected the time when scythes or knives were suspended in the chimneys, to prevent the Red Banditti from making their way into the house in that way, when

other modes of entrance were secured against them. He (Mr. Wynne) had never heard of their being a distinct race. With regard to the murder of Baron Owen, the facts decidedly negative the supposition that it was a dispute of race between him and his murderers. From an examination of records, he had ascertained that in Queen Mary's time, a person residing in Dolgelly, a landowner in the adjoining district, was forfeited for his part in the murder. The Red men are always spoken of in the district as banditti; and Mr. Owen, a distinguished antiquary, supposes that they were mercenary soldiers, who, on being disbanded, reassembled, and lived by plunder, until their depredations caused so much complaint that a force was sent to put them down. They were apprehended, tried, and convicted at Welshpool Assizes; and Baron Owen was murdered on his return from those assizes. With regard to the question which had been started as to the Roman population of the towns, he would observe that in his neighbourhood, at one place, the name of Sylvanus was very prevalent. Now, as that was not a Welsh name, might it not be that some of the inhabitants were descended from the Romans? Near Machynlleth, the name of Alban was very prevalent; might not that be the Roman name handed down through the posterity of Roman colonists?

Mr. E. A. Freeman thought Mr. Symons had rather misapprehended Mr. Macaulay's views. Mr. Symons' question was whether the two races had become so amalgamated at the time referred to as to leave no traces; but what Mr. Macaulay meant was that the political antipathy between them had passed away. The Norman baron, who had scouted the name of Englishman, learned to be proud of it, and he and the English tradesman became one people. With reference to the supposed Gaelic immigrants of the 5th century, he held that they were merely vestiges of a much earlier immigration. On the question of the race of the Romans who settled in this country, he agreed with Mr. Wright that there were probably none among them whom Camillus would have recognised as Romans; that they were a mere congeries of other nations. Rome was a political, not an ethnological entity; the people were not Roman in any other sense than as the subjects of the Roman state. Passing to the name Sylvanus, he was inclined to think that its use might be accounted for by its occurrence in the New Testament. The name of Alban was probably given from St. Alban, and both it and Sylvanus may be included in what have been styled "names of religion."

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Basil Jones) made a remark or two with reference to the Red Men of Mallwyd. The occurrence of one or two red-haired persons among a number was of course by no means remarkable, but he apprehended that even his friend Mr. Freeman would be surprised to see, at Gloucester assizes, a whole gaol delivery of red-haired men. The concurrent testimony of tradition was that the red men of Mallwyd were all red-haired. Another circumstance which tended to confirm the theory that they had immigrated from Ireland, was the frequent occurrence of the word *Gwyddel* in the names of places about Mallwyd. Now the word *Gwyddel* means Gaelic. There was certainly a difficulty in accounting for the position of these invaders in almost inaccessible parts of the country; we should rather have expected to find the invaders in the open parts, and the aborigines driven to the mountain fastnesses.

Mr. Moggridge, alluding to the question which had been started by Mr. Wynne, as to Roman names, observed that he knew a family in a parish in West Monmouthshire whose name is Aurelius, and another near Swansea named Cornelius. In both these families, males and

females alike resemble the Romans in features and in forms to a remarkable extent. He had heard of other cases, but, not knowing the persons, had confined himself to the cases with which he was personally acquainted. From examination he was satisfied that we must trace the population of South Wales not to one, but to many races. In the districts on the borders of Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire, the men of the Welsh part are strikingly different from those of the other parts. The men in the former districts are of smaller stature, with high cheek bones, and pointed chins, very much unlike the big, burly, comely men of Carmarthen. Each are in fact the very antipodes of the other, yet they live within twenty miles of each other. He might carry them on to Brecon, and they would find that that place, too, has its peculiar type of features. Another mode by which races might be traced was by their habits and traditions; and, having bestowed considerable attention on that part of the subject, he was prepared to say that there were very great differences, and that very frequently those differences go along with differences in personal appearance.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SYLVANUS URBAN.

The Funereal Heraldry of Wellington's Obsequies—The Ancient Lazarhouse at Upper Holloway, and Whittington's Stone—The Neighbours of Sir Isaac Newton—The Character of Julius Cæsar—On the Corruption of the Judges in the Thirteenth Century—Derivation of the word Mental—The Rev. Benjamin Jenks, author of the Book of Prayers.

THE FUNERAL HERALDRY OF WELLINGTON'S OBSEQUIES.

MR. URBAN,—That peculiar language of the ages of chivalry which spoke without utterance in the symbols of the painted banner and the storied shield has been preserved in a remarkable manner to modern times as a token of ancient descent, or at least of social distinction; but, from the rare occurrence in these matter-of-fact days of anything like chivalric pageantry, except in the tawdry and deceptive displays of the ballet or the melodrama, it is not surprising that some of its terms should be misunderstood, and some of its ancient features mistaken or forgotten. The coat of arms or crest on a seal, on the panel of a carriage, or on silver plate, is level with the modern apprehension of heraldic blazonry; but anything more than that seems to be beyond its reach. The like insignia, it is true, are customary on sepulchral monuments; but how very seldom applied with any taste! Instead of heraldry entering into the spirit of the design, and

pervading its several ornamental parts, as in olden times, most commonly a mere shield is clapped upon the monument, and appears rather to be an addition than a part of it.

But I am wandering from the object of my letter, which has been suggested by the display of heraldic blazonry which formed part of the funeral honours paid to the late Duke of Wellington. According to ancient precedent, the heraldic insignia of the deceased were introduced in various forms and shapes. At certain intervals of the procession were marshalled

The Standard or Pennon;

The Guidon;

The Banner of Wellesley; each of which was carried by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supported by two Captains in the army, all on horseback; and

The Great Banner, which was carried by a Colonel, supported by two Lieut.-Colonels on horseback.

The funeral pall was adorned with escocheons; the funeral car decorated with trophies and heraldic achievements; and about the car were ten Bannerols, borne by officers of the army on horseback. The helmet and crest of the defunct were borne by Richmond herald, the sword and armorial target by Lancaster, and the surcoat of arms by Chester.

In the ordinary modern funeral, even of persons of the highest rank, all these various modes of heraldic display are now obsolete, with the exception of the escocheon and the achievement. The hearse of a nobleman is sometimes decorated with painted escocheons; and the achievement, or hatchment, is now generally placed on the front of his mansion and in the church of his interment. But we usually hear nothing of banner or bannerol, standard, pennon or guidon.

This last term appears to have been especially puzzling to modern comprehension. One of the caterers for the public journals attempted to explain it thus:—

“It is not generally known that the guidon is a military ensign or flag, and, in itself, an object that, at the funeral, may escape notice, except from military men. It is a term now used for the little banner of a regiment, and the guidon which will be borne in the procession is the banner of the 33d Regiment of Foot, the late Duke's regiment.”

But when the public were admitted to view the Lying-in-State at Chelsea Hospital they would there see that the Guidon was not a banner of the 33d regiment, but one painted with the Duke's own crest,—his crest placed within the Garter, surmounted by a coronet, and encircled by the Duke's motto

VIRTUTIS FORTUNA COMES

It was altogether a personal ensign, adorned with personal emblems, though perhaps especially appropriate to a military commander.

In the introduction to the Diary of that father of the craft and mystery of Undertaking, Henry Machyn, citizen and merchant-taylor, printed in 1848 for the Camden Society, the Editor has reviewed the different kinds of pictorial drapery which were wont to be displayed in the funerals of the sixteenth century. It appears that these went under the several names of—Banner, Standard, Bannerol, Penon, and Pensel.

The *Banner* was the ensign of the greatest dignity. It was allowed to Peers and their wives, to Knights of the Garter, and to Knights Banneret.

The *Standard*, but not a banner, was allowed to all Knights and their ladies.

The *Penon*, but not a standard, was allowed to Esquires; whilst mere Gentlemen had no penon, but only escocheons and arms.

Bannerols are banners of increased width, so made in order to display, by the impalement of arms, the most distinguished alliances from which the deceased was descended. Machyn calls them “bannerolls of marriages,” and banerolls of “his progeny,” i.e. pedigree, or ancestry. They were sometimes as many as twelve in number, as at the funeral of the Duke of Norfolk in 1554; but more generally eight. The Earl of Bedford in 1554-5 had six, and Lord Grey of Wilton in 1562 had only four. At the funeral of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 there were twelve, carried by twelve noblemen.

The *Banner* is often called by Machyn “the great banner of arms.” In early times a banner was oblong in form, that is, about twice the depth of its width, in which respect it corresponded to the early fashion of the shield; but subsequently it grew to be nearly square. It displayed the armorial coat of its owner, sometimes with quarterings, spread entirely over its surface. The royal standard, as it is now called, is more properly a banner.

Besides this Banner, which, as already mentioned, was not allowed to persons below the rank of Knight Banneret, it was customary at funerals, before the Reformation, to carry “Banners of Images,” which were allowed to persons of inferior degree, and probably to all whose friends were inclined to pay for them. These were square in form, and exhibited the personification of the Trinity, and figures of saints.* Their number was usually four, and they were carried about the corpse, “at the four corners.”

The *Standard* was an ensign originally too large to be carried by a man into battle, whence it took its name. It was fixed on a carriage, and placed in the centre of the host; where it remained stationary, as a rallying point; and, in the absence of alarm, it was posted at the entrance of the commander's tent. But afterwards standards were also made “to be borne.” In the reign of Henry VIII.

* Thus, at the funeral of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, these banners were of The Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Barbara. (MS. Lansd. 874, f. 55 b.) At that of Queen Jane Seymour they were not exactly banners of “images,” but more pictorial; three of them represented the Virgin, the Annunciation, and the Nativity. (Ibid. f. 53.)

the King's standard, made for this purpose, was of less dimensions than that set before his pavilion. Those of other persons were graduated in size according to their owner's rank, from the Duke's standard of seven yards and a half in length to the Knight's of only four. Standards differed from banners, both in form, and in the devices with which they were painted. They did not bear the arms of their masters, but they were ordered "to have in the chief, that is, in the first compartment, next the staff, the cross of Saint George; next, the beast (the modern supporter) or crest, with his device or motto, and to be slit at the end." A large number of such standards, borne by the nobility in the reign of Henry VIII. are described in the *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, pp. 52 et seq.

The *Guidon* was of the same fashion, but was only two and a half or three yards in length. It was allowed to Esquires or Lieutenants. Sir Hugh Vaughan, knight, had a grant of a Standard, and Hugh Vaughan, esquire, of a Guidon, in the year 1491, as appears by a document recorded in the College of Arms. This word was derived from the French *Guide-homme*.

The gradation of the Banner, Standard, and Guidon is distinctly marked in the musters made in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Only one Banner appeared, that of the King, carried by his pensioners; the great Lords each displayed their Standards; the Earl of Warwick (the Duke of Northumberland's son), the Lord Admiral, and Master Treasurer Cheney, had only Guidons.*

At that period Guidons are not mentioned as appearing at funerals, but *Penons* were very frequent. The *Penon* resembled the Standard in form, but differed in being of less size, and in being rounded instead of slit at the end; and it was also different in its charges, for it bore the arms of the party, like the Banner. This being the case, the *Penon* was not superseded by the Standard, but always accompanied it; but where there was a Banner the *Penon* was not required. The rich citizens of London increased their funeral pomp by displaying *Penons* of the arms of the city and of the various companies to which they belonged, in addition to one of their own arms. Thus at the funeral of Anthony Hussey, esq. in 1560, there were five—1. his own; 2. the city's; 3. the Merchant-Adventurers'; 4. the Merchants of Muscovy; and 5. the Haberdashers.

Pencils, the diminutive of *Penon*, *penicillus*, were very small, like the vane

which sometimes terminated the pinnacles of pointed architecture, or the iron work of the same period. They were supplied in large quantities, being chiefly used to deck "the herse," which was not the funeral carriage now so called, but "a herse of wax," a frame-work of timber thickly stuck with lighted tapers, and adorned with pencils and scocheons, the modern French term for which is a *catafalque*. The herse erected in St. Paul's cathedral for the Queen of Spain, the grandmother of the King Philip, and aunt of the Queen (Mary), had no less than thirty-six dozen of pencils. The herse of Sir William Goring in 1553-4 had eight dozen of pencils and eight dozen of scocheons.

In Machyn's time, mere Gentlemen had no *Penon*, but as many *Scocheons* as were desired. "Master Coldwell, gentleman, and a lawyer," was buried "with half a dozen scocheons of Luckern." Mistress Draper had two dozen. A gentleman of Gray's Inn, who perhaps had no arms of his own, was buried with six "scocheons of arms of the house," i. e. the arms of his Hon. Society. But the funerals of the higher ranks were also provided with scocheons, in addition to their other insignia, and that sometimes profusely,—to the extent of four, six and eight dozen. At the funeral of Sir Ralph Warren, alderman, in 1553, there were no less than twelve dozen scocheons, as well as a standard and five penons,—for he was a Knight, a citizen of London, a Mercer, a Merchant Adventurer, and a Merchant of the Staple of Calais. He had, besides, a coat-armour, a target, a helmet, mantle and crest, and a sword.

The *Target* was the shield of arms of the defunct, which was erected over his monument, as that of John of Ghent was formerly in St. Paul's, and that of the Black Prince is still at Canterbury.

The *Coat Armour*, or surcoat, was made like a herald's tabard, worked or painted before and behind with the same arms, and which were repeated on its short sleeves. This also was suspended in the church, as were the Helmet, Mantle and Crest, the Sword, and Spurs. The relics of some of these, but rarely more than the helmet, still linger in some of our country churches.

I have now explained, to those who are hitherto uninformed on these subjects, the ancient paraphernalia of state funerals, which, handed down from age to age, and put into practice with diminishing frequency, have formed the precedents of that now bestowed on the Duke of Wellington.

It would seem that in the course of time

* Machyn's Diary, pp. 12, 19.

a misapprehension has crept in, which has led to "the Standard or Penon" being treated on the present occasion as synonymous terms, for the former was slit, but the latter rounded in shape, and whilst the Penon, as I have shewn, was adorned with the arms of the deceased, the Standard had the Cross of Saint George and his crest. The Duke of Wellington's Standard—for it was not a Penon, answered to this description, only

6. Hill and Morres.

7. Hill and Trevor.

8. Hill and Boyle.

9. Hill and Parsons.

10. Trevor and Mostyn.

I believe the selection of matches to be displayed on Bannerols is arbitrary. Those are chosen which have either introduced quarterings with heiresses, or which are otherwise the most illustrious in the genealogy of the deceased. Those placed on his right hand are his own and his paternal alliances; those on the left belong to his maternal line of descent.

In the representation which the Bannerols gave of the Duke of Wellington's paternal ancestry three generations were omitted, in order to reach the more illustrious matches with Loftus and Cusack. I proceed briefly to explain the whole, according to the numbers I have prefixed:

1. Is the Duke's own marriage with the Hon. Catharine Pakenham, sister to Thomas Earl of Longford, K.P.

2. That of his father, Garret first Earl Mornington, with the Hon. Anne Hill, daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon.

The marriages of the Earl of Mornington's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather are then passed over; and we ascend to—

3. The marriage of Sir Henry Colley, (or Cowley,) who died in 1637, with Anne, daughter and coheir of Christopher Peyton, Auditor-General of Ireland.

now what is called the Union Jack take the place of the simpler cross of Saint George—a change which, in concordance with the oft-repeated opinion of the late Sir Harris Nicolas,* I shall never cease to regret.

The Great Banner borne at the Duke's Funeral contained the several quarterings of arms to which he was entitled.

The Bannerols were as follow, five each side of the coffin:—

1. Wellesley and Pakenham.

2. Wellesley and Hill.

3. Cowley and Peyton.

4. Cowley and Loftus.

5. Cowley and Cusack.

1. Sir Henry Colley, father of the preceding, and his wife Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin.

5. Sir Henry Colley, father of the late and Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

On the left side of the coffin were carried the Bannerols of the Duke's maternal ancestors:

6. His grandfather and grandmother Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon, and the Hon. Letitia Morres, eldest daughter of Harvey first Viscount Mountmorres.

7. Michael Hillesquire, of Hillsborough, and Anne daughter of Sir John Trevor.

8. William Hillesquire, of Hillsborough, and Eleanor daughter of Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

9. Arthur Hillesquire, of Hillsborough, and Mary daughter of Sir William Parsons, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

These four matches represent the lineal ancestors, without interval, of Anne Countess of Mornington, the Duke of Wellington's mother; and the 10th and last is the marriage of Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls (the father of Anne Trevor above mentioned), with Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THE ANCIENT LAZAR-HOUSE AT UPPER HOLLOWAY, AND WHITTINGTON'S STONE

MR. URBAN,—At Upper Holloway, in the road from Islington to Highgate, at the foot of Highgate Hill, on the west or left-hand side of the road there, is a field, now laid open, for the purpose of building

an intended street, to be called Salisbury Road, and in front whereof stands the battered memorial known as Whittington's Stone. On this field, facing the road, there stood in ancient times a Lazar-

* Sir Harris Nicolas, on more than one occasion, demonstrated the mutilation and distortion to which the three national crosses are submitted in the very unheraldic composition called the Union Flag. If it was thought necessary to combine them they ought to have been *quartered*, as those of Saint George and Saint Andrew were on the banners of the Commonwealth.

house or Hospital for the reception of leprous persons, every vestige of which has long been destroyed. The references to this institution, as noticed in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, are meagre and unsatisfactory, nor have the successive historians of London contributed materially to its elucidation, and I therefore request to communicate all that I have been able to collect relative to its history.

Stowe, in speaking of "leprose people and Lazar-houses," enumerates certain Lazar-houses "built without the city some good distance; to wit, the Lock without Southwark, in Kent Street; one other betwixt the Miles-end and Stratford, Bow; one other at Kingsland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington, and another at Knightsbridge west from Charing Cross." There were also three others, viz. at Hammersmith, Finsbury, and Ilford. This last is now subsisting as an almshouse. At Knightsbridge the chapel which belonged to the Lazar-house is still maintained; as recently was that at Kingsland, until pulled down in June 1846. However, Stowe, rightly distinguishing between those Lazar houses provided for patients "without the city," and institutions not exclusively devoted to the purposes of the citizens, confines his notice to the first-named four, "These four," he says, "I have noted to be erected for the receipt of leprous people *sent out of the city*." But they were not wholly limited to sufferers from that disease. The accounts of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, about the middle of the sixteenth century, contain items of charge for the removal of general patients to all of them, including this Lazar-house at Holloway, the prevalence of leprosy having then considerably diminished. This house was in one sense

of royal foundation. Stowe's notice will introduce what I have been able to add to his remarks. His words are these: "Finally, I read that one William Pole, yeoman of the crown to King Edward IV. being stricken with a leprosy, was also desirous to build an hospital to the honour of God and St. Anthony, for the relief and harbouring of such leprous persons as were destitute in the kingdom, to the end they should not be offensive to other in their passing to and fro for the which cause Edward IV. did by his charter, dated the [24th day of February, 1473, in the] twelfth of his reign, give unto the said William for ever a certain parcel of his land lying in his highway of Highgate and Holloway, within the county of Middlesex, containing sixty feet in length and thirty-four in breadth."

It is evident from the tenour of Stowe's remarks that he had read the patent to which he refers, and which is given in the note*. The intention of William Pole was carried into effect; for, five years afterwards in 17 Edward IV. Oct. 26 [1477], the King gave and granted to Robert Wilson who, although described as a sailor of London in the grant, yet appears to have been a habited soldier, and to have served in the wars of the two Roses, and also afflicted with leprosy, "the new Lazar house at Hygate which we lately caused to be constructed by William Pole, not long since one of the yeomen of our crown, now deceased, to have and to hold the same house, with the appurtenances, of our gift and of our alms, to the same Robert Wilson for the term of his life, without any matter or account therefor to us to be yielded or paid"†.

The next grant that occurs is that made

* Pat. 12 Edw. IV. p. 2, m. 6. *Pro Will^o Pole*.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Quod cum ut accepimus Will^{us} Pole quondam unus valettorum nostrorum de coronâ, lepra percussus, quoddam hospitale cum quâdam capella in honore S^{ci} Anthony pro diversarum personarum cum hujusmodi leprâ percussorum singulari relevio et succursu, de habitacione et albergagio suo destituti existerent, infra regnum nostrum ad largum in documentum aliorum subditorum nostrorum, transeuntium facere dispositus existat et edificare nos consideracione illâ de gratia n^{ra} speciali et de pura elemosinâ dedimus et concessimus prefato Will^o pro intencionibus predictis imperpetuum quoddam parcelam terre nostre jacentem in via n^{ra} inter Highgate et Holloway infra comitatum n^{rum} Middlesex sexaginta pedes in longitudine et viginti quatuor pedes assue in latitudine continentem. In cuius, &c. T. R. apud Westm^{onasterium} xxiij. die february. Per breve de privato sigillo et de dat^{is}, &c.

† Pat. 17 Edw. IV. p. 1, m. 1. *Pro Roberto Wilson*.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, considerantes qualiter pauper subgettus noster Robertus Wilson de civitate n^{ra} London^{ie} *vadelet* qui nobis ante hæc tempora verum et fidele æservitium impendit tam in diversis campis quam aliter, nunc per visitacionem Altissimi cum gravibus infirmitatibus et specialiter cum infirmitate lepro, nihil aliud vivere unde potest neque habitacionem in quo potest expectare valeat percussus est: nos consideracione premissorum de gratia nostra speciali et elemosinâ n^{ra} dedimus et concessimus ei novam domum lazarinam apud Hygate, quam nos nuper pro Will^o Pole dudum uno valettorum coronæ n^{re} jam defuncto construi fecimus, habendum et

to John Gymnar and Katharine his wife, dated the 9th Dec. 1489, in the 5th year of the reign of Henry VII. to whom is expressed to be given "the keepership (*custodiam*) of a certain hospital, with a certain chapel of St. Anthony, being between Highgate and Holwey, in our county of Middlesex, to have and to enjoy the same keepership to the aforesaid John and Katharine during their lives, and the longest liver of them."* No allusion to leprosy appears in this record, nor is the hospital even styled a Lazar-house; from which it may be inferred that this dreadful disease was then declining.

I have not been furnished by the kindness of Mr. Palmer, the late assistant keeper at the Rolls Chapel, and to whom I am indebted for most of the *references* upon this subject, with any notice of this hospital during the subsequent reigns and previous to Queen Elizabeth, except an appointment by Privy Seal (not enrolled on the Patent Roll) Feb. 4, 1533, 21 Hen. VIII. whereby Simon Guyer† had a grant for life of the "spytel house of Holowey, Middlesex." Perhaps the poverty of the institution, coupled with the decline of leprosy, may have rendered the appointment of little worth. That the institution was in some respects supported by "voluntary contributions," or offerings at the chapel of St. Anthony, is evidenced by a bequest in the will of William Cloudesley, of Islington, dated 13 Jan. 1517: "Item, I bequeath to the poor lazars of Hyegate, to pray for me by name in their *bede role*, 6s. 8d.," and indeed we shall hereafter see that the hospital on one occasion claimed more than could be recovered for its benefit.

In the 7th year of Queen Elizabeth the appointment to this hospital, if we may judge from the formality and length of the grant, was considered an object of emolument; for on 23rd March, 1565, ‡ the Queen, in consideration of his service in the wars of her progenitors, and in con-

sideration of his age, gave and granted to William Storie the governance (*gubernationem*) of "our hospital or almshouse of Highgate, in our county of Middlesex, commonly called the poor house or hospital of Highgate, within the parish of Islington, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and also the keepership and governance of all the poor persons from time to time in the same house being, to have and hold, and enjoy the keepership and governance of the hospital or house aforesaid, and of the paupers aforesaid, during his natural life, without account or yielding or paying any other thing therefor to us, our heirs or successors. Provided always, that the aforesaid William Story during his natural life shall find and provide for all the poor persons in the house aforesaid from time to time being, victuals as other governors or keepers of the hospital or house aforesaid heretofore have from time to time been accustomed to do, and that he will repair, sustain, and maintain the said house in all necessary reparations so often as need or occasion shall require."

From this it appears that the hospital had lost its character of a leper-house, as well as its religious association; for the Reformation must have swept away Saint Anthony long before the date of this appointment. However, in common parlance it still retained its name of spittle-house as well as that of poor-house; and, so late as 1605, an inmate (presumably an infant) is described as *a lazer of our spital*, in the parish register of St. Mary at Islington, from the pages of which it may be collected that the inmates of this institution were, at the end of the sixteenth and commencement of the seventeenth centuries, such as were subsequently provided for in parish workhouses. The keeper, ruler, or governor, was also commonly called the guider or guide, in fact some person of medical education, or one whose previous pursuits may have qualified him for such a charge.§

tenendum eandem domum cum pertinentiis de dono nostro et de elemosina nostra eidem Rob'to Wylson pro termino vite sue absque aliqua re sive compoto inde nobis reddendo sive solvendo. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxvj^o die Octobr'. Per breve de privato sigillo et de dat', &c.

* Pat. 5 Hen. VII. p. unica, m. 18. *Pro Joh'e Gymnar et Kat'ina uxore ejus.*—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac certis considerationibus nos moventibus, dedimus et concessimus dilectis nobis Joh'i Gymnar et Kat'inæ uxori ejus, custodiam cujusdam *hospitalis cum quadam capella S'ci Anthoni* existentis inter Highgate et Holwey in comitatu nostro Middlesex, habendum et gaudendum eandem custodiam predictis Johanni et Katerinæ, durante vitâ eorum et eorum diutius viventis. In cujus, &c. T. R. ix. die Decembr'.

† Privy Seal, 21 Hen. VIII. Feb. 4. Grant to Simon Guyer for life, the Spytel Howse of Holowey, Midd'.

‡ Pat. 7 Eliz. p. 4, m. 22, Mar. 23.

§ William Storie, Gwyder of y^e porc-howse, at Upper Holloway, was buried the 30th day of March, a^o 1584.

After Storey's death in March 1584 a similar grant* and appointment passed the great seal (July 11) in favour of John Randall, to whom, in consideration of his infirmity, was granted the keepership in precisely the same terms, and on June 9 (1589), in the 31st of Queen Elizabeth, he received a second grant and appointment† in precisely the same words as the former, with the addition of "all and singular orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever to the same almshouse belonging or appertaining, and together with the same house heretofore used, letten, or granted, or as part, parcel, or member of the said almshouse heretofore being, with all other rights, members," &c. With a proviso that if he should at any time abuse his keepership, or the poor persons aforesaid, or should not demean himself properly, the appointment should be void.

The reason of Randall's second appointment may perhaps receive some explanation from the following entry in one of the Books of Exchequer Decrees —

"*Adhuc de Termino Sancti Hillary, anno 27^o R. Eliz. Jura, 16^o die Febr'ij.*"

"**MIDDLESEX.**—It is ordered by the court that if Robert Randall, who sueth in this court by English bill against John Gage and Xtofer Robinson for landes which he supposeth to belong to the Spittell House at Highgate, do not reply to their answer to-morrow *sedente curia*, that the said defendants shall be dismissed this court for the matter."

I conclude from this that Randall, finding that the hospital had formerly possessed some land, sued in equity for its restitution and recovery, but that, his patent not passing any land, he was disabled from further prosecuting his suit. Whether he

or his successors were more fortunate thereafter I have not been able to discover. Randall died in the next year, and thereupon Thomas Watson, on June 3, 1590, received an appointment‡ in precisely the same words, "his infirmity" being the consideration named in the grant. Watson was succeeded by William Stockwell, who in the second year of James I. (22 Feb. 1605), received the same appointment and grant§ in precisely the same form as his immediate predecessors had done, and for the same consideration—"his infirmity."

Whether any subsequent appointments were made I have not been able to learn; but as everything that could be made the subject of profit was carefully looked after in those times, I have little doubt but that other appointments still exist buried amongst the heaps of privy seals. However, the time came when all property of the crown was carefully surveyed and sold to the best bidder, and therefore I lastly find that by indenture enrolled in Chancery,|| and made 21 Jan. 1653, between William Steele, esq. recorder of London, Tho. Coke, Willm. Bosseville, and others, being persons trusted by an Act of that present Parliament, intituled "An Act of the Commons in Parliament assembled for Sale of all the Manors and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King of England, or Queen, or Prince," of the one part, and Ralph Harrison, of London, esq. of the other part, it was witnessed, that in consideration of 130*l.* 10*s.* paid by said Ralph Harrison, they bargained and sold to him all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, commonly called or known by the name of the Spittle House, situate and being near the roadway leading from London, between Highgate and Hol-

Jerome Tedder was buried from the same howse the 23rd March, 1581.

A pore man, from Spitle howse at Upper Holloway, was buried y^e 15 June, 1584.

Ralph Buxton was buried from the Spittle howse the 30 of October, 1583.

Joane Bristowe, from the pore howse at Higate, was buried the 1 Oct. 1583.

Thomas Patton was buried from the Spittle howse the 24th Jany. 1582.

A dome child, from the Spittle howse at Upper Holloway, was buried the 30th July, 1576.

Anne, the daughter of Thomas Watson, gayde of the Spitle howse at Higate, was buried the 5th of Sept. 1591.

Three children from the Spittle howse, sonnes of Arthur Hull, 13 Sept. 1603.

Anne Symonds, from the Spittle howse, b^d 15 Sept. 1603.

Jerome Coxe, the Innocente, was buried from the Spittle house, 15 Sept. 1603.

Elizabeth ———, a childe putt to the Spittle house by Mr. Struggs the butcher, was buried the 5th day of Oct. 1603.

Elizabeth Slatewell, lazer of our Spitle, was baptised at the Spittle the thirde day of Sept. 1605.

A crisom childe from the Spitle howse was buried the 4th day of May, 1593.—

Regist. Paroch. de Islington, Midd'x.

* Pat. 26 Eliz. p. 14, m. 36, July 14.

† Pat. 32 Eliz. p. 12, m. 29, June 1.

|| Claus. 1653, p. 10, no. 1.

‡ Pat. 31 Eliz. p. 2, m. 32, June 9.

§ Pat. 2 Jac. p. 23, m. 38, Feb. 22.

loway, within the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, and all the houses, outhouses, yards, gardens, yard and curtilage to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, containing in the whole by estimation two roods, be the same more or less, of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, and of the yearly value of nine pounds.

Now, as to the WHITTINGTON STONE, your quondam Correspondent R. R. (Vol. xciv. pt. ii. p. 200), in September 1824, alluding to the story of Whittington, observed, "a stone at the foot of Highgate Hill was supposed to have been placed there by him, on the spot where he had heard Bow Bells. *It had a pavement around it of about eighteen feet in circumference.* This stone remained until about 1795, when one S——, who was a parish officer of Islington, had it removed and sawn in two, and placed the halves on each side Queen's Head Lane, in the Lower Street, Islington. The pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the Blue Last public house (now the Marlborough Head,) Islington." Whereupon, it is added, some of the parishioners expressing their dissatisfaction, Mr. Finch, a mason, was employed to place another stone in its stead, upon which the inscription WHITTINGTON'S STONE was cut.

Another Correspondent, who subscribed himself LAPIS, (Id. p. 290,) also observed "Some land I have always been told lying on the left-hand side on ascending the hill, and probably just behind the stone, is held on the tenure of keeping the stone in repair; and when the officious interference of S—— removed the *stone and pavement surrounding it*, a new one was immediately placed there *of smaller dimensions*, though it was never known by whom." I have, Mr. Urban, lately been informed by a late respected inhabitant, that the substituted stone of 1795, in fact, consisted of three stones, viz.: the stone called Whittington's, and the two bases that were placed in order to keep the Whittington's Stone upright, and to render it as much in conformity with the ancient stone as circumstances would allow; but that this second Whittington's Stone was removed in May, 1821, by order of the churchwardens of St. Mary, at Islington, at a cost of 10*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, when the present battered

memorial was set up at the point where it now stands, and till this last summer it stood at the edge of the causeway or raised footpath in a bend of that side of the road which evidently owed its irregular form from the room occupied by the preceding Whittington's Stones; but a straight pavement being now made, the stone at present stands between that and the site of the ancient curved causeway—in fact, between the footpath and the field, instead of fronting the high road as before. I may here mention that this field, in the ancient Court Rolls of the manor of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, is styled the Lazarett Field and the Lazarcot Field, although in later documents it has obtained the name of the Blockhorse Field, an appellation evidently derived from the use to which the stone had been applied.

The observations of LAPIS, which shew a traditional connection between the field and the stone, are borne out by an old view of Highgate from Upper Holloway, taken from a point a little below the place where Whittington's Stone stands or stood; wherein the stone appears as the base or plinth of a cross, with part of the pillar still remaining, and I have therefore little doubt in my own mind that what was formerly called Whittington's Stone was nothing else than a way-side cross in front of the chapel of St. Anthony, erected for the purpose of attracting the notice of the traveller to the unhappy objects of the hospital, and as a means of soliciting the alms of the charitable, and consequently long after the time when Whittington flourished. The verisimilitude of the tale, that of a wanderer sitting down wearied on the steps of a way-side cross, or upon any other known resting-place, has caused the story to be implicitly believed, in the same manner as many persons still believe in De Foe's narrative of Mrs. Veal's ghost, from the apparent probability of some of the incidental circumstances detailed in the relation. To return to the print, which is a long quarto-sized print, from a drawing by Chatelain, engraved by W. H. Toms, and published March 25, 1745: it is still extant, although much worn, and may be had at Laurie's, the printseller, in Fleet Street, the successor of Sayer, whose name as publisher it now bears.*

* 1. A long quarto-sized print, Chatelain delin. W. H. Toms sculpsit. "A Prospect of Highgate from Upper Holloway." Published March 25, 1745, according to Act of Parliament, and sold by the proprietor, W. H. Toms, in Union Court, near Hatton Garden, Holborn.

2. The same print, a little cut down. Published according to Act of Parliament, 1752, "A View of Highgate from Upper Holloway.—Vue de Highgate du côté du Haut Holloway." London, printed for and sold by C. Dicey and Co. in Aldermary Churchyard.

3. The

In a copy of this view in octavo size, in the *Beauties of England*, 1776, vol. 1. p. 30, Whittington's Stone is also still represented very distinctly as a massy pediment, on which stands a smaller stone in the shape of a pyramid, surmounted with a small iron cross, probably the result of some then recent repair, in which the origin of the stone was not lost sight of.

Considering that, according to a note of Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A. in his edition of *Stowe's London* (1842), p. 91, the earliest narrative of Whittington's road-side adventure is to be found in a work so late

as 1612 (Johnson's *Crown Garland of Roses*), and that the existence of what served for a way-side seat can in every probability be shewn to have commenced long after Whittington had ended his prosperous days, I am afraid, I must ask your readers to believe with me, that Whittington's resting upon Whittington's Stone, that incidental verisimilitude upon which the subsequent narrative of his legendary life may be said to depend, "is nought but [fiction] and a shade."

Yours, &c.

T. E. T.

THE NEIGHBOURS OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

(Continued from page 489.)

MR. URBAN,—I resume the pleasing task I commenced in your last number with some notices of the Turnors of Stoke Rochford. This family is not of quite so old a date in Lincolnshire as those of whom I have spoken, but, if that were a deficiency, it would be well supplied by the noble zeal and unsparing industry on the part of the late Mr. Edmund Turnor to reduce to shape the scattered materials which were in existence for the history of the district to which his ancestors had been welcomed. I allude to the *History of the Town and Soke of Grantham*, published in 1806, before which, in 1792, Mr. Turnor had published in the *Archæologia* the *Conye Household Book*, as noticed in my last.

The manor of Stoke, which had passed through Neville, Byron, Rochford, and their heirs, became by purchase in 1637 the property of Sir John Harrison, and in 1653 he gave it to his daughter Margaret, previous to her marriage with Edmund Turnor, esq. Afterwards Sir Edmund.

This Sir John Harrison, of Bolls, Hertfordshire, was of a family originally of Aldcliff, Lancashire. He was a twelfth son, and evidently a man of valiant spirit and stirring activity. He represented the borough of Lancaster in five parliaments. In the great quarrel of his period he was a steady Royalist, and he suffered largely in the cause of King Charles. His daughter Anne, sister of Margaret Turnor, was the celebrated Lady Fanshawe, whose volume, now before the public, is one of the most engaging of English autobiographies. Sir Christopher Turnor, elder brother of Edmund, married Joyce, the daughter of the no less loyal and intelligent Sir Philip Warwick.

They were descended from Christopher Turnor, of Milton Ernys, in Bedfordshire, temp. Henry VIII., one of the Turnors of Haverhill, in Suffolk. Their alliances have been of the first order, and their prominent characteristics nobility and humanity. Sir Edmund, like his father-in-law, served King Charles as a soldier. He was a captain of horse, and afterwards paymaster and treasurer of the garrison of Bristol, under Prince Rupert, and he was made prisoner at the battle of Worcester. After the Restoration he was knighted. In 1663 he largely improved the living of Milton Ernys, his native place, and he built almshouses at Stoke, an hospital for twelve poor widows at Wragby, near which is his estate of Panton House, and enlarged the revenues of the four royal hospitals in London.

But it is to his fourth descendant, Mr. Edmund Turnor, the historian, that Lincolnshire is greatly indebted for having made known so much of Sir Isaac Newton and his connections, and for having also religiously preserved the house at Woolsthorpe, in which the great philosopher was born. It is true that the building is not important, by reason of its magnitude, nor attractive in its general appearance. From those doors Isaac Newton, a little "school boy, with his satchell," went, as may be gathered from himself, "creeping like a snail unwillingly to school"—the school at Stoke—for it was at Grantham that his energies were awakened and his intellect began to assume its sway, but visitors to Woolsthorpe manor house can see the first scratching of the dial on the wall, made in dust during his holiday time. The apple tree of Newton and the mulberry tree of Shakspeare have died in their places, but live in other shapes. That of

3. The same print. A View of Highgate from Upper Holloway.—Vue de Highgate du côté du Haut Holloway. London, printed for Robert Sayer, map and print seller, near Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.

4. An octavo print in the *Beauties of England*, 1776, vol. 1. p. 30. A View of Highgate from Upper Holloway.

Woolsthorp is a domestic chair. A white marble tablet was put up by Mr. Turnor in the room where he was born, with this inscription :—

“SIR ISAAC NEWTON, son of Isaac Newton, Lord of the Manor of Woolsthorpe, was born in this room on the 25 December, 1642.”

Another eminent family in the neighbourhood was that of Bury of Ashwell and Whissendine, Rutland. William Bury, of Ashwell, came out of the house of Berie of Colyton, Devon; he married the daughter of James Pickering, of Tichmarsh. His son, Gilbert, married Rose, daughter of Francis Sherard, of Stapleford, and William Berie married a daughter of Dryden of Canons' Ashby. In 1564 Gilbert Bury purchased from Lord Scrope the manor of Easton. This Gilbert Bury is one of the three trustees named in the will of Christopher Wimberley, and he and his brother William are legatees in the will of their mother, Elizabeth Wimberley before cited, then become of that name by second marriage. The Bury connexions also extended to Grantham, and attained great eminence. Their residence there was the Grange, a part of the Priory of the Grey Friars, which was called also the Cistercius Place. Sir Thomas Bury became in 1700 one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the same court. He married the daughter of Dockwray of Puckeridge, Herts. The last son and heir of this family, William Bury, died in 1706. All the above-named lie buried at Grantham. There are no vestiges of the Burys now in that place or its neighbourhood.

The Cholmeleys of Easton are of Cheshire extraction. Robert Cholmondely was buried in 1590 at Burton Coggles, which is close by Basingthorpe and Westby. It appears that he left no issue, for his nephew, Sir Henry Cholmeley, inherited his estate there, and purchased of James Bury, in 1606, the manor of Easton. His grandson, Montagu Cholmeley, was also a zealous Royalist in the great struggle, and had a warrant from the King, dated at Lincoln, 16 July, 1642, for the dignity of a Baronet, which warrant is in the possession of the present Sir Montagu, but, as was then the case in other instances, the patent in the confusion of the times was not made out. I may note that this visit of King Charles to Lincoln, where his friends assembled to meet him, was just five weeks before the setting up of the royal standard at Nottingham. The father of the present worthy baronet was raised to that dignity on the 4th March, 1806.

I have always regarded the view of Easton, in passing it on the Old North Road (now all but a green lane), with pe-

culiar pleasure. Its capacious mansion seen through an avenue of venerable low-browed oaks: its village, houses, and cottages clustered round it, the comfortable appearance throughout, more than any scene I can call to recollection, have put me in mind of those good old times which, at least in the spot of England I am now describing, once *did* exist, and which, as much as anywhere, do still exist.

The De Ligne family of Harlaxton came, like the Conyes, from the Continent, but at a later period, and from a different motive—religious persecution. Daniel De Ligne was a native of Hainault, in Flanders, which, towards the close of the sixteenth century, was laid waste by the Spaniard Alvares de Toledo, called the great Duke of Alva. Coming to England, he acquired early possession of the manor of Harlaxton, near Grantham. In 1619 he had his arms (Or, a chief chequy or and azure, a bend gules) confirmed by Camden; and on July 4, 1620, he was knighted at the Palace of Oatlands by King James the First. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Erasmus de la Fontayne, who was also a native of Hainault, and a refugee. Erasmus De Ligne succeeded him in the estate. He was also a loyal adherent to King Charles; his name was on the list of the projected order of the Royal Oak, which was abandoned probably on a suggestion to sink, as far as possible, the memory of past quarrels. The son of this Erasmus dying without issue, the property passed to another branch, of female descent, the third from Elizabeth, sister of Erasmus De Ligne. Anne, the daughter of John Orton of London, esq. carried it to George Gregory, esq. of a distinguished Nottinghamshire family, from whom it descended to the present owner.

The Welbys of Denton are a family which I have a peculiar pleasure in naming. They spring from the same source as the Welbys of Gedney, and appear by notes in Mr. Turnor's excellent volume to have been established at Denton early in the sixteenth century. The full pedigree of the Welbys is remarkable. It is one of the most ancient in the kingdom. The members of it spread far and wide throughout the county; it is thorough Lincolnshire. The third on the Denton pedigree married a daughter of Newton of Gonerby, cousin of the Westby Newtons.

I am able to shew again with testamentary evidence an instance of the dominant character of my district, displaying at the same time the unhappy consequences of that fearful warfare both of sword and purse of the 17th century. The passage is in the will of William

Welby of Denton, dated 1657, three years before the Restoration. In the distribution of his personal property the testator mentions sums of money due to him from various persons: the first is from no less a personage than the Earl of Rutland, to whom he had lent the sum of 3,000*l.* from Mr. Berresford, brother in law of Bevil Wimberley 250*l.*, from Colonel Hacker 100*l.*, from Mr. George Halford a debt of which the sum is not set down, and lastly the will says "all that debt, sum or sums of money, owing to me from Mrs. Wimberley, upon what specialty soever." This lady was the widow of the William Wimberley of my former letter, the last of the old Witham branch, left desolate.

The then Earl of Rutland had sided with the Parliament from whom he accepted several employments. He seems, however, to have suffered almost as much for his patriotism as others did for their loyalty; for the Parliament knocked down his castle of Belvoir to keep it out of Royalist hands, and all but sent him a begging. It appears in the Journals of the Lords that "it was agreed by both houses that 1,500*l.* a year should be allowed the Earl of Rutland out of Lord Campden's estate, and it was referred to the Committee of Sequestrations to take care that it should be duly executed;" but in Whitelock's Journal, an undoubted authority, it is seen that on May 8th, 1649, the question whether the Council of State should pay 1,500*l.* to the Earl of Rutland for demolishing his castle passed in the negative: therefore the Commons first agreed with the Lords, and then went and unsettled the arrangement. Towards the end of the following August his claim was still unsettled, nor does it appear that it was ever satisfied; so that at length the Earl was thrown upon the generosity of his country friends and neighbours.

The friend in need, William Welby, was chosen of the Parliament for which writs were issued on the 10th July, 1656, but he was one of those members, about a hundred in number, who were refused admittance by Cromwell. The late of the Welby Almshouses at Denton, 1653, denote the complete benevolence of his character.

I am now about to speak of a character of another and a loftier cast, owner of Grimsby Castle, the Earl of Lindsey, whose genealogy was of Lincolnshire throughout, and from the remotest period; his titles Willoughby, Eresby, and Lindsey, are all of the same county. His chivalrous spirit at sixty years of age, I may almost say sanctified the royal cause, he did not lend his aid to establish tyranny and to support misrule, as was the untrue

libel of the day, but to bring about a due adjustment of the rights of prince and people, to which the king, whatever had been his earlier designs and attempts at a less mature period of his life and influenced by ill-advisers, was then inclined—such at least was the conviction of the gentlemen of Lincolnshire, set forth in a document of which a copy lies before me, and entitled "The Resolution of the Gentry of Lincolnshire in setting forth 168 Horse." They assert their object to be "the maintenance and defence of his Majesty's just prerogative, the Protestant religion as it is now established, the laws of the realm, the just privileges of Parliament, and the public peace against all opposition whatsoever." This manly exposition of their motives and principle of action is signed by seventy-four gentlemen: the names already on my paper of Welby, Conye, Ellis, Deligne, Berresford, Harrington, and Cholmeley, are among them.

The career of the noble earl as a soldier, faithful unto death to his unfortunate sovereign, was very brief, for he fell in the first great action of that lamentable war, the battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642; his companions slain were Sir Edmund Verney, Lord Aubigny, one of the three brave sons of the Duke of Lennox, and Colonel Munroe, "a great commander." The Earl was borne on a litter to a neighbouring farm, his son Lord Willoughby accompanying him. The King endeavoured to obtain the release of the young Lord Lindsey, but he was detained prisoner until the following August, on the 12th of which, says Whitelock, "he came to the King at Oxford, and was highly welcomed there."

Sir Isaac Newton was born at this period, "in this tragic age," as Whitelock calls it, two months and two days after the battle of Edgehill.

The second Lord Lindsey, jointly with Lord Ashley, commanded the right hand reserve at Naseby fight, and in the words of Whitelock they performed their parts with great gallantry.

Irtham, in the neighbourhood of Grimsby, was about the year 1472 the property of the Thimelbys, with whom it remained till about the year 1700. Sir John Thimelby was immediate neighbour to Armyn of Osgoby, Conye, &c. His daughter Katherine was the wife of William Armyn. In 1562 Richard Thimelby sold Woolsthorpe to Gilbert Bary, esq. so often named here, in which family it remained for a long period, and ultimately passed to the Newtons. Irtham Hall, which is now occupied by a younger brother of Lord Clifford, is a capacious and handsome building of the Tudor style of architecture. Its fine and extensive park, its

woody scenery without, and its spacious and elegant apartments within, with its portraits and many curious articles of vertu, would give me ample subjects to dilate upon, were I not compelled to be brief.

Belton, the seat of the Brownlows, was purchased by Christopher Brownlow, of Derbyshire, chief prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1610. The present mansion was commenced by Sir John Brownlow. The building was begun in 1685, and finished in 1689. Sir John had the honour of a visit from King William the Third, in his progress through the Northern Counties in 1695. There is a fine collection of portraits by Lely, Kneller, Ryley, Romney, and others, at Belton house.

The Thorolds of Syston boast a name as ancient as the Norman Conquest. There have been several branches of this highly respectable and worthy family—of Marston by Grantham, their original seat; of Harmston Hall, on the Cliff range, or row as it is called, of Morton, also near Bourne; and of Syston Hall, one of the handsomest seats in this thickly beautified part of Lincolnshire. The Thorold family has possessed four baronetcies, three of which are now extinct. Further detail would exceed my space; here I will only say, Richard Thorold, of Morton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Conye, of Basingthorpe, and that his son married Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Ellis, Knight. William Thorold and Thomas Thorold are both on the list of gentlemen above alluded to.

I must now conclude my rambling remarks with a brief reference to the stately castle of Belvoir, the best known edifice in this neighbourhood, though I name it last,—a pile of building worthy of its beneficent and respected lord, his Grace the Duke of Rutland. You will regret to know, Mr. Urban, that the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, which, according to your note at p. 273, was in the Long Gallery

at Belvoir in 1792, is not now there nor anywhere. It perished in that ever to be lamented fire in 1816 which consumed treasures of art beyond all price,—a calamity on which their noble owner most feelingly and yet resignedly expressed himself at the time of its occurrence.

Belvoir Castle, from its elevated site, commands a rich and beautiful prospect, commencing with the valley that bears its name, and spreading as far to the north and north-east as the eye can reach. The magnificence of the rooms, with their various adaptations and contents, the unequalled series of landscapes which attract observation in various parts of the demesne, are widely known and celebrated; and the good old English hospitality of Belvoir is a proverb. I rejoice that the appreciation of Newton there, by the introduction of his resemblance, has enabled me to wind up so well my grateful correspondence with you.

Yet be it permitted me to linger still a little in the expression of what I owe to its illustrious possessor. Acts of repeated favour and kindness, requests never once denied, and introductions of infinite value when far beyond the sea,—this from himself; and, from his most distinguished and most amiable mother, the Duchess Mary Isabella (whom I need not celebrate, for illustrious lips and pens have done it long ago), words of gentlest tone and generous encouragement, spoken and written, and never to be forgotten, showing as they did the perfect kindness of her nature. Believe me, Mr. Urban, this is only justice, and I would rather undergo the painful charge of vanity, than, having opportunity, not express my sense of it; and, if need be, I shall appeal to the shade of him, the association of whose name with that of my ancestor, was my introduction here, to shield me—Sir Isaac Newton.

Yours, &c. W. C. WIMBERLEY.

THE CHARACTER OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Nov. 11, 1852.

MR. URBAN,—It appears to me that a writer in your last number has been somewhat too precipitate in affixing, as undeniable, a stain of the darkest hue upon one of the most remarkable of historical characters. The extraordinary and almost universal genius of Julius Cæsar admits of no dispute—his morality was doubtless imperfect—but his memory has been blasted, nevertheless, with somewhat too much of eagerness, by a direct charge of the blackest of crimes, of the actual commission of which by him there remains room for very great doubt.

There has always been an inclination—especially amongst the friends or professed friends of liberty—to place the character of Cæsar in the worst possible light. Upon this subject, in general, I do not intend to enter. But if he has not ceased, even yet, to be liable to the aspersions of party feeling, what must have been its violence when living he was exposed to the malice and studied misrepresentations of those who (whatever might have been his demerits) added to their other vices that “damned spot” of the basest ingratitude? To this is to be attributed the persevering utterance and obstinate cre-

dence of the hateful charge alluded to, which (it must be remembered) referred only to his sojourn with absent Nicomedes in distant Bithynia. The crime was then but too common; by many it was scarcely thought one of surpassing turpitude. Why then did the enemies of Cæsar so pertinaciously reiterate it against him? Because they perceived that it galled bitterly one whom they relentlessly hated. Why did it so distress him? Because, assuredly, he scorned its commission—most probably he had never committed it.

Most frequently was the charge alleged against him by advocates pleading a cause. Are unjust insinuations by gentlemen of their profession altogether unknown, even at this day, in Christian England?

Cæsar denied the charge; he was anxious to free himself from its imputation by oath. This indignant denial proves incontestably, at the very least, that he possessed upon a hateful subject a degree of manly and honourable feeling not always existing in his age and country. Neither is it probable that, had he been addicted to so unmanly and degrading a vice, he could have been in other respects

what we know he was. On the contrary, the habits imputed to him were in truth most unsuited and repugnant to his character as a soldier and a man. His excesses with women supply an argument rather against than for these dark insinuations. They have ever been held in other men (as in truth they are) a comparatively venial offence. In Rome, and at that day, they were scarcely held as an offence at all. From other sensualities Cæsar was confessedly free. He was neither drunkard, nor glutton, nor epicure, as so many of his contemporaries were.

Dr. Arnold, in his Roman History, has shewn the same alacrity in crediting the worst imputations against Cæsar that Dr. Doran has evinced in your own pages; but I perceive that Mr. Merivale, in his generally able work, leans to the same view of the Dictator's character that I have taken. And my own opinion of the Bithynian charge against him is, that its truth is certainly doubtful, and may very fairly be disbelieved.

Yours, &c.

R. H. J.

ON THE CORRUPTION OF THE JUDGES IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. URBAN, — In your number for March last (p. 265) I gave the particulars contained in a small Roll in the Chapter House, Westminster, consisting of original bills of complaint against Ralph de Hengham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who, with several other judges, was removed from his station by King Edward I. and punished for his extortions and malpractices. I hope to be able on some future occasion to lay before your readers some account of the general proceedings taken before the commissioners or auditors appointed by the King to hear any complaints that might be made upon such matters; the evidence of which proceedings has been supposed to be utterly lost. (Foss's Judges of England, vol. iii. pp. 39—42.) And such indeed was the case, as far as the contents of the documents are concerned, for they have never yet seen the light. My present purpose, however, is to add to the bills of complaint previously noticed another of the same class, which has every appearance of having been one of the original file, and which has been found among some unsorted documents since my notice to you. It is the complaint of John de Mounteny against Ralph de Hengham, Thomas de Weyland, and William de Brompton, for ~~issuing a writ of entry to issue without~~ ^{through the Chancery,} ^{render to John} ^{of land, 14}

acres of meadow, 18 acres of pasture, one acre of wood, 30 shillings rent, and a mill with its appurts in Stanford and Kelwedon, nigh Aungre (Essex), which the said John (Lovel) claims as his right of the gift of Robert de Mounteny to Philip Lovel, whose heir he is, and which the said Robert had demised for term of life to John de Foxecote. The complainant (whose petition is somewhat injured, or I would have transcribed it at full length), alleges that the said judges overruled all objections to the issue of the writ which he had made "solum la lay de la terre, e solum la estatut ke nostre seynnur le Roy ad fet pure son pepel governer," and the suit would most probably be decided against him in consequence. Setting out the disastrous consequences involved in such a settlement of the case, and appealing to the royal intervention on his behalf, he thus continues, "par la quele duresse torteuse ke les avaundyz justices ount fet a le vaundit Jon a tort pur ly desheryter de tute sa garysoun ke ad este le sun e ses auncestres puy le tens le Roy Willam le Conquerour, e pluys ne ad pur sez nevyme sustenyr pyte e myserycord. Ws* prenge, sire Counte, par la graunt fraunchyse ke est en ws pur ly e pur les scons par regard de charyte ke maunder voyllez a justices en baunke de sur seer le jugement ke en baunke est pendant enter ly e sire Jon

* Vous.

Lovel de la vaundyte terre sy la ke ws e vos compayngons, eyez done vostre decrte sur le avauntdyt bref del quel yl est a ws et vos compayngouns pleynt, e sy el ne ayt vostre grace en ceste demonstraunce yl e les seons sunt deserytez."

The parties in this case seem to have been of a higher rank than those in the bills of complaint which have been previously noticed.

A John de Mounteny was lord of certain townships in the county of Nottingham in the reign of Edward II. and obtained a pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster for participating in the death of Gaveston, but he continued to belong to that party, for his armorial bearings were entered on the roll of the battle of Boroughbridge, where the baronial confederacy

against the Despencers received its utter defeat. A John Lovel was a justice itinerant in 1292, and a judge of the King's Bench in 1294,—five years after the presentation of Mounteny's bill of complaint. There were then two noble families of the name, and to which he belonged is not known. (Foss's Judges, vol. iii. p. 122.)

In the "Placitorum Abbreviatio" (p. 272) is a short entry which may have some reference to the case in question. Under the heading "Oxford and Essex" is the following:

"Johannes de Mounteney, Rogerus de Leys et Avelina uxor ejus, et Willielmus de Clovili dicunt se esse heredes Johanne de Sanford que de Rege tenet in capite. Ideo venirent juratores inter Regem et eos." Yours, &c. J. B.

DERIVATION OF THE WORD MENIAL.

MR. URBAN,—Although our venerable judges, who administer and interpret the laws of the land, are not equally answerable for the exposition of the rules of grammar or the mazes of philology as for the due construction of the law and the statutes, yet, from their character and standing as men of learning and education, whatever they say or sanction is calculated to have its weight and authority with the community. It is therefore desirable to take some public notice of a very extraordinary piece of perverted etymology, which was uttered by one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and passed uncontradicted by his learned brethren, on the 14th of November.

The motion under their consideration related to an action brought by a Governess to recover the balance of her salary for the remaining months of the year in which she had been discharged; and Chief Justice Jervis, who tried the case at Guildford assizes, had been of opinion that a governess stood, in point of law, in the same position as a *menial servant*, and was only entitled to a month's notice or a month's salary; but the jury gave the full amount. It was now insisted that the defendant was entitled to enter a nonsuit. After the learned counsel had stated the case,

Mr. Baron Alderson said *that the term "menial" applied to all residing intro mœnia*, and that a governess so residing accordingly fell within the description of a menial servant, and was entitled only to a month's notice.

Mr. Baron Parke expressed considerable doubt whether the rule alluded to by Baron Alderson applied to all menial servants. If a man left a legacy of a year's wages to all his servants, would that entitle a governess to a year's salary?

The Chief Baron did not think that either a tutor or a governess was within the description of a menial servant, or a servant at all. They were not more so than a domestic chaplain was. The point must turn on the particular terms of the engagement in each case.

However, a rule *nisi* was granted, and the case stands for further argument.

I have consulted the Law Dictionaries, and the result is as I suspected. Mr. Baron Alderson's etymology is not of his own suggestion, but it is the accepted explanation given perhaps by the whole series of those authorities.—From the edition of Cowel published in 1727 I copy the following—

"MENIALS. As menial servants, (a Derivative from *Mœnia*, signifying the walls of a house or other place,) are Household Servants, that is, such as live within the walls of their master's house, mentioned in the stat. 2 H. 1, c. 21."

And the like statement is repeated in the last book of the kind:—

"MENIALS, from *Mœnia* the walls of a castle, house, or other place, Household servants who live under their Lord or master's roof; mentioned in the ancient stat. 2 Hen. 1, c. 21." (Tomlins' Law Dictionary, 3d edit. 4to. 1820.)

It would seem, then, that the lawyers have not only "*termes de la ley*," a language of their own, but also a peculiar etymology for words that are common both to clerk and layman. For all the lay scholars are against them in this case: both before and since the great Dr. Samuel Johnson.

A *menyng*, from the old French *maisonie*, is properly defined by Ruddiman and Jamieson as "the persons constituting one family," as in a phrase quoted by Ray, "We be six or seven a' meny," i. e. six or seven in family. Dr. Johnson admits

no other derivation, and Richardson refers the inquirer from the word *Menial* to *Mung*, that common adjective being in fact derived from the large numbers of ancient retinues. Mr. Richardson suggests that the original root may have been the German *Mengon*, (Lat. *miscere*,) from the mixed company of which such retinues were constituted; but Mr. Way informs us that the word is frequently represented by the low-Latin *mansuada* or *mansuata*, which seems to express the true definition of the word, those who lived in the manse or mansion. (Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 332.)

The oldest example quoted by the lexicographers of the phrase "menial servants" is that from Skelton's "Why come ye not to Court."

His servantes meniall
He doth revile, and brull
Lyke Mahound in a play.

THE REV. BENJAMIN JENKS, AUTHOR OF THE BOOK OF PRAYERS.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 6th.

MR. URBAN,—The village of Harley, in Shropshire, derives some interest from having been the scene, during a period of fifty-six years, of the pastoral labours of the Rev. Benjamin Jenks, author of the popular "Book of Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families," a work that has passed through many editions, and for a century and a half maintained a high character of usefulness. As comparatively little mention has been made of this truly primitive rector of a retired country parish, the following notice may be acceptable.

Mr. Jenks was born at Eaton-under-Heywood, Salop, and baptized there May 23rd, 1646. He was descended from a respectable Shropshire family resident at Wolverton, in the same county, and the eldest son of the Rev. John Jenks, for many years vicar of Eaton, who died 20th Dec. 1695, aged 90 years.*

The subject of the present notice appears to have been ordained to the curacy of Harley, a situation which he had not long occupied before the rector of the parish died. Having already, by diligence to the duties of his charge, acquired the respect and confidence of the parishioners, and the patron of the living, Francis Viscount Newport (created Earl of Bradford 1694), finding that he was well appreciated by them, went one Sunday in private to hear him preach, when he was so much pleased with his sermon that he not only presented him to the living, but appointed him as his

But in the old French of the Parliamen Rolls we have several instances of the term, not only earlier than this, but earlier than the statute of 2 Hen. IV. In the 4th year of Richard II. the "menials" of the King's household were to be included in a poll-tax; it was to be levied "si bien des meynalx en l'oustel n're Seigneur le Roi come des autres Seigneurs parmy le Roialme."

In the 16th Ric. II. it was enacted that no yeoman or other of less estate than an Esquire should use or wear a cognizance or livery, "s'il ne soit meignal et familier continually demurant en l'ostel de son seigneur," and so in several subsequent enactments.

It is therefore clear that *Menial* is a French word, derived from a nobleman's *maison* or retinue, and not a Latin adjective derived from *manus*.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

same source he likewise obtained Kenley, a small parish adjoining Harley. At these churches Mr. Jenks officiated alternately, the inhabitants of each place usually attending to join in his ministrations.

On leaving the university about the year 1668, it seems that he held sentiments not uncommon at that time among many divines in the Church of England, viz. the semi-Pelagian doctrine of man's sufficiency to effect his own conversion at his own will and pleasure, for, as he remarks of himself in the preface to one of his publications, "what he wanted in skill he made up in bitter zeal" against all that had asserted and advanced the doctrine of faith—which he considered as "not only empty of truth, but full of absurdity, notwithstanding Scriptures and Articles stood in his way." Under this impression he continued for a season, "until it pleased the mercy of God to humble him in the midst of health and prosperity, and to give him troubles of mind and doubts as to his state," whereby he learned from his heavenly teacher the right understanding of faith, as apprehended and applied to man's justification only by the righteousness of Christ. This doctrine he afterwards maintained and defended as "a faith working by love and evidenced by good works," and which subsequently formed the theme of his public exhortations as a preacher, a character in which he seemed to have been plain and just as earnest in his endeavours to the duties of a Christian

* This respect the occi

h. and as a mark of The sermon on d MS.)

life on earth that they might be better prepared for the enjoyment of heaven. In fact, his various writings evince soundness of thought, a zeal without bigotry, and a diligent discrimination in searching for and asserting the truth of the gospel as unfolded in Holy Writ, and taught in the sound and wholesome doctrines and Articles of the Church of England.

Mr. Jenks was remarkable for moderation and candour towards those who differed from him in opinion. With his parishioners he was social and affable, their friend and counsellor, acquainting himself with their state and condition; and, although he maintained somewhat of authority over them, yet by his charity and unblamable life he at all times commanded their veneration and respect.

For many years previous to his decease he had his coffin made, that it might as a monitor direct his thoughts to mortality, as well as to "the remembrance of such narrow bounds in death as might help to keep him within better compass all his life," and to further this purpose he constantly used it as a wardrobe.

Through life he retained the esteem of the noble family who had early favoured him with their patronage, and before his decease the then patron of the living—Richard Earl of Bradford, being aware of his sedulous attention, as well as devoted attachment to his parishioners, allowed him to nominate his successor, whereupon he chose the Rev. Mr. Painter, who had for some time faithfully served him as a curate, when the infirmities of age rendered assistance necessary, and who resembled him in earnest piety and moderation.

In reference to the various writings of Mr. Jenks, an excellent author of the early part of the last century states, "that there is scarce any circumstance of the Christian life which solicits the assistance of a spiritual physician but may be accommodated with seasonable and suitable relief from this ample dispensatory of edification, exhortation, and comfort. There are in the works of that excellent man cordials to cheer the drooping; restoratives to heal the backsliding; stimulatives to quicken the supine; with lenitives to ease the anguish of conscience, and make the bones which sin has broken to rejoice; nor to be wearied with a dry detail of all that can be laid upon any point of inquiry;—on the contrary, the most spiritual doctrines and the most sovereign consolations are both skilfully selected and pertinently applied with this well-judged design of improving and exhilarating the mind without overcharging or burdening the memory."

From a collected list which I have made of his publications, the following may be enumerated:—

A Sermon preached at Harley Feb. 14th 1688, being a day of Thanksgiving for the great deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery.

Another upon the 5th of Nov. 1689.

The Book of Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families and for particular Persons upon most occasions. The first edition was published about 1698, and the fifth in 1713. During the present century several editions have been printed, with a short preface by the late Rev. Chris. Simcon, M.A. the phraseology in some parts being better adapted to modern usage.

In 1701, after his Prayer Book, Mr. Jenks published Meditations, with Short Prayers annexed, in Ten Decads, upon various subjects. In 1704, A Second Century of Meditations followed, as "a persuasive endeavour to quicken all families to their prayers."

In 1699, he produced The Liberty of Prayer asserted and guarded from Licentiousness; Three Letters against Common and Prophan Swearing; A Sermon preached on the day of Public Thanksgiving for the Peace and his Majesty's Return, Dec. 2nd, 1697. In 1700, The Bell rung to Prayers. About the same time, Submission to the Righteousness of God; or the Necessity of Trusting to a Better Righteousness than our Own, &c.—a most excellent production. After these he produced Contemplations full of Admiration; Serious Thoughts of the Wonderful God; The Glorious Victory of Chastity, in Joseph's hard Conflict and his Happy Escape; Ouranography, or Heaven Opened. The substance of Cardinal Bellarmine's five books concerning the Eternal Felicity of the Saints. The Poor Man's Ready Companion. A lesser Prayer Book for Families, &c. Some of these, it may be mentioned, have passed into two or three editions.

Mr. Jenks died May 10th, 1724, and was buried on the 11th in the chancel of Harley church, where a modest stone tablet is erected to his memory, surmounted with his armorial bearings, viz.: Argent, three boar's heads couped sable, a chief indented of the last; impaling *Baugh* of Aldon Court, co. Salop, Gules, a fess vaire, between three mullets argent; and the following inscription:—*Venerabilis Vir, Ben. Jenks, In hac ecclesiâ per 56 annos, docendo, vivendo, scribendo, animis lucrandis incubuit. Tandem, Domino vocante, servus bonus et fidelis, cælo maturus, intravit in gaudium æternum 10^{mo} Maii, A.D. 1724, ætatis sue*

78. Hoc monimentum Martha conjux amantissima M.S.P.

He was twice married: 1. Miss Baugh, by whom he had a son and daughter; the former died during infancy, and the latter married Mr. Bradburne of Wolstaston, Salop. The maiden name of his second wife was Hunt; she was the widow of a

clergyman, and by whom he had no issue. She was buried in St. Ch-rl's Church, Shrewsbury.

To your next Magazine I purpose to communicate some account of the church and parish of Harley.

Yours, &c. HENRY PIDGEON.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Society of Antiquaries—Collection of Proclamations—Ely Cathedral—The Norman Tower at Bury St. Edmund's—Queen's College, Birmingham—Prizes at the University of Cambridge—Medals of the Royal Society—Announcements of Historical and Antiquarian Works.

The question renewed in the *Society of Antiquaries* whether the Annual Subscription should be Two Guineas or Four, was brought to a second decision at the meeting held on the 25th November; when the reduction effected by the vote of last Session was confirmed by a majority of 51 to 39. This result was scarcely different to the preceding division, upon which six more Fellows voted, four more in the majority and two more in the minority: it may therefore be considered as shewing fairly the proportionate opinion upon this important point, as the attendance of members materially varied from that on the former occasion. We could have wished, we must confess, that the apparently irresistible arguments which have been so cogently urged by the Treasurer in his admirable pamphlets, had exercised a more obvious influence; but it was evident that the opinions of many of his opponents were for the present too much influenced by party bias to be able to view the question divested of personal relations. The operation of the change will, we doubt not, in a very short time, correct this state of feeling. The reduction has already begun to show a re-invigorating effect. Since it was made, twenty-six candidates for admission have been proposed, including four already elected: and many others are doubtless waiting the decision which is now attained.

The discussion which took place on this occasion involved all the charges of mismanagement and inactivity with which the question has been complicated. Without denying any of them, or even for the time combating any of their exaggerations and errors, Mr. Bruce endeavoured to recall the attention of a
tical question had
be weighed on
cal. In
most cases
sidered

past statistics of the Society, which had previously appeared in his printed statements:—

"Whilst the subscription was two guineas, the Society was at its best. Its publications were highly valuable, and its numbers gradually increased from 400 to 800. Immediately the subscription was raised, the numerical strength began to fall, and it has gone gradually down from 800 to 473. In five years anterior to the raising of the subscription, the admissions numbered 198; in the next five years they were 129; in the following five years they were 94. In the twenty years anterior to the increase, they numbered 705. In the twenty years immediately succeeding the change they fell to 484; in the next twenty years to 414. Such have been *the numerical results* of the increase of payment.

"The admission-fee was raised at the same time as the subscription, from five guineas to eight guineas, and the comparative results of high and low subscriptions have been as follows:—During the five years anterior to the increase, we received in admission fees 1039*l.* 10*s.* During the last five years we received 638*l.* 8*s.* Within the same periods we received in subscriptions of new members 415*l.* 16*s.*, and 319*l.* 4*s.* So that, upon a five years' comparison of our present state with that before the increase, there are balances of 401*l.* 2*s.* per annum in favour of the lower payments. Such have been *the pecuniary results*.

"Equally adverse has been the effect upon the *status* of the Society. In the last list before the increase, there were 93 peers; there are now 33. In the same
were 11 bishops; there are now five.

there then 141 clergymen; there

—whilst in the Archæological
a subscription of one

257.

non the literature and

practical usefulness of the Society has been equally fatal. The Society cannot exist without literary aid. Eight guineas admission fee, and four guineas subscription, are payments little suited to the ordinary capabilities of literary men; and the result has been, (as urged by Mr. Roach Smith) that the Society has decreased in reputation and usefulness at the same time that its numerical strength has declined. All these results have ensued at a time when the world at large has been giving more and more attention to antiquarian subjects. Whilst antiquaries have been starting up on all sides of us out of doors, the Society of Antiquaries has been gradually contracting itself within a continually decreasing space."

Such are the grounds upon which this important change has been advocated, and at length carried, by the present Treasurer. It will, we doubt not, form an era in the Society, to be regarded hereafter with the amplest acknowledgments of his judgment and foresight; but the courage and forbearance which have been exercised in its accomplishment, can only be duly appreciated by those who have watched the struggle, and been cognisant of the numerous obstacles and vexations which he has had to encounter.

The opponent physicians now either are, or ought to be, united in their next measures for the recovery of their patient: for each has already prescribed "increased exertion,"—Mr. Bruce with an enlarged body of members, Mr. Pettigrew with a high subscription. The desiderata which have been chiefly urged in the discussion are,—the more active pursuit of antiquarian discoveries; a better *Archæologia*; and the continuation of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The enlargement of the constituency of the Society,—in conjunction, all will be ready to require, with judicious direction and encouragement from the Council, will tend to promote the first; and the result will effect the required improvement in the *Archæologia*. But with regard to the *Vetusta Monumenta*, we would caution the Fellows from allowing themselves to be carried away by ideas of mere magnificence unattended with utility. The large surface of paper presented by the *Vetusta Monumenta* may be occasionally desirable, but it is only occasionally so. For many of the subjects which have heretofore been engraved in it, it was plainly unnecessary. This has evidently been practically discovered by the Director and Council, and has gradually occasioned the virtual, rather than the intentional, cessation of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. When the Society was proceeding with its magnificent Cathedrals, a gigantic

folio was considered requisite; but Mr. Britton came and showed that the object could be as thoroughly and satisfactorily effected in a portable quarto. So it is with most other subjects. They can be fully as well represented in the quarto pages of the *Archæologia* as in the sumptuous, if not extravagant, folios of the *Vetusta Monumenta*: nay, it has been shewn in the *Archæological Journal* that in the majority of cases a highly finished woodcut, even when confined to an octavo page, is equally effective. It is not, therefore, so much in size, as in quality of art, that the recent engravings published by the Society of Antiquaries have been deficient.

The valuable *Collection of Proclamations* which is preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries is now in the hands of Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office, who has kindly undertaken to arrange it for binding, and to supply proper indices. The collection is weak in certain parts, particularly in the reign of Elizabeth; and if any of our readers possess detached Proclamations, which they do not care to retain, they will, by communicating them, not merely confer a favour on the Society, but render a service to historical literature, in assisting to make a collection already so copious as complete as possible.

An interesting statement has just been put forth respecting the progress of the extensive restorations which have recently been carried on with so much liberality at *Ely Cathedral*. The subscriptions realised have amounted to about 7,000*l.*, of which 3,150*l.* was given by the Bishop of the diocese, the Canons, and other members of the Church. The expenditure upon the works of the new choir, without including large sums expended before the subscription list was formally opened, have exceeded 9,000*l.* About 1,500*l.* more will be required to complete the altar, steps, and pavement, the wings, and other portions of the altar-screen, not included in Mr. Gardner's noble gift, and in the restoration of the monuments for the inclosure of the choir. Five new painted windows have been erected, and eight others have been promised, most of which are now in preparation. The most important work that remains to be undertaken is the restoration of the Lantern. Estimates of several minor portions of restoration are appended to the report, as a guide to those who may feel desirous to undertake their accomplishment.

The Committee appointed for the Restoration of the *Norman Tower at Bury St. Edmund's*, have reported that the work has at length been completed. The state of the tower before the work was commenced is thus described:—

" Hemmed in between two houses, a considerable part of its finest architectural features were concealed, and some of its masonry was even cut away, and its foundations undermined, for domestic purposes. The walls were split through from top to bottom on all four sides, the ashlar casing was loose and displaced in all directions, the mouldings and ornamental work were broken and in disorder; the windows stopped up by a weight of brickwork calculated to accelerate the ruin of the structure, and the arches crippled and sunk; whilst the proportions of the tower were destroyed by its lower part being buried in the earth to the depth of several feet." The committee succeeded in removing both the houses, the accumulated earth was removed; the decayed foundations were repaired and secured by a solid bed of concrete, the fissures were all soundly grouted up, the great eastern arch was taken out, with the masonry over it to the first tier of windows, and reinstated; the parapet and some feet of the walls below it were rebuilt; and every loose or decayed stone of the ashlar and ornamental work was replaced by new or reset. A new roof, of improved form and great strength, was put on; new floors and timbers were substituted for the decayed old ones; the intruded masonry was removed from the windows, lattices and louvres of bronzed iron, in character with the edifice, were introduced, and the whole structure clasped at four different heights by massive iron ties, whereby a strength has been given to the tower not inferior, it is believed, to that which it possessed at its first erection. A wrought-iron palisade has been carried round the area, to protect the building as well as to guard the passage-way. The cost of these great operations, with the attendant expenses, has amounted to about 3,400*l.* of which 200*l.* was contributed by the parish, the remainder having been raised by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood and inhabitants of the town, a list of whom is appended; and all liabilities are now discharged. In the collection of the funds, and in the general business of the committee, most important services have been rendered by Mr. Tymms, as honorary secretary, and the small balance which remained the committee have appropriated towards a testimonial in acknowledgment of his valuable assistance.

The engineering department of *Queen's College, Birmingham* has commenced its important operations, under the direction of Profs. the Rev. W. Hunt, W. P. Marshall, H. Ross, and G. Shaw. The Rev. Dr. Warneford has enabled the college to erect a lecture-room, engineering work-

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shops, and rooms for resident engineering students; and the same munificent patron has defrayed the expenses of a supplemental charter, under the provisions of which the Council is enabled to confer by examination the degree of "Civil Engineer." Considering the present condition of engineering, mining, and architectural science, the unrestricted competition to which our trade and manufactures must inevitably be exposed, in connection with the fact that systematic education in arts and manufactures is established in some continental states, a cogent argument is supplied that this department should be energetically and efficiently carried out in Birmingham. The Council has earnestly appealed to the friends of education, and to the great mining and manufacturing interests, for funds to enable them to purchase models of mechanical power-machinery, sections of steam-engines, expensive philosophical apparatus, &c. which appeal has been liberally responded to by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Leigh, Mr. Clement Ingleby, and other friends.

In the University of Cambridge, the Maitland Prize for an English essay upon "The Duty, as well as Policy, of Christian States to encourage Missions for the Conversion of the Heathen," has been adjudged to the Rev. C. K. Robinson, of St. Catharine's hall; and the Seatonian Prize for the best English Poem—Subject, "Mammon"—to the Rev. James Mason Neale, M.A., of Trinity college.

The Council of the Royal Society has decided to award the Copley Medal to Baron Humboldt, for his eminent services in Natural Science, the Rumford Medal to Professor Stokes, for his paper "On the Refrangibility of Light," and the two Royal Medals, one to Mr. J. T. Joule, for his papers "On Physical Science," and the other to Mr. T. H. Huxley, for his paper "On the Medusæ."

A popular work on the historical associations of Norwich is advertised under the title of "Rambles in an Old City: comprising Visits to the principal objects of interest in a Cathedral and Manufacturing City, with Antiquarian, Historical, Biographical, and Political Associations."

A new quarterly periodical to be devoted principally to the elucidation of the antiquities of Ulster, is about to be published at Belfast, under the title of "The Ulster Journal of Archaeology."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the remarkable exhibition of Irish Antiquities (particularly those of the province of Ulster) held in the Belfast Museum, by the late meeting of the

town, has been

with an ap

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Art and Nature under an Italian Sky. 4to. By M. T. M. D. 1852.—This is the journal of a lady who visited Italy in the year 1845, commencing with Milan, and finishing the record of her tour at Venice. It contains an account of what she saw and what she felt in that land where there is so much to call upon the sight and feeling for constant exertion. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. Beckford, and may be supposed, therefore, to inherit something of his enthusiasm and taste for art and nature. Her narrative is light and pleasing, and if there is little novelty in her observations, or depth in her reflections, it is only the natural consequence of her previous want of acquaintance with the subject. To travel with advantage, says Dr. Johnson, can only be gained by previous study at home; and it is more than we can ask of ladies, before they pack up their trunks for an Italian tour, to have profoundly studied the antiquities of Muratori, the architecture of Palladio, the pictorial volumes of Vasari and Lanzi, and others, and the vast mines of poetical wealth that lie entombed in the quartos of Quadri and Tiraboschi. Yet to give weight and novelty to their observations, to make their journals instructive, and their observations correct, this and more than this must be done; to travel in Italy with profit to themselves and to their readers, half a life must be passed in preparation. What may be achieved by the diligent and the observing, and by those who form a correct view of the dignity and importance of the object, may be seen in the volumes of Forsyth, and even more fully in the later ones of Mr. Ruskin, in which original observation, and the most patient and laborious investigation, are alike assisting and advancing each other.

As, however, in the present volume no pretence is made to any such erudition; and as her good sense and modest estimate of herself has preserved the authoress from any great violations of taste, or flagrant absurdities of judgment, in her criticisms, it would be quite unfair to place her in contrast with those who have made the fine arts one of the leading pursuits of their life. She, probably, has been rocking the cradle, while they have been measuring the Capitol; and she has been smiling on her living infant, while they have been gazing on infants made of canvas and wood. She found herself in Italy, and has made such remarks as other educated ladies of this country would do on the like occasion. Mrs. Jamieson might be more learned, and

Miss Martineau more reflective, and Mrs. Austen more philosophical, and Miss Pardoe more historical; but still the present authoress, we think, is quite on a level with any other lady who might leave Belgrave Square or Park Lane for a similar excursion. Among the many striking passages, we should recommend those who have unfortunately not time to peruse the whole, to turn to the ascent of Vesuvius—the visit to Pompeii—the description of the visit to Amalfi and Pæstum—to the visits to the various picture galleries and museums at Rome—and to the interview with the Pope, and the reception at the Colonna Palace. These will not fail to please, in their various subjects and styles of composition, and serve also agreeably to recall to a second life the fading impressions which have been stamped on the reader's memory long before.

We have been always inclined to think that a writer's taste and knowledge are peculiarly visible in the choice of *quotations* which he makes, and that particularly in his poetical selections. Now our authoress, having, we presume, a Byron and a Rogers in her trunk, quotes only from them. Except that they are so well known and familiar, there can be no objection to the choice. Each in his own style is a genuine and good poet; but from Byron her selections are not particularly well chosen.

P. 7. "I fully appreciate at this moment that line in Byron's exquisite description of the Rhine,—

There can be no farewell to scene like thine,
The mind is coloured by thy every hue.

To make the first line *metrical*, we presume the article must be prefixed to "scene,"—a scene. The second line we do not presume to understand, nor do we approve of the hiatus "thy every," which we are sure neither Apollo nor Mr. Rogers would approve.

P. 12.—

Looking o'er the vale of vintage bowers
is defective in metre, but, not having a Byron at hand, we cannot rectify the error.

P. 35.—

And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity.

Of this image, in which the authoress sees "sublime beauty," we confess we can make nothing that touches either our reason or feelings, or anything but a mass of incongruous expressions piled up together.

The last we shall mention is from p. 210, in the description of the Dying Gladiator:

He recked not of the life he lost, or prize,
is, we think, as good a specimen of the
battons as may be found in one of Pope's
famous lines to Lord Oxford, viz.

To follow to the scaffold or the cell

We do not mean that Lord Byron was
not a great poet, and that he did not
generally write better than this; but we
mean that our authoress has been rather
unfortunate in her selections.

We have not space to go through this
volume according to our first intention,
with competent choice of passages to
be remarked; but we may desire, if a
second edition is published, which we
hope will be the case, that she will care-
fully revise some opinions and remarks
she has given—As, p. 20, the comparison
of Marshal Saxe's monument at Strasburg
to that collection of "*tobacco-pipes*"
called Mrs. Nightingale's in Westminster
Abbey. P. 49. The assertion should be
corrected (following common rumour that
the head of Christ in Leonardo's Last
Supper was not finished, and, *en passant*,
we may remark that it is astonishing to
us that, while so much talk has been made
on this celebrated picture—the Last Supper
of Raphael, in our opinion as fine, is never
mentioned' P. 26. Ludlow died in exile,
but not in *obscurity*. How could such a
man ever be obscure? P. 60. Our authoress
justly praises the Vandykes at Genoa. Can
it be believed that Vandyke was so ne-
glected in England that he left it for want
of employment? Yet so it was. P. 73. The
observations regarding the Cathedral of
Pisa must undergo a most careful revision.
P. 72. As regards the *Leaning Tower at
Pisa*, it is as strong and safe as if it were
built upright. Our authoress has kept
herself quite free of the "accustomed
folly" of her sister and brother-travellers,
in questioning whether it was not built
originally with the deflexion it has. Sir
Charles Barry, a little wiser and more
experienced, is taking care, by slowness of
movement and by graduated pressure, that
his great tower, erected on the muddy
banks of the Thames, shall not take a
similar inclination. P. 122. As Hercu-
laneum is dismissed in two half-pages, we
shall not find room for any remarks thereon
—*de minimis non curat lex*.—Few of our
travellers, we have remarked, are botanists,
or go to that sunny clime with any know-
ledge of the new vegetation they shall see.
When an authoress talks of the "*tamarind
tree*" at Rome we are at a loss to know
in what page of our *Dendrology* we ought
to look. P. 225. In the famous "Trans-
figuration" of Raphael, our traveller's
eyes appear to have seen in the figure of
our Saviour that which once indeed was

there—the light that issued from it and
spread its illumination on the rest, but
which has long departed. And, p. 222.
How came she not, at Ferrara, to have given
one little hour's repose to read the poems
of Ariosto in his own manuscript? Such
a sight, we are quite sure, would have
brought tears of joy from Mr. Beckford's
eyes, and exclamations of rapture from
his lips.

Lectures on Ancient History By B.
G. Niebuhr. 8vo. 3 vols.*—Those who
are only acquainted with Niebuhr through
his principal work (the Roman History)
have but an imperfect idea of his talents
as an historian. It might be compared to
a half-length portrait, which, as it con-
tains the face, expresses the main part of
the person; yet there may be peculiarities
in the full length without which our idea is
defective. Now Niebuhr's Roman History
gives us the face and bust, but the limbs
are so well shaped that the whole length
deserves to be presented to view. To look
on him merely as an historical antiquary,
a sifter of mythologies, and a detector of
fables, is only doing him justice in part.
He had talents also for relating history,
apart from controversy, and, though in his
own time he stands at the head, he would
have ranked with Heeren, C. F. Her-
mann, and Füss, even if he had confined
himself to the other. In fact there are
two Niebuhrs, and we doubt whether we
are not pleased as much with the latter as
with the former. Those Lectures on Roman
History, which take up the subject where
his greater work breaks off, exhibit him as
a narrator who passes from testing the au-
thenticity of history to estimating the
actors and discussing the events.

The Lectures on Ancient History were
twice delivered by Niebuhr, in 1826 and
in 1829-30. A series delivered by him in
1835, on the History of Greece, from the
battle of Chæronea to the destruction of
Corinth, has furnished many valuable ad-
ditions. They were edited in Germany by
his son, Dr. Marcus Niebuhr, and now
appear under the able supervision of Dr.
Schmitz (the editor of those on Roman
History), with additions and corrections
from his own notes.

"They embrace the history of the
ancient world, with the exception of that
of Rome, down to the time when all the
other nations and states of classical an-

* For reviews of Niebuhr's Lectures on
Roman History from the First Punic War
to Constantine, and from the Earliest
Times to the First Punic War, see July
1847, and May 1848. For Niebuhr's
Life and Letters, see March 1852.

tiquity were absorbed by the empire of Rome, and when its history became, in point of fact, the history of the world. Hence the present course of Lectures, together with that on the History of Rome, form a complete course, embracing the whole of ancient history." (Preface, p. v.)

Niebuhr has, in a general way, adopted the arrangement of Trogus, which he calls "sagacious and pleasing," and which is familiar to us in the abridgement of Justin. We cannot pretend to offer an abstract of these Lectures, for they embrace too wide a period, and include too many topics. We prefer offering a few specimens, 1. of general historical observations; 2. of literary notices, ancient and modern; and 3. of miscellaneous remarks.

1. Though Niebuhr recognises a dissolution of the great Assyrian Empire, long before its destruction, he maintains that the common idea, "that after the death of Sardanapalus a new empire of Assyria arose, is incorrect," and that "the king who destroyed his capital" (Nineveh) perished. (i. 29.)* He strongly protests against reducing mythical and poetical tales to what is historically probable (72); but the temptation to do so, we must observe, is very powerful. He admits the existence of Troy, but adds, "I have no more belief in the historical nature of the Trojan war than I have in the story of Ganymede being carried off from Mount Ida, or in the Judgment of Paris." (81.) Still he considers that there was a conflict between Hellas and the Teucro-Pelasgian kingdom, which ended in the destruction of the latter. He regards the whole account of Smerdis, Darius, and Cambyses, as a popular legend, which Herodotus heard and introduced into his work, and of no historical value. (97.) He attributes the popular history of the return of the Heraclidæ to an attempt of the Peloponnesians to render foreign dominion bearable, by connecting the princes of the Dorians, their tyrants, with the ancient family of the Perseidæ, who had formerly possessed the sovereignty. (227.) He regards Pisistratus as "the real founder of the greatness of the Athenian state," and "no less beneficial to Athens than the laws of Solon were;" but admits that the removal of that family was desirable, as the time in which they acted beneficially had passed away. (291.) The peace of Cimon, on the terms of which such disputes have been raised, he explains as being only a *truce*, accepted by one of the

Satrapas of Western Asia on his own responsibility; for if it were a peace with the empire, it was basely violated in expeditions to Cyprus and Egypt. (ii. 61.) "Under Pericles, the constitution became more and more formless and relaxed." (23.) The measures of Pericles and Ephialtes, which aimed at extending the power of the commonalty, without knowing what they were doing, injured the Republic. (25.)* He conceives that the vigorous age of Grecian manhood perished in the Peloponnesian war (33), though Athens remained the seat of learning down to the time of Antigonus Gonatas, "but after its capture by him everything was at an end." (i. 177.) The Spartans always appear "immensely awkward and slow in all they undertook." (ii. 61.) He considers Cleomenes "the last man of importance in the history of Greece." (iii. 307.) Again, "He was indeed the man who might have restored Greece . . . but the justice and fairness of his actions is a different question, and here we must carefully distinguish." (323.) The last Philip of Macedon "is a man who must not by any means be undervalued . . . he was a man of considerable talent and a great ruler, but his heart was thoroughly bad: *nihil veri, nihil sancti*, a person completely like Cosmo de' Medici." (351.) He compares Philip's campaign against Sulpicius to that of Napoleon in Champagne in 1814, meaning great praise by the comparison. (386.) He regards him as the inventor of the art of diplomacy, which then begins to play a prominent part in history, adding that "Panzirulli would have done well if he had assigned to him a place among inventors." (352.)

2. From the various literary notices we have selected the following. Niebuhr considers that "in point of credibility, Herodotus cannot be compared with Manetho," who stands far higher, having greater local advantages. (i. 44.) "Whoever is engaged in philological studies must make Herodotus his daily companion." (57.) "The first real and true historian, according to our notion, was Thucydides . . . he is the Homer of historians." (169.)† Xenophon's History of Cyrus is "a wretched and silly performance." (96.) He infers that the Odyssey is of a later date than the Iliad, for in the one the

* This will startle some sanguine admirers of those measures, but the whole lecture (the 43d) should be read with care.—*Rev.*

† At p. 19, vol. ii. he pronounces Thucydides a better rhetorician than Gorgias. The words of Horace, *Plenius ac melius*, &c. will occur at once to the reader.—*Rev.*

* How would Dr. Gillies have rejoiced, if he could have foreseen this adoption in part of his favourite hypothesis!

heroes are gigantic beings, while in the other Odysseus is presented to us as a man of small stature, who conceals himself under a ram (222.) He does not believe the Catalogue of Ships to be a genuine part of the Iliad, but of a later period, and introduced into the *Rhodian* recension (233, note.) He says, that "though the history of Diodorus wants judgment, it contains good materials, and the moderns neglect him too much, when they have other authors for the same period." (ii. 3.) He lays it down as an axiom, that "those who have never taken part in the administration of a state cannot write history. No great historian can arise from a secluded study—a good historian must have seen the world. Hence the Greeks had only three able historians, Thucydides, Philistus, and Polybius. Cicero calls Philistus a *pene puerillus Thucydides*, so that he must have been a distinguished author." (iii. 168.) Of Aristophanes he says, "The poet belonged entirely to the opposition, and therefore took the liberty of representing the actual government as being wrong in all things, and of devising opportunities for censuring them on all occasions." (ii. 43.) He stigmatises as *trash* the Archidamus of Isocrates, "who had as poor a head as can well be imagined." (249.) He draws a comparison between Demosthenes and Phocion, much to the advantage of the former, and rating the latter much lower than Mably, as "a hero, not among his contemporaries, but in the schools of the rhetoricians." (367.) He considers the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes as the golden age of the exact sciences, and as a second summer of Greek poetry, "but during this period it became extinct, for after Callimachus there is no poet deserving of the name" (iii. 313.) He regards Polybius and Frontinus as authorities, though evidently not of the foremost rank. &c.

Of the moderns, he remarks, that "of all the scholars that have been engaged with Justin, scarcely one deserves honourable mention, with the exception of James Bongarsius." (i. 11.) The Abbé de Longueville has treated well of the Prologues to Trogus. (9.) To D'Anville he gives the epithets of great and excellent. (113, 213.) But "Voss is the first who introduced sound and rational views into the treatment of ancient geography" (114.) Gatterer was "the first who, after Herodotus and Thucydides, wrote profoundly on the Thracian nation" (111.) Eckhel has thrown great light on the Ptolemaean period in Egypt, "in his work *Doctrina Numerorum*" (iii. 470.) He compares Machiavelli to Cleomenes, as a pe-

lving at a time "where every thing depended upon effecting something great, justice and duty having no place left to them." (325.)

3. The reputation of any inferior writer would be established by the brilliant conjecture which Niebuhr has advanced concerning Nineveh. Having heard, when at Rome, from an intelligent historian that bricks and gems were sometimes dug out of the ground, he ventured to say, "There is no doubt that if excavations were made at Nineveh, and rightly conducted, many ancient treasures and inscriptions would be discovered." (i. 24.) How fully this conjecture has been confirmed the discoveries of Layard, Botta, and Rawlinson attest. He also anticipates the time when "we shall be able to read the Babylonian inscriptions, and a new and wide field of Asiatic history will be thrown open." (26.) In further hope of discoveries in Egypt, he remarks, "We stand at the very threshold of a new era in the history of antiquity. In Nineveh, Babylonia, and Persia centuries long past will come to light again, and the ancient times will present themselves clearly and distinctly in all their detail." (63.)

He observes of the oriental division into castes, that in regard of professions it "can effect nothing else than the continuation of a dead and mechanical knowledge." (54.) Having mentioned that the head of Memnon, now in London, "is said to be a masterpiece of technical skill," he remarks that "the Egyptians, like many other oppressed people, were very far advanced in the arts, while their intellectual culture remained behind-hand." (58.) May not this be also applied to modern Italy?

He has a low opinion of Indian chronology, and so far from carrying back their knowledge "to the centuries of Moses and Sesostris," he thinks "the greater part of their literature belongs to the middle ages." (138.) His idea that the name *Tyrus* is equivalent to *Tyrrhænus* is a happy one. (204.)

The editor of this work has discharged his task with care, and his own notes enable him sometimes to express the historian's meaning more clearly. Nor does he dissimulate an occasional difference of opinion, for which we respect him, and his own position in literature entitles him fully to express it. As a whole, we consider that the public is well served by the publication of an historical work of this kind.

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their differences, but will acquire a combined and extensive knowledge of the various parts of ancient history, European, Asiatic, and African. The time thus occupied may be long, but the labour will be well repaid.

There is one point on which we can hardly avoid touching. Those who recollect the *rationalising* tendency of Niebuhr's former investigations will anxiously ask, What is the character of these? The same blemish is indeed discernible (which we lament); but, as Michaelis said he was too heterodox for some and too orthodox for others—such is the case with Niebuhr also. If we are sometimes startled by a remark which requires to be cautiously read or rejected, we find others which would offend infidels as admissions in favour of revealed religion. Thus, at vol. iii. p. 301, after observing that the Greek language was spoken all over Syria when the New Testament was written, he says, "I recognise the interference of Providence in the fact that the Christian religion was planted at that time, for under the Persian dominion it would have met with insurmountable obstacles on account of the language." At p. 452 (note) he inclines to adopt the Jewish account of Jaddua the high priest's interview with Alexander the Great, which writers more avowedly favourable to revelation have questioned. The sentiments of his heart appear in a letter announcing the birth of his son in 1817 to Madame Hensler:—"He shall believe in the letter of the Old and New Testament, and I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all that I have lost or feel uncertain about." This is the triumph of the soul over the mere intellect. We have only to add, that a view of Niebuhr's tomb at Bonn, which was erected by Frederick William IV. of Prussia, is prefixed to the first volume.

The Architectural History of Gloucester, from the Earliest Period to the close of the Eighteenth Century. By John Clarke, Architect. Royal 8vo.—This work is one which is original in its conception as well as meritorious in its execution. We are not aware of any previous book in which the architectural antiquities of one of our ancient cities have been systematically and critically described, independently of the more voluminous history of the institutions to which they belonged. Mr. Clarke has shown, by the result of his plan, that there is considerable advantage in such a survey. One wishes it could have been taken more than once before, at earlier epochs, before time and innovation had destroyed so many of the relics of the past. But whatever re-

mains have been spared by time and innovation are brought closely to view by this process; and as, instead of giving detached histories of each building, the author has divided his work into periods, the existing remains are made to illustrate one another, in a manner which would not have been possible when our architectural history was less perfectly understood.

There have been several histories of Gloucestershire and its chief city, but we imagine very little taste for the monuments of antiquity has ever prevailed there. When the remains of mediæval architecture, either in stone or in timber, are reduced to the merest relics—excepting in the cathedral and its appurtenances, then perhaps, at last, those relics will be revered and preserved. It is only within these few years that one of the largest timber structures in England, the Booth Hall at Gloucester, was abandoned in utter recklessness to destruction. Indeed, we are surprised that Mr. Clarke has not described it at greater length than in the few lines at p. 90.

The rectangular crossed streets of Gloucester still mark the site of the Roman Glevum. The discovery of Roman remains has been constant all over its surface, and Mr. Clarke has collected a large amount of such notices. The result, however, presents nothing very striking or satisfactory, probably from the deficiency of antiquarian intelligence in those who have possessed the opportunities of observation.

In his subsequent chapters, Mr. Clarke treats of Gloucester under the Saxons, under the Normans, the Norman Abbey, the Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular Periods, the Abbey in the Fifteenth Century, and the Decline of Architecture.

"During the fifteenth century Gloucester was no doubt at the summit of its architectural glory. Unfortunately we possess no actual picture to give an idea of what it then was, but it is easy for the mind to call up its former aspect. We can imagine the long narrow streets, lined by picturesque houses, with their quaint chimneys and ornamented gables: the spacious inns, with their fantastic signs, and chequered crowds of knights, pilgrims, and wayfarers; the churches with their stately towers and lofty steeples, the processions of monks issuing from the stately monasteries; and, surpassing all, the majestic tower of the abbey, not, as now, grey with honourable age, but fresh from the chisel of the sculptor, raising its snowy form, in yet untainted beauty, above the crowd of surrounding spires. The number of churches in and near Gloucester at this time was much greater than

could have been expected from the size of the place. Besides the abbey and the neighbouring chapel of St. Bridget, there were the priories of Lanthony, St. Oswald, the establishments of Black, White, and Grey Friars, St. John's Hall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with its chapel of St. Ursula, the churches of St. Mary de Crypt, St. Owen, St. Michael, All Saints or All Hallows, St. Mary de Grace, Trinity, St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Lode, and St. John the Baptist."

From this flourishing period we turn to the decadence of the last century. "At the close of the eighteenth century architecture may be said to have been at its lowest ebb amongst us, for to this and the adjacent time we must refer the destruction of many of our timber houses, the pulling down of the High Cross and the various Conduits, the demolition of the graceful steeple of Trinity church, and the amputation of St. Nicholas' spire; the sale of St. Oswald's priory, the leveling of the picturesque gates, the rebuilding of St. Mary de Lode's church, and many other like acts."

But the author ventures to conclude with some reassurance, "That the great movement in art which has taken place of late years, and which as yet is only in its infancy, has visibly produced an effect on the appearance of the 'faire-cite,' which now seems striving to deserve its former name. Some edifices both public and private have been erected, which, if not on the most magnificent scale of proportions, or in the finest style of art, show a wondrous improvement on those of the former fifty years. Several churches have been restored, if not to the letter, at least in the spirit of a former age, and at the present time a thorough repair of the Cathedral is proceeding. Let us hope that these things are but the shadows of coming events, and that the day is not far distant when Gloucester will be one of the many cities in our land which will equal, if not surpass, their former splendour."

This volume is illustrated by some twenty etchings by the author, which are less successful than could have been wished, but their value consists in their representing subjects which have not before been published. We cannot find so ready an apology for the non insertion of a date in the title-page, or in any other page of the book. In a work of this kind an omission so important to its historical value will be felt as an absolute loss hereafter. It must be gathered from the dedication to the present Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and from the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, appearing on some of the etchings.

The History and Description of Ashby de la Zouch; with Excursions in the Neighbourhood. 12mo.—Though printed in the form and size of a guide book, the contents of this little volume are considerably more of an historical than descriptive character, and its literary merits are such as would have justified a greater bulk and an ampler page. We need not, however, quarrel with the very circumstance that has encouraged its production, and occasioned its form, namely, that Ashby partakes in a measure of the character of a watering-place, and we must give the publishers due praise for the neatness and attractiveness of its appearance. The authorship is anonymous, but the literary assistance acknowledged is of a superior class. It is enriched with many valuable papers before unpublished, discovered among the civic archives of Leicester by Mr. James Thompson, the historian of that town, advantage has been taken of a manuscript history of the Hastings family, in the library at Donington Hall; a chapter on the Grammar School has been contributed by W. Dewes, esq.; other contributions have been made from the well known literary resources of Matthew H. Bloxam, esq. and the Rev. J. M. Gresley, and a series of excursions round Ashby is appended from the pen of Edward Marnham esq. We must remonstrate, however, against the bad taste which has given further circulation to some foolish verses written by the late Lady Flora Hastings, conceived in an unbecoming spirit, and under a total misapprehension of the historical fact upon which they profess to be founded. "This little poem (it is stated by Lady Flora's sister, the Marchioness of Bute), was written in consequence of a friend doubting the possibility of any great number of rhymes being to be found for Ashby de la Zouch, and Lady Flora took the old tradition of King James's visit as the groundwork of the attempt to which she was laughingly challenged." The visit of King James the First to Ashby was paid in 1617, and it is represented by Lady Flora in verse, and by her sister in prose, as having been undertaken with the direct purpose of impoverishing his host, the Earl of Huntingdon. "It is well known (says the Marchioness) that it was part of the policy of King James I. to visit any of his subjects whose power and riches rendered them formidable, and, by his long residence at their expense, to diminish their fortunes." Now these statements are entirely untrue, both in their general bearing and in their particular relation to Ashby de la Zouch. It was not the practice of the sovereign in question to visit at his caprice any of his

subjects, and for any length of time. The progresses which took place every summer—from long antecedent custom, and almost from necessity, in consequence of the large consumption of provisions made by a numerous court, and the imperfect means of carriage then in use—were arranged upon a regular system; and their stages, and the length of stay at each place, were fixed for weeks and even months before. The neighbouring towns, and the gentry of each neighbourhood, were expected to contribute to the entertainment, and thus share the burden of the entertainer, of which practice the visit to Ashby itself gives an example in the beeves presented to the Earl of Huntingdon by the town of Leicester. Though something to the effect stated by the Marchioness of Bute has been asserted of Queen Elizabeth, we are not aware it was ever suggested against James the First except in this instance, and we doubt that the charge can be proved against either sovereign. But what are the actual facts of the visit to Ashby de la Zouch? In the first place it was *not* one of the mansions James was accustomed to visit repeatedly, as he did some near “merry Sherwood.” He was at Ashby only *once*, and then *only for one night*, in the year 1617. The object of his journey that year had been to revisit his ancient kingdom of Scotland. The *gests* * of his return through England were arranged beforehand, and it was to occupy forty days and nights between Carlisle and his own palace of Theobalds. Of those nights he was to sleep four at his own manor of Woodstock, three at Windsor castle, and one in London. At most of the mansions of the nobility where he stopped it was merely to rest for the night. If he stayed longer it was not to wreak a pecuniary vengeance on his loyal subjects, but to indulge his favourite passion for field sports. His longest delays were at Myerscough lodge and Houghton tower, in Lancashire, between which he spent five days, and at Vale Royal, in Cheshire, where he was four days. He was two days at Gerard’s Bromley and two at Tixall. From thence he came on to Ashby, on the first of September, and the next day he proceeded to the city of Coventry.

Now the real origin of the mis-statement we censure is not, as Lady Bute imagined, an “old tradition,” but that very romantic and mendacious composition, Mr. Bell’s “Huntingdon Peerage.” That unblushing gentleman expressed himself as follows: “Indeed the visits of the King became *so frequent* and *OFTEN so*

long, that the enormous cost of entertaining him and his numerous followers in such sumptuous and magnificent style was said [Mr. Bell does not inform us *who* said so,] to have materially impaired Lord Huntingdon’s fortune. It was even insinuated [*where* Mr. Bell does not say,] that his Majesty’s covert and ungenerous purpose, in thus conferring the expensive honour of his company, was to involve, by this means, the circumstances of his noble host in embarrassment, in order thereby to disable him from all attempt, and quell all *ambition after the Crown*.’ However this may be, it is certain that James and his whole court were *frequently* quartered on his lordship for *many days together*, during which, such was the more than princely splendour of Ashby Castle, the dinner was always served up by poor knights, dressed in velvet gowns and gold chains.” Now, in spite of Mr. Bell, we assert it is, on the contrary, perfectly certain that King James the First was never at Ashby Castle but for some hours between the 1st and 2nd of September, 1617; and that all the rest, including an anecdote which follows respecting Lord Stanhope of Harrington, is pure fiction spun from the brain of the Irish counsellor employed in the Huntingdon Peerage Case.

The untruth of the story was exposed nearly five-and-twenty years ago in Mr. Nichols’s *Progresses of King James the First*; we much regret it should have been adopted by the present descendants of the Hastings family, and are tempted to ask, on which side does the want of generosity lie? Surely they must feel the degradation of being dragged through the mire of so much untruth. Our business, however, is with the book before us; and we need only add that Mr. Bell’s details are given in somewhat varied language at p. 32 of the present *History of Ashby*, with these two little embellishments,—the “poor knights” are stated to have been thirty in number, and the Earl’s “youth” is said to have exposed him “to these insidious though apparently friendly assaults on his hospitality.” As Henry Earl of Huntingdon was born on the 24th April, 1586, he was not a mere youth in September 1617: he had succeeded to the earldom in 1609, was made Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Rutland in 1615, and was doubtless well able to master the expense of the royal visit of 1617, as well as some occasional entertainments which he gave the King in other years at his house in Leicester. We hope that in the next edition of the *History of Ashby* these misrepresentations will be amended. It

* Printed in Nichols’s *Progresses, &c. of King James I.* vol. iii. p. 289.

should also be stated that the "manuscript" masque by Marston performed at Ashby in 1607 (not 1606) before the Countess of Huntingdon's mother the Countess of Derby, is printed for the most part in Todd's edition of Milton, and also in the second volume of Nichols's *Progresses of King James the First*.

Money and Morals a Book for the Times. By John Lalor.—This book is one of which it is difficult to say whether its intellectual ability or its moral tone is the most remarkable. Properly speaking it is perhaps two works, rather than one. The first almost exclusively bearing upon money, capital, income, prices and currency, the money market, banking, new gold, &c; whilst the second and third parts treat of social life generally, life in towns, life in the country, trades, partnerships, national positions—offensive and defensive—theories of social progress, including masterly reviews of some of our greatest theorists in political economy; grounds of hope and fear for ourselves; and lastly, the grand question of promoting practical peace between members of the Christian churches.

It is easy to see that a mind which may be competent to enter with high relish into the first part of the book, may view the latter with disdain, and that, on the other hand, the Christian moralist, full of convictions extending far beyond the demands of a half-instructed self-interest, will pass impatiently over the clear, sober calculation of the first, and only care for the higher speculations of the second. Few will give very earnest attention to *both* parts, and yet, assuredly, both are of great value. It is an era in one's life to meet with such a combination.

It is true that the latter half of the volume leaves a good deal to be wished for. On many questions it simply gives us glimpses of light, when we feel that such might well have been followed up by a fuller measure of brightness and clearness. In truth, the greatest fault we have to find with this part of the book is, that it looks too much like the editorial leaders of a journal; and yet upon no one of the interesting matters thus too briefly touched on does Mr. Lalor fail to throw out some valuable remark. His chapter of exposure of the weakness and falsity of the *laissez-faire* doctrine is one which can hardly be forgotten by any who have once read it. He points out the origin of the doctrine. At first it was reasonable enough. The French economists, who prepared the way for our Adam Smith, had indeed want, as their first and immediate boon from Government, to be *let alone*. Every commercial reform with them was the removal

of a restriction; so, in a great measure, it has been with us, and so, in as far as making good bargains is concerned, it still may in general be. "But the moment," says Mr. Lalor, "it becomes a question concerning something higher than making good bargains, every vestige of claim which the maxim might have to attention at once disappears. And this is true universally, not only of the disputable, but of the most firmly-established conclusions of political economy. There is not one of them that must not give way when it clashes with a moral principle, unless it be admitted that man's highest and only proper object is the pursuit of wealth. In a Christian nation, political economy has no right whatever to assume the character of a legislator. It is her business to present such counsels and information as she can, concerning the production of wealth, but their value and application are to be determined upon principles of which she knows nothing."—P. 136.

Again, "The import of the principle of *laissez-faire* is nothing less than this: that Government, divesting itself of every relic of moral character . . . should exercise no function but that of protecting the lives and properties of individuals. If infancy is abandoned, let it perish. If old age is neglected, let it perish also. If strong men habitually wither and die in the foul atmosphere of towns, which only a collective and authoritative force can purify, still let them perish. If the young, who, in a few years, will be the people of the land, are growing up with intellect and conscience torpid for want of culture, . . . even yet the sacred principle will not yield."—P. 135.

No one can say that remarks like these are out of date. It is but within the present year that a writer, who has a remarkable talent for seeing objections to every species of Governmental interference, and who always tells some home-truths, though mixed with error and with strange inferences, has filled many pages of a valuable book of travels with arguments tending to prove the wisdom of doing nothing for national education in England, because in some countries it has been overdone and ill followed up. Mr. Laing, in his "Denmark and the Duches," has some truly curious passages on these questions and yet more original ones on sanitary matters. He argues that "Death being as necessary as life for producing that well-being of society which Government is constituted to promote and protect," it follows that if a Government could by sanitary regulations and boards of health prolong the existence of the sickly, the infirm, the aged, the dying for

five, ten, or twenty years (or even, says he, *if it could make them live for ever*), it would ruin the civilization and well-being of the people under its power. Again, also, he argues against Government interference with education, from the fear of bringing the young into an unnatural state, out of harmony with the general position of society; as if it were not true that the actual position of a large part of our population is really quite artificially depressed, and in the highest degree anomalous. We should be much surprised at any one who, now visiting our agricultural districts, did not perceive that the present advancement of the labourer has by no means gone on at a proportionate rate with that of the class above him. We recur to the above as one of the memorable follies of the wise.

To return to Mr. Lalor. One of the most striking and valuable parts of the work will, we think, be found to be the masterly review of "different kinds of national progress," whether material, mental, or moral, with a searching inquiry into the position of the various nationalities of our time, including our own, with respect to these three paths of progression. Truly does Mr. Lalor observe, that "the idea of a continued progress of mankind, not only in knowledge, but in virtue, is comparatively modern." Far more usual, as a deduction from the facts of history, is the belief that particular nations run through successive stages, somewhat like those which we mark in the individual, as youth, maturity, and decay." On the whole, his view is serious, not to say rather sad.

France, with her clear perfection of logic, and yet her inability to get beyond the abstract mathematical element—the United States, in which it seems to be clearly proved that increase of wealth and power has deteriorated rather than improved the moral standard—in instance whereof, Mr. Lalor rightly adduces the depravation of American feeling generally with regard to slavery, but (and this seems to us the least intelligible of his generally sound remarks) at the same time denouncing "the unchristian violence of the abolitionists."

If Mr. Lalor merely means to say there are among the abolitionist party here and there men who write in bad taste, the point may readily be conceded, but, as a party, and especially as contrasted with the multitude of those who contend for the maintenance of American slavery, we really think Mr. Lalor had no right to single them out as chiefly remarkable for "unchristian violence;" and if ever his book reaches a second edition, we should

be gratified by finding he had withdrawn the only uncharitable words in his book. Of England, as to moral progress, and as to grounds of hope and fear, he does not conceal his belief that she has not escaped the evil influences at work in other countries; the same dangerous tendencies are to be marked in her as appear in the United States—"first, increased eagerness in the pursuit of wealth, with relaxation in the tone of commercial morality; and secondly, a decline of moral courage and frankness, as appearing in public life." The last is considered by Mr. Lalor as the more serious danger of the two. "Public opinion," he says, "is growing tyrannical, and those who in any way depend upon its favour have strong temptations to become subservient and parasitical;" and he adduces several well-known instances in which very able public men have met from former constituents a jealousy and distrust calculated to make them repugnant to offer themselves for re-election. "It is preposterous," he observes, "that any one, qualified to legislate, should be expected to veer about with every breath of popular feeling. At all events, it is certain that the best men will *not* do so; and if constituencies are determined to establish this slavish relation with their members, they must expect to find in the latter the vices of a slavish spirit."—P. 282.

Lastly, Mr. Lalor comes to his grounds of hope: these are various and of unequal value, but the underlying remedy for every social disease is simply and honestly stated to be no other than "practical Christianity." Agreeing with him entirely in this, we own to a painful recurrence of the question, When will this grand remedy be more widely sought and applied? and especially when we read with a sorrowing sense of its truth, that our specific malady itself "must be described as an aversion of the national heart to this great and only remedy."

We hope, however, that the case is not without grounds of encouragement. When a layman, like Mr. Lalor himself, takes this honest and religious view of human concerns, and is not ashamed to wear what have been called "Hebrew old clothes," believing that such will indeed "never grow old," we feel cheered and thankful. A thoughtful man, early educated in the Roman Catholic Church, but passing in maturer life over to the ranks of Unitarians, Mr. Lalor's testimony will, it is true, lack weight with many, as including both too little and too much; nevertheless, we conceive that his present house of refuge is to him no scene of offensive warfare. We do not think it even quite his

natural home. His sympathies we suspect are often jarred by his surrounding associates; and amid all the valuable friendships he has formed, and all his sanguine hopes of a Christian union, which is not Latitudinarianism, we shall not be at all surprised if he ultimately sees occasion to grasp something more tangible and positive than the creed of his present Church.

A Fortnight in Ireland. By Sir Francis B. Head.—This, like all Sir F. Head's books, is a highly spirited pictorial composition; but it is even more of a sketch than usual, more unsatisfactory in its conclusions, and is rather unfairly swelled by newspaper extracts and speeches of mob orators. Compared to the letters which have recently appeared in *The Daily News*, (from the pen, as is well known, of Miss Martineau,) both the matter and manner of Sir Francis are exceedingly deficient. Both, we believe, have arrived at the same conclusion with regard to the priesthood; but the author of the Letters, which will doubtless be republished, takes a far wider range and a more profound and earnest view of the various questions which propound themselves to an Irish traveller. Still we are glad to have this Fortnight's survey. The account of the constabulary force of Ireland, in particular, is a gem in its kind. No one is like Sir Francis Head for close and accurate information respecting any one institution he has taken a fancy to; and, beyond question, it is one of the remarkable things of our day that out of such a thriftless, wild, seemingly intractable material, should be formed one of the finest bodies of police in the world,—that 12,501 Irishmen, belonging to the two generally hostile religions, should be found to work well everywhere, in the most lonely and trying situations, irreproachable in their fidelity, and so generally correct in conduct. Living in privation,—marriage not being allowed at all under a five years' service, and then to but a small proportion,—their provisions in most cases fetched from a distance, often consisting chiefly of salt meat, and rarely for many months together a taste of the ancient potato,—they pass their time in their duties, which are pretty numerous, the worst of them being the carrying out measures of eviction towards the wretched peasantry.

Sir Francis Head's opinions respecting these evictions are not decidedly pronounced. At first he appears to have been astounded by the spectacle of roofless cabins, within whose walls the poor inhabitants still lingered; but he is unwilling

to remain in this state of discomfort, and finally settles it that it is in "the course of Providence." To us it seems that the justifiableness of the measures depend much on the manner of their accomplishment. We cannot think it a landlord's duty to retain and encourage on his land hosts of improvident animals whose existence is more and more of a trial and an evil to society with every new generation; but the question is, have these landlords endeavoured to provide homes elsewhere for the people?

This is a point passed over by Sir Francis, except by the intimation of numerous emigrants having begged their way to England. The improvement of the country itself, could we see that humanity and justice had gone hand in hand with the experiments, would well reconcile us to the temporary appearances of desolation.

A Book about Animals. Square 8vo. pp. iv. 64.—A pretty volume, externally and internally; though we may, perhaps, be reproved for using an epithet which artists, as we are told, have agreed to discard. It contains six coloured engravings, by Kronheim, representing groups of animals, besides several woodcuts.

A Book about Birds (pp. iv. 68) is of course a companion to the foregoing. It contains the same number of prints. The descriptions are classed under Birds' Nests, House, Woodland, Song, Field, Water, and Wading Birds, Birds of Prey, and Foreign Birds. We have already witnessed an instance of its attractiveness, from the difficulty of getting it out of a child's hands into which it had been put.

The Children of the Bible. Square 8vo. pp. 76.—The idea of this volume strikes us as new, though it may perhaps have been suggested by Dr. Watts's well-known hymn, beginning—

What blest examples do I find,
Writ in the word of truth,
Of children who were taught to mind
Religion in their youth!

It ingeniously compares the Bible to a picture gallery, in which are to be seen "pictures of the wise, the good, and the great, of the young and the old," as objects of imitation or aversion. It is ornamented with coloured prints and wood vignettes, and is likely to prove not only attractive but beneficial to the young, for whom it is designed.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 5, 1852. The Lord Talbot de Malahide, President, in the Chair.

Lord Talbot addressed the meeting, observing that he felt much gratification in attending this, the first assembly of the Society since their auspicious meeting in Northumberland. He recalled with singular satisfaction the agreeable manner in which they had been enabled to visit many interesting localities, the cordial encouragement and noble hospitality of their patron, the Duke of Northumberland, and the important contribution to archæological literature, the survey of the great Roman Way from the Swale to the Scottish Border, which by his grace's generous permission the Institute had been enabled to publish on the occasion of their visit to the North. Lord Talbot remarked that he must advert also with satisfaction to the circumstance that an immediate practical result had accompanied their meeting at Newcastle, in regard to the important question of the state of the law of Treasure Trove. The petition to the Houses of Parliament, which had formed a prominent feature of their proceedings at the closing meeting, was now upon the table, and Lord Talbot hoped that many members would cordially give their concurrence in soliciting inquiry into the grievances so often experienced from this law. There could be no doubt that at present neither the Crown, nor those who derived any interest in treasure trove through the Crown, were benefited; whilst many valuable relics were consigned to the crucible to evade the law, and the difficulty of obtaining any correct information regarding their discovery too frequently deprived the archæologist of the evidence which might prove to him of the greatest value. It would be for the consideration of the meeting whether some step might not advantageously be taken, without delay, to ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Ministers on a subject in which all antiquaries were deeply interested.

Lord Talbot stated that he would take the present occasion to bring before the Society another subject, in which he took a lively interest. It had been determined to reserve a part of the building constructed for the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin, next year, for a collection of antiquities, not merely connected with Ireland, but relating to the British islands in general, and including everything which

might tend to illustrate their history, ancient arts, or manners. It was proposed to bring together casts and models of objects which it might be impracticable to obtain or to transport to the place of exhibition; and no pains would be spared to render this department of the Industrial Exhibition of the ensuing year productive of advantages to the manufacturing interests of the country, as well as for purposes of general information. Lord Talbot hoped that this object, which had been placed by the committee in Dublin under his especial direction, would meet with cordial support and cooperation from the members of the Institute. The collection of medieval art, formed in 1850 under the auspices of the Prince Consort, and by the joint cooperation of the Institute and the Society of Arts, had done much to excite public interest, and had been productive of results to which he confidently hoped that extension would be given by the proposed exhibition in Dublin. The valuable collections which he (Lord Talbot) had examined with great interest, at the various meetings of the Institute, had shewn him how rich were the stores of archæological evidence in the possession of the members and friends of the Society; and he hoped that they would readily give their cooperation on the proposed occasion, by contributing to the series to be displayed next year such ancient objects as might form characteristic types of the vestiges of each period, or more especially prove interesting for purposes of comparison with the antiquities of Ireland.

The Hon. Richard Neville, V.P., remarked that he concurred most fully in the observations of their noble President regarding the difficult, but important, subject of Treasure Trove, which claimed deliberate consideration. He moved that Lord Talbot be requested to communicate with the Earl of Derby, praying him to fix an interview, at an early occasion, to receive a deputation on this subject, with the view of ascertaining the views of her Majesty's Government. This motion was seconded by the Viscount Strangford, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Vulliamy, after stating the accession of new members, and donations to the library since the close of the last session, especially the transactions of several learned societies in Germany and America, with whom interchange of publications had been arranged, then read a memoir

on two monumental effigies, at Chenies, Bucks, by the Rev. H. Kelke. Drawings of these figures, supposed to be memorials of the Cheynes, long settled at that place, were produced. The effigies, representing a knight and lady, had been found there in a cellar. They are of the fourteenth century, and, although mutilated, are not devoid of interest.

Mr. Bindon communicated a notice of the recent discovery of certain ancient architectural remains, near Corn Street, Bristol, which had taken place in demolishing some houses for the erection of the new Athenæum. He sent plans and views of the structure, the principal part being of the thirteenth century. Its original intention is unknown, and Mr. Bindon was desirous to preserve some memorial of a building, which it has proved necessary to destroy.

The Rev. H. M. Searth communicated a memoir on Raby Castle, co. Durham, illustrated by numerous sketches, plans, and details.

The Hon. Richard Neville gave an account of the results of his recent excavations at Ashden, on the property of Lord Maynard, near the Bartlow Hills. He produced a plan of a Roman villa, and two hypocausts, which had been brought to light, and explained certain arrangements of an unusual nature. He also exhibited several relics of the Roman age, lately dug up in Hadstock parish, during researches under his direction. The site is situated about 100 yards from the base of one of the tumuli above mentioned.

Mr. Edward Richardson desired to call attention to the discovery of Roman remains at Kilburn, on the property of the Hon. Col. Upton.

Mr. Walford communicated a notice relating to a *palmpest* brass escutcheon, produced by the late Dr. Mantell at the last meeting in London. It had been found during repairs of the tombs of Dr. Mantell's ancestors at Lower Heyford, Northamptonshire. On one side of the plate are the arms of Heyford; on the reverse appear,—three fusils in fesse, quartering six lionsels, these arms Mr. Walford is disposed to attribute to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who died 1397, or his father, who was created Earl in 1337, and who may have assumed the coat of Longespee, quarterly with his own family bearing. Though no connexion existed to account for such a quartering, it may be an instance of treating the coat of the first Earls as the arms of the earldom, and quartering it with the family coat of the succeeding Earls, as was occasionally the practice in France and Scotland.

Mr. Webb exhibited a superb gold orna-

ment found near Aix la Chapelle, apparently one of the rich circular brooches of the twelfth century. It was set with gems, which unfortunately have been removed.

Mr. Nesbitt produced rubbings of some incised sepulchral slabs at St. Quentin and Le Mans, and gave a detailed account of these curious memorials, now of rare occurrence in France. One of the tombs bears date as early as 1273.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways sent a drawing of the curious sculpture at Schwarzenach, in Germany, on the tympanum of a circular headed doorway, the design is of Byzantine character, of the twelfth century.

The Rev. W. Gunner brought a miniature statue of St. George, found in digging a drain at Winchester; the armour of the reign of Richard II.

Mr. Edward Hoare exhibited a representation of a very singular bronze relic, resembling a shoe, found with bronze celts in co. Cork; and it was stated by Lord Talbot that an object nearly similar, and of high antiquity, exists in the Museum of the Irish Academy.

Mr. Brackstone sent several bronze antiquities found in Ireland, the massive handles of an ancient caldron, some weapons, and personal ornaments.

Mr. Greville Chester exhibited a remarkable specimen of early Limoges enamel, ploughed up near Sullury. It is the lower portion of a ciborium, and of the choicest workmanship, although the gilding has disappeared from the surface, which is set with numerous imitative gems.

Mr. Walford brought a rubbing of a curious table for finding the Dominical letter, carved on the face of a column in Eastry Church, Kent. Mr. Wilbraham produced a very beautiful watch, found in Delamere House, Cheshire. It is an early example of the workmanship of Blois. Various other objects were exhibited by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hayward of Lincoln, and Mr. Franka.

It was announced that the volume of Transactions at the Newcastle meeting is in immediate preparation, and subscribers were requested to enrol their names for this publication, which had received liberal encouragement from the Duke of Northumberland.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nov. 10. T. J. Pettigrew, esq. V.P.

Mr. Planché exhibited a helmet of the time of Edward III. with the camail attached, the only instance of the kind he had met with, and also a trophy he met of the time of Henry VII. both belonging to Mr. Samuel Pratt. Mr. Syer Cum-
 ing read a paper on "Ring and Chain

Armour," tracing their history from the earliest periods, and illustrating his paper by some interesting specimens. Mr. Cumming referred Mr. Pratt's specimen, exhibited by Mr. Planché, to the close of the reign of Edward II. or to the commencement of Edward III. Each ring consists of a simple circlet of stout iron wire five-eighths of an inch in diameter, the ends being brought together without riveting. Mr. Charles Bridger exhibited a drawing of the brass of a serjeant-at-arms of the time of Henry V. in Wandsworth Church, Surrey. Mr. Clarke, of Easton, exhibited a coin found at Ipswich, having on it *Johannes Dei Gra. &c.* and another found at Manningtree, with *Henric. D.G. Rex Angl.* Mr. L. Jewitt exhibited a circular silver fibula having *IESVS NAZARENVS* inscribed on it, and three Celtic coins, two of copper and one of gold, found at Mount Baton, Plymouth. Mr. Ashpital exhibited a circular bronze fibula, having six raised triangular points, found at Maidstone. Mr. F. J. Baigent sent a drawing from a piece of glass in Aldermaston church, in Berkshire, representing the Annunciation. Mr. Newton exhibited a bronze socket, lately dug up at Hitchin, with this inscription—*Hæc (scil. crux) tute indirigat iler.* It was supposed to have belonged to a pilgrim's staff. Mr. Black exhibited a perfect specimen of the "Bellarmine" jug or bottle, found at the depth of sixteen feet, in Goodman's-fields, in October last. Mr. Briggs forwarded several urns, patera, patina, &c. found in grubbing up an old hedge near Gaston, two miles from Dover, about four feet beneath the surface. Holes had apparently been cut in the solid chalk just large enough to admit each urn. The urns were in number about eighteen, varying in shape and size, and placed in pairs, each pair eight or ten feet distant from another, and each containing calcined bones. The saucer-shaped vessels also contained bones, one being turned on the top of another.

Mr. Lynch submitted three letters which have been found in a volume from a library at Rome, now in his possession. The first is from Pope Innocent XI. to Louis XIV. in Latin, and conveys an approval of the reception given by the French monarch to King James II. on his retreat from England. The second is the reply of Louis to the Pope, written in French, and of which there is also an Italian version. The third is from the Countess of Montecucoli, in Italian, and details the various plans which were concocted for the flight of the queen, the modifications which circumstances occasioned, and the ultimate method adopted.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo presented some

portions of Roman pottery and a bronze ring, lately obtained from Ribchester.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 25. Lord Londesborough, in the chair.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a gold noble of Edward the Fourth, believed by him to be unique. The weight alone (107½ grains) is sufficient to prove that it could not have been struck under Edward the Third, as no nobles were coined of less weight than 119½ grains till A.D. 1411, thirty-four years after his death. The workmanship also, and the shape of the letters point to a considerably later date, and offer a strong resemblance to the nobles of Henry the Fifth. It was discovered in company with one of these. It is remarkable that the die from which this coin was struck appears to have been intended for the nobles of Henry,—the H in the centre, though partially obliterated by an E which has been struck over it, being still quite perceptible. The coin itself is in the finest possible preservation.

Mr. Vaux (Secretary) read a paper on some rare Bactrian coins which have lately been acquired for the British Museum. Of these, the most remarkable were—an Amyntas in silver, which, Mr. Vaux stated his belief, was unique; and two remarkable coins of Hippostratus, also in silver. Very little is known from history of either of these princes; but their coins indicate the existence of a monarchy of considerable power. Lord Londesborough exhibited a fine denarius of Domitilla; Mr. W. D. Saull exhibited a medal of F. Mazzuolus Victor, date 1504 to 1540, found in the excavations going on for the city improvements, a jetton of the Netherlands, and two Gaulish coins; Mr. Williams a cast of a silver medal of Charles-Edward, the second Pretender, and his wife, described by Mr. Chalon in a pamphlet presented by him in the evening.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the November meeting of this Society, the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Secretary, drew attention to a splendid series of drawings by Mr. Henry O'Neill of the ancient sculptured crosses of the county of Kilkenny. The style of ornament observable in these crosses is peculiar to the Celtic race; it prevailed throughout Ireland, in the Isle of Man, Cornwall, Wales, the northern shires of England, and Scotland,—in short, wherever the influence of the early Irish preachers of Christianity extended. The peculiar interlaced work is also to be traced over Germany and Italy, wherever these zealous heralds of the Gospel directed their footsteps. Celtic carving, says Sir Francis Palgrave in his

late interesting and suggestive work "The History of Normandy and of England," was exhibited by the Book of the Gospels deposited by Berengarius, King of Italy, in the Sanctuary at Monza, in Lombardy, circa A.D. 892, along with his Iron Crown. Its crumbling leaves are still preserved between ivory tablets, quaintly carved and pierced, adorned by the interlacings termed runic knots, according to conventional archaeological phraseology; but no Scandinavian sculptured their embossed and graceful foliage,—they were worked by a Celtic hand: and Dr. Daniel Wilson, in "The Archaeology and Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," remarks that interlaced knot-work, a favourite device of the Celtic mind, not only occurs on the sculptures, the jewellery, the manuscripts, and the decorated shrines of early Irish Christian art, but has been perpetuated almost to our own day on the weapons and personal ornaments of the Scottish Highlanders. The endless variety of interlaced ribband patterns observable on the Celtic crosses, their monolithic magnitude, reared on solid and massive bases, and the graceful combination of circular and rectangular lines in their design, raise feelings of admiration for the men who, in the troublous period extending from the seventh to the tenth century, were capable of executing such works of art. It is Mr. O'Neill's intention to publish the Crosses of the County of Kilkenny in lithography.

Mr. Prim communicated the fact of his having traced the arms of Sir Richard Shee of Bonnestown, and his second wife Margaret Fagan, much defaced, on the Butts Cross, Kilkenny.

A letter was read from the Rev. A. B. Rowan, on the discovery of some ancient graves in the neighbourhood of Slabh Mis, and the possibility of their being memorials of the decisive battle fought between the Milesians and Tuatha de Danaan forces, in which the invading Milesians were the conquerors.

Mr. Prim read a memoir on the Cowleys of Kilkenny, ancestors of the Duke of Wellington, John P. Prendergast, esq. barrister-at-law, communicated a paper "Of Hawks and Hounds in Ireland," and James F. Ferguson, esq. contributed a very curious contract made in 1455 between the O'Neill and the Archbishop of Armagh, for the succession of the heir of the former, and his allegiance to the church of Armagh. It was transcribed from the Primate's registry at Armagh, and the following is a translation:—

"Memorandum—That on the 4th of August, 1455, Eugenius O'Neill, Captain of his nation, perceiving his bodily strength to fail so that it was necessary that another

should succeed to his care and lordship, his firstborn son Henry, being elected as Captain and principal of his nation before our lord the Primate, in the chamber or hall of his residence in the monastery of the apostles Peter and Paul at Armagh, stating that his election and institution as pertained to his temporal lordship belonged to his lord the Primate, and petitioning therefore with all diligence to be instituted and confirmed by the said lord. The Primate, believing him to be a good man and useful for his church and for the people of Ulster, confirmed and ratified the said person so elected as The O'Neill, the principal and Captain of his nation, and confirmed his collation before all those there assembled, as well clerics as laics, in very great numbers, the said former O'Neill offering no opposition.

"Memorandum—That on the 14th November, 1455, an agreement was entered into between our lord the Primate, for himself and his church, and Henry O'Neill, Captain of his nation, for himself, his brothers, cousins, and subjects, through the intervention of Charles O'Neill, dean, David McDewyon, treasurer, and James Leche, canon of the church of Armagh, and Arthur M'Cathmayll, O'Neill's judge, by whose mediation it was agreed as follows—That the said O'Neill by reason of an annual pension to be paid in shillings by our aforesaid lord the Primate, shall have for himself of good and noble cloth for his vesture, six yards long, and for his wife, to make one tunic, of the same cloth, three yards; and for the use of the aforesaid O'Neill of coarse cloth one *dusseta* (?). And in consideration of this pension the said O'Neill has sworn faithful service to our lord the Primate, and his church, his officers, ministers, natives, tenants, servants, and clerks, and to the religious and seculars, as appears by the following articles which he approved and ratified, and swore fully to observe.

"Imprimis—Will observe the Church in all liberty.

"2. Will demand the Primate's rents.

"Will impose no slavery on the Clergy (*cleri*) or the tenants."

THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF BATH.

The subject of the final paper which was read at the recent meeting of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, by the Rev. H. M. Searth (as mentioned in our last number, p. 510), was the Roman Antiquities of Bath. It commenced with recounting the notices which various antiquaries of past times have left upon this subject; alluded to the two temples near the site of the present abbey, the relics of which were so splendidly

published by Mr. Lysons in his *Britannia Romana*; and to the altars and sepulchral stones which are now preserved in the museum at the Literary and Philosophical Institute, though some of those which were seen and described by Camden and by Guiddott are not now to be found. Mr. Scarth lamented the deficient space which can be allotted to these antiquities at that institution, and remarked how desirable it would be to have a separate museum for their reception. We hope the antiquaries of Somersetshire, amongst whom so much zeal and activity are now manifested, will act upon this suggestion. They have only to cross the Severn to see the excellent example which has been set them at Caerleon, and certainly the Roman antiquities of Bath are deserving of no less convenient a receptacle. Mr. Scarth stated that few Roman coins found at Bath are preserved at the Institution, though large quantities have passed into private hands. A beautiful small statue,

probably of Minerva, said to have been found in Bath, has lately come into the possession of Messrs. Rainey, who purchased it at the sale of a private person's effects at a distance from the city. A beautiful bronze medallion of Pompeia, found on the site of the temple of Minerva, and supposed to have originally hung upon its walls, is now in the museum of the Literary Institution, and the bronze head of Sul-Minerva (engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries), is also in the library there. The secretaries had made some efforts to open the Roman Baths for inspection at this meeting, but without success. They looked forward to be more fortunate on another occasion.

We may here mention that we have been favoured with a copy of a Report of the recent Bath meeting extracted from the Bath Chronicle, with additions. It is a neat 12mo. pamphlet of 56 pages.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Senate of the French Republic met on the 4th Nov. when a message was received from the President informing them that they were convoked to deliberate on the re-establishment of the Empire. A *Senatus-consultum* was immediately referred to a committee, which reported thereon on the 6th. By this process the Imperial dignity is re-established; Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor, under the name of Napoleon III.; the Imperial dignity is made hereditary in the male descendants of the Emperor; legitimate issue wanting, the Emperor may adopt the descendants in the male line of the Emperor Napoleon I.; his heirs wanting, a *Senatus-consultum* is to appoint the Emperor. The Constitution of 1852 is maintained in all that is not contrary to the present *Senatus-consultum*. The *Senatus-consultum* has been adopted by 86 out of 87 Senators, the only negative being that of M. Viellard, formerly tutor to Louis Napoleon. The committee rejected the direct limitation of the succession to Jerome Bonaparte by a majority of 7 to 3, four being absent. After this vote Jerome went to St. Cloud, and resigned the presidency of the Senate, and the office of Governor of the Invalides, but he has since been reconciled to his nephew.

The 21st and 22nd Nov. were fixed for

the confirmation of the change of government by *plebescite*, or universal suffrage. It was soon evident that the affirmative votes would exceed those of the 20th Dec. 1851. Of the army of Paris, 23,077 are stated to have voted "Yes," and 353 "No." The Clergy, the Republican Guard, the Gendarmerie Mobile, and the 43rd Regiment of the Line have voted unanimously in the affirmative. The result is so far known, as that Louis Napoleon is elected Emperor by an overwhelming majority. The proclamation is expected to take place on the 2nd December, the anniversary of the *coup d'etat*, and the coronation upon the 5th of May. The time of the Emperor's marriage with the Princess Wasa is not definitely settled, but she has already been admitted into the Catholic church, in contemplation of her removal to France.

The election for President of the United States of America has resulted in the return of General Pierce by an exceedingly large majority over General Scott. Twenty-seven of the States which now compose that great confederation, represented by 246 votes in the Electoral College, declared for the democratic candidate; while General Scott obtained only 42 votes from the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Tennessee, and Kentucky. On no former

I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

The system of Secondary Punishments has usefully occupied the labours of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Diemen's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several courts; and Bills will be submitted to you for effecting further improvements in the administration of the law.

To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that, by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people.

The Address was moved in the House of Peers by the Earl of Donoughmore and seconded by the Marquess of Bath; and that in the Commons was moved by Lord Lovaine and seconded by Mr. E. C. Egerton. Both passed without a division.

The body of the deceased Duke of Wellington was brought to London from Walmer Castle on the night of Wednesday the 10th of November, and removed to Chelsea Hospital, accompanied by an escort of cavalry. The first mourning coach contained the present Duke, Lord Arthur Hay his brother-in-law, and Captain Watts the governor of Walmer. On the arrival at Chelsea, the body was received by Mr. Norman Macdonald, comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and removed to the hall, where a detachment of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment) mounted a guard of honour for the night. The next day Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, visited Chelsea Hospital during part of the ceremony of lying in state. Afterwards the veterans of Chelsea were admitted. On Friday the admission was restricted to those who were provided with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's office. On Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the public were admitted without tickets. In the evening of Wednesday, the 17th, the body, escorted by cavalry as before, was removed to the audience-chamber of the Horse Guards, where it remained for the night. On the following morning, at seven o'clock, the funeral procession was formed in St. James's Park, from whence it proceeded

up Constitution Hill, through Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, and the Strand, to Temple Bar, and thence to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The whole of the cathedral to the west of the organ-screen was converted into a vast amphitheatre of seats, the place for the descent of the coffin into the crypt being opened in the centre, immediately over the tomb of Lord Nelson. Seats for the House of Lords were placed to the south of the central area, having the Knights of the Bath and Privy Councillors to their right, and the personal friends of the deceased to their left. A gallery for the peeresses was formed immediately beneath the organ, and below them were the seats of the choir. The House of Commons occupied the central seats north of the area, having the diplomatic corps to their left, and the aldermen of London and deputations of various public bodies to their right. The Common Council were in a gallery behind the Commons. Deputations from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were stationed at the western angles of the dome; whilst the seats down the nave, to the depth of twelve rows on either side, were assigned to military officers. A large gallery at the west end was occupied by the friends of the Dean; and there were two galleries in each of the transepts, and others in the aisles, for the remaining spectators. Those who took prominent part in the ceremony were placed on stools in the central area. Altogether the church is supposed to have contained more than 17,000 persons. The service commenced shortly after one o'clock; the vocal parts were sung by a very numerous choir, and the prayers and lessons read by the Dean. During the performance of the Dead March in Saul the bier on which the coffin was placed descended almost imperceptibly into the crypt: the style of the deceased was shortly after pronounced by Garter; and the congregation were dismissed with the blessing of the Bishop of London. We defer any further record of the solemnity, wishing to avoid the errors of the daily papers, and not yet having the use of the corrected account from the authorities of the Heralds' College, which has not appeared in the London Gazette in time for our publication.

With a view to erect a monument to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, which shall be worthy of its object and of the nation, and which shall be of permanent and important advantage to that service of which he was so long the head and the ornament, it is proposed to erect and endow, by public subscription, a

School or College, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army. Institutions, more or less national, already exist in which the advantages of such an education can be obtained by the children of soldiers, of seamen, of naval officers and of the clergy, but no such provision has been made in favour of the officers of the army, a class of men peculiarly liable to casualties, by which their families are often left in a condition of painful pecuniary embarrassment. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert have been pleased to signify their approval of the project, and to place their names at the head of the subscription list for the respective sums of 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* The Dukes of Cambridge, Northumberland, Buccleuch, Wellington, and Cleveland the Marquesses of Salisbury and Londonderry, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Beresford, and S. Lyne Stephens esq. have also each subscribed 500*l.*, and several sums of 300*l.* 200*l.* and 100*l.* are also subscribed. No subscription is to be paid until the amount reaches to 100,000*l.*

At a public meeting in Norwich it has been resolved to erect a statue of the Duke of Wellington in that city. The subscriptions to the fund for erecting a Wellington monument in Liverpool, have reached a sum exceeding 3,000*l.*

On the 23d Nov. the question of Free Trade, and implicitly of the stability of the present Ministers, was re-opened in the House of Commons by a motion of Mr. Charles Villiers, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the unimproved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent Commercial Legislation, and especially of the Act of 1846 which established the free admission of Foreign Corn, and that that Act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure." To this an amendment was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the following terms: "That this House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes, and that, unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." The debate was continued on the 25th, when the amendment was

withdrawn, and another substituted by Lord Palmerston, in words closely following those of the original motion, but omitting any particular mention of the act of 1846. After a third night's debate this amendment was carried by 236 votes to 256—and the main question as amended, by 488 votes to 53. Mr. Villiers's further resolutions were then passed, to the effect, "that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will, without inflicting injury on any important interest, best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people; and that this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before it." The attendance of members on this occasion was almost, if not quite the largest in the annals of Parliament.

On the 12th Nov. the two houses of Convocation met in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster. In the Lower House a great number of petitions were presented for, and several against, the revival of the active powers of Convocation, after which the Rev. Dr. Spry lay on the table a representation to the Upper House setting forth the necessity of a revival of Convocation on various grounds, and praying the Upper House not to put an end to the sitting till it had been duly considered. Archdeacon Hare seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Archdeacon Garbett and Dr. M. Caut. The Dean of Bristol moved, and Archdeacon Garbett seconded, an amendment to the effect that Dr. Spry's paper be referred for examination to a committee nominated by the prolocutors, and sanctioned by the convocation. Resolutions were ultimately passed requesting the prolocutors to name a committee of grievances for the next sitting, referring to such committee the paper of Dr. Spry. There were two subsequent sittings of the Lower House on the 14th and 15th of November, on the latter of which, at the close of the proceedings, the prolocutor stated that he was directed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to acquaint the Lower House that seven members of the Upper House had been nominated to consider the heads of a petition to Her Majesty on the subject of the correction of clerks in holy orders, and that seven members of the Lower House were to be added to that committee. The Archbishop had returned no answer as to the resolution for appointing a committee of *gravamina et reformanda*. The Convocation was then continued to the 16th of February.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 29. Brevet, Capt. C. G. Becher, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Major in the East Indies.

Nor. 2. Thomas Price, esq. to be Treasurer of Antigua.—67th Foot, Major-Gen. J. F. Ewart, C.B. to be Colonel.

Nor. 3. 10th Light Dragoons, Capt. B. Harrison to be Major.—29th Foot, Major J. R. Wheeler, from 54th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major A. St. George H. Stepney, who exchanges.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon T. G. Logan, M.D. from 4th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the 1st Class.—Unattached, Capt. A. Watson, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major.

Nor. 8. Ordnance Medical Department, Surgeon W. Kelly, M.D. to be Senior Surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. Bent to be Surgeon; A. S. Fogo, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon.

Nor. 10. The Marquess of Winchester sworn Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and the town of Southampton; and Lord Bateman Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Herefordshire.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Blandford, the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, LL.D., the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Sir W. P. Wood, the Rev. Christ. Wordsworth, D.D., the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., and the Rev. William Selwyn, B.D., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

Nor. 12. First Dragoon Guards, Major A. Spottiswoode to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. P. Peach to be Major.

Nor. 15. Henry Charles Mules, esq. to be a Commissioner under the Act 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 53, intituled "An Act to consolidate and continue the Copyhold and Enclosure Commissions, and to provide for the Completion of Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts."

Brecknockshire Militia, D. J. Dickinson, esq. (late of the Royal Fusiliers) to be Major.—Cambridgeshire Militia, C. Smith, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel; R. G. Wale, esq. (late Capt. 33d Foot) to be Major.—West Essex Militia, the Hon. C. H. Maynard (late Lieut.-Col. in the East Essex Militia) to be Colonel.—Flintshire Militia, the Hon. R. T. Rowley (late Lieut. and Captain Scots Fusilier Guards) to be Major.—Hertfordshire Militia, R. A. S. Dorrien to be Major.—East Kent Militia, Capt. G. C. R. Dering to be Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Lancashire Militia, Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart. (late Captain 17th Lancers) to be Major.—South Lincoln Militia, Capt. Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. to be Major.—London Militia, G. M'Call, esq. (late Capt. 84th Regiment) to be Major.—Merionethshire Militia, E. Morgan, esq. (Capt. 75th Foot) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Nottinghamshire Militia, W. L. Mellish, esq. (late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade) to be Lieut.-Colonel; A. Boddam, esq. (late Capt. 58th Foot) to be Major.—1st Somersetshire Militia, Viscount Hinton to be Colonel; R. L. Phipps, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel; G. F. W. Miles, esq. to be Major.—Wiltshire Militia, H. N. Goddard, esq. to be Second Major.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Marshall, esq. (Dean of Faculty) to be a Lord of Session in Scotland.

James Disraeli, esq. (brother to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to be Treasurer of the County Courts of Nottinghamshire, Derbysh. and Lincolnshire.

Capt. Wode, 13th Light Infantry, to be Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands.

Capel Hanbury Williams, esq. to be a Stipendiary Magistrate at Port Natal.

Captain Galton to be Government Inspector of Railways.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 28. Captains G. C. Blake and W. P. Schomberg to be retired Captains.

Oct. 29. Rear-Admiral Sir David Dunn, Knt. K.C.H. to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year.—Capt. Sir G. Tyler, Knt. K.H. to be Rear-Adm. on the Reserved Half-Pay List; Capt. Sir J. Franklin, Knt. K.C.H. to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—Captain William Loring to the Furious.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Wordsworth, Bishopric of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumblane.

Hon. and Rev. S. R. Lawley, Sub-Deanery of York Cathedral.

Rev. A. H. Ashworth, Vicar-Choral, Probationary, York Cathedral.

Rev. W. D. Anderson, Milton-Damerell R. w. Cookbury P.C. Devon.

Rev. J. Baskett, Spetisbury R. w. Charlton-Marshall C. Dorset.

Rev. H. B. Boothby, Lissington V. Linc.

Rev. G. W. Brameld, East Markham R. w. West Drayton R. Notts.

Hon. and Rev. A. Campbell, Kington R. Leic.

Rev. B. F. Carlyle, Cam V. w. Low Cam. C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. P. Cleather, Aldbourne V. Wilts.

Rev. C. Coker, St. Alban's P.C. Coopersale, Essex.

Rev. G. J. Collinson, Compton-Abbas R. Dors.

Rev. R. Croly, Dunkswell P.C. and Dunkswell Abbey P.C. Devon.

Rev. G. F. Daniell, Aldingbourne V. Sussex.

Rev. W. S. Dumergue, Fareham V. Hants.

Rev. A. W. Durdin, St. George P.C. Colegate, Norwich.

Rev. M. Edgar, St. Andrew P.C. Deal, Kent.

Rev. H. Ellison, Melsonby R. Yorksh.

Rev. E. Evans, Llangeitho R. Cardiganshire.

Rev. T. G. Evans, Bruff V. dio. Limerick.

Rev. C. Forster, Broughton-Astley R. Leic.

Rev. H. Fry, Kilkeedy R. and V. dio. Killaloe.

Rev. J. Fuge, Over-Peover P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. G. Gibbon, Hartshill P.C. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Griffiths, Llandilo-Vawr V. Carm.

Rev. R. A. Hall, Derrygortrevy P.C. archdio. Armagh.

Rev. C. R. Harrison, Leigh R. Essex.

Rev. J. R. Hopper, Wells R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Iloyte, Dunany V. archdio. Armagh.

Rev. R. Horsfall, Dacre P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Hymers, Brandesburton R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. B. Laurence, Two-mile Hill P.C. Glouc.

Rev. P. A. Longmore, Hermitage P.C. Berks.

Rev. F. McCaw, Upper Falls, P.C. dio. Down.

Rev. C. D. Marston, St. Stephen P.C. Tonbridge, Kent.

Rev. C. Miller, Thorpe R. Derbyshire.

Rev. M. Mills, Thorpe-Arnold V. w. Brentingby C. Leicestershire.

Rev. T. Muller, Morebath V. Devon.

Rev. R. W. Needham, Lilbourne V. Notts.

Rev. J. Niven, Swanbourne V. Bucks.

Rev G H Nobbs, Pastoral Charge of Pitcairn's Island
 Rev A Orlebar, Farnesh R Beds
 Rev J Owen, Llanystyn R w Llandegwining C, and Peleuch C Carnarvonshire
 Rev G Peake, Aston V, Warwickshire
 Rev C L Peterson, Calstock R Cornwall
 Rev G G Terry, Wadhington R Lincolnsh
 Rev C W Richards, Pittingbald P C Staff
 Rev J B Riddell, St. Thomas V, Westminster, Somerset
 Rev J Rowland, Tydwenclog P C Carnarvonsh.
 Rev A T Russell, Waddon V, Camb
 Rev G Salisbury, Westbury in dextra-parce, R Salop
 Rev M H Scott, Rickbrink V Derbyshire
 Rev T Scott, Hefringfield R Sussex
 Rev J Shaw, formerly Master of Christ Coll, Camb Keworth R w Isley-Walton C Leic.
 Rev J P Sill, Westhorpe R Suffolk
 Rev S A Syroston, Holy Trinity P C, West-neshell Staffordshire
 Rev J Taylor, Templeport R dno Kildare
 Rev R Trimmer, Harston R Kidware R Staff
 Rev J Underwood, Charlton P C Staffordsh
 Rev T Wiles, Keady R and V dno Linn.
 Rev D Winstone, All Saints' R Wainfleet, Lincolnshire
 Rev W Wright, St. Peter V, Worcester, w Whittington C.

The Chaplains.

Rev W Barham, Borough Gael, Cambridge.
 Rev H Bennett Cranbrook Union
 Rev R H Blakey, University Coll Durham.
 Rev R Claffer, University College, Durham.
 Rev R Ellis, Aylesbury Union, Bucks.
 Rev W Gabbett, to Bishop of Meath
 Rev C Haskins, Whittington Coll Highgate
 Rev O A Hodgson, to Winchester College
 Rev W J H Le Fanu, Assistant Chaplain to the Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin
 Rev H P Long, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durh
 Rev J Price, West Herts Infirmary
 Rev J L Robinson to Viscount Doneraile
 Rev G Thompson, House of Correction, Wisbech
 Rev J W Wenn, to Duke of Hamilton

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Earl of Eglinton, Lord Rector of Glasgow University
 Rev A R Ashwell, Principship, Oxford Diocesan Training College, Catham, Oxr
 Rev E Boden, Mastership, Cuthbert Grammar School
 Rev T P Bouthée, Theological Tutor, Cheltenham College.
 Rev S Butler, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Dublin
 Rev J Hunt, Classical Mastership, Ipswich Grammar School
 Rev D Mac Afee Dean of Residence, Queen's College, Belfast
 Rev J Prior, Head Mastership, Grammar School, Auden, Cheshire
 Rev J Polling, B.D. Master of Corpus Christi Coll, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1852-3.
 Rev W Walsby, Deputation Secretary to the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics
 A. J. Carver, M.A. Second Mastership, St Paul's School, London
 Edwin Guest, esq, M.A. Mastership, Grenville and Gaus College, Cambridge
 D Masson, Professorship, English Language, University of London
 G. J. Stoney, M.A. Professorship, Natural Philosophy, Galway College

BIRTHS.

Aug 31. At Ladbroke House, Kensington Park, the wife of William Downing Bruce, esq. F.R.S. a son

Oct 7 At Batterley hall, Derby, the wife of William Jessop, esq a son — 19 In Eaton square, Lady Caroline Ricketts, a dau — 21 At Melton Mowbray the wife of Joseph Anderson esq, a son and heir — 22 At Bath, the wife of Brig-Gen. C. B. James, Bombay Army, a son — 23 In Halkin st, West, Lady Fanny Galloway, a dau — At Kirkham abbey the wife of Edward Clough Taylor, esq, a dau. — At the Deanery, Southampton the wife of Archdeacon Wigram, a son. — 25 At Paris, the wife of the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a daughter — At Hamstead, the wife of Sir Charles S. Kirkpatrick, Bart a son — 27 In Gloucester terrace Hyde park, the wife of Regier W. Moore, esq a son — 28 At Clifton, near Bristol, the wife of the Hon and Rev Frank Sugden a son — 29 At Morden park, the wife of Edward Marjoribanks, esq, a dau — At Audlem house, N.B. Lady Cochrane a son — At Eaton square, the Countess de Marella, a dau. — 30 At Tavistock sq the wife of Edw. Solly esq F.R.S a dau — 31 At Wenning, Maidstone, Lady North, a son — At Diswilltown, Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Henry Sugden a dau

Nov 2 At the Rectory, Tidworth, Wilts, the wife of the Rev George John Hamfield, a dau — At Pyons, Devon, Lady Northcote, a son — 3 At Lastwell park, the Countess of Winchelsea, a son — At Compton castle, Mrs Evelyn Wynham, a dau — At Wheatley, Oxon, the wife of the Rev E. E. n, a son — 4 At Patcham, Staff, Viscountess Lewisham, a son — At Nether hall, Doncaster, the wife of Joseph Francis Tempest, esq, a son — 5 At Bata the wife of Thomas Brabazon Aylmer esq, a son — In Belgrave sq the Duchess of Montrose, a son — At Casewick, Linc Lady Frodope, a son. — 7 At the vicarage, Ashby de la Zouch, Penelope, wife of the Rev J. M. Atterley Rector of here, co Leic. a son — 8 In Dover st the Countess of Airlie a dau — At Oha, Yorksh, the wife of the Hon J C Douglas, a dau — At Bedale Yorksh, Mrs. Beresford Porse, a son — At Writtle park, the wife of Hon. Frederick Pelre, a son — 9 At Kibritum castle, co Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alcock Stowell, a dau. — 11 At Leyton house, Essex, the residence of her father, the wife of the Rev E. Graham Moon, M.A. a son and heir — In Eaton sq Lady Georgiana Gordon Robow, a dau. — At Wiley house, Surrey, the wife of John Spicer, esq, jun. a son. — At Carleton hall, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut Col. Bonham, a son — At Shillingham park, Essex, the Countess of Winterton, a son — 12 At Kensington cresc the Hon. Mrs William Law, a son. — 14 At Devonshire terr Hyde park, the wife of Sir George Larpent, Bart. of twin sons (one stillborn) — At Hemsworth hall, Yorkshire, Mrs W. H. Leatham a son

MARRIAGES.

Sept 9 At Ranton, Staffordshire, the Rev W L Huxley, Vicar of Karkham, Lanc, to Elizabeth eldest dau of T A Stone esq of Chesham Mayfair. — At St. George's Hanover sq George Barber, esq, of Ouslands park, Surrey, to Mary Catherine youngest dau of Capt Dixon R.N. — At Llangedog, Carmarthenshire, to Rev R C C. C. B. A youngest son of the late John Coby, esq of Rhydyfelin Pemb to Jane only dau of the late Lieut Col Vaughan, of H.M 98th Regt at Brynag, Green grove, Cardig. — At Monkstown, Arthur, youngest son of Mrs William Greene, of Glenair, Wicklow, to Eugenia Maria, second dau. of the late Henry La Nauze, esq, of Her-

bert house, Booterstown, Dublin.—At Brighton, William *Hankey*, esq. of Middleton hall, Linlithgowshire, N.B. to Cecile Charlotte Trelawny d'Estampes, eldest dau. of the Vicomte d'Estampes.—At Gilling, Charles Bouche *de Chammont*, of Paris, to Isabella, third dau. of the late Sheldon Cradock, esq. of Hartforth, Yorkshire.—At Littlehampton, Hewlett John *Cooper*, fourth son of Henry Cooper, esq. of Climping, Sussex, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late George Corney, esq. of Littlehampton; also, at the same time, George Frederick *Doubleday*, of Lampton, Middlesex, youngest son of the late William Doubleday, esq. of Kensington, to Anna-Maria, fifth dau. of the late George Corney, esq.

11. At St. George's, Camberwell, Charles-Cornelius, only son of William *Macfarland*, esq. of Tulse hill, Surrey, to Frances, second dau. of the late John Sullivan, esq. of Clontarf, near Dublin.—At Paris, Edwin *Corbett*, esq. Attaché to H. M. Embassy at Paris, to Charlotte-Anne-Margaret, only child of the late Henry Edward Morritt, esq. of Rokeby.—At Farnham, Surrey, George *Curling*, esq. of Croydon, son of Jesse Curling, esq. to Elizabeth, dau. of William Crump, esq.—At St. Marylebone, Thos. *Allen*, esq. to Lydia-Ellen, only surviving dau. of the late Christopher R. Woodward, esq. of Bristol.

12. At Edinburgh, David *Alison*, esq. of Lombard st. to Jessie, eldest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. vocalist.

14. At Brighton, the Rev. Henry *Sanders*, son of the late John Sanders, esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, to Barbara-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Gale, esq. of Balham.—At All Souls' church Langham place, Edward William Johnston *Fulcher*, esq. 87th Fusiliers, only son of Robert Page Fulcher, esq. late of the B.I.C. service, to Caroline-Frances, second dau. of the late George Green, esq. of Upper Harley st.—At Eastbourne, the Rev. William *Gardner*, Incumbent of Crocken hill, Dartford, only son of the Rev. William Gardner, Incumbent of Coalville, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Emily, youngest dau. of John Ruck, esq. of Croydon lodge.—At Plymouth, Gregor *Turnbull*, esq. of Glasgow, to Eliza, second dau. of Arthur Frame, R.N. and late of Linnholm, Hamilton, N.B.—At Littleham, Edw. Dayott *Watson*, esq. Capt. Bengal Army, only son of the late Edward Watson, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Adelaide-Penelope, fifth dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Barnes.—At Hursley, Charles James *Le Geyt*, esq. of Exeter college, Oxford, to Janet-Phillis, second dau. of the late Alex. Monro, esq.—At Jersey, the Rev. Thos. Angell *Lindon*, B.A. Curate of Winford, near Bristol, to Ellen-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Clement Hemery, esq. of Colomberie house.—At Marston St. Lawrence, William Bertie *Wolseley*, esq. Assistant Gov. Sec. of British Guiana, grandson of the late Sir W. Wolseley, Bart. to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Prowett, Rector of Stapleford, Herts.—At Old Windsor, Timothy Smith *Oster*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Robert Roscoe, esq. of Englefield green.—At Enmore, Somerset, Wm. Hammet *Beadon*, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Wm. Beadon, esq. of Otterhead, Devon, to Fanny-Adele-Lambart, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Clayton Cowell, of the Royals.—At Moresby, John *Stirling*, esq. of Cleator, to Marian, eldest dau. of the late John Hartley, esq. of Moresby house, Cumberland.—At Aldingbourne, Sussex, Holmes *Cooté*, esq. F.R.C.S. of Queen sq. Bloomsbury, second son of Richard Holmes Cooté, esq. of Blackheath, to Georgina-Gordon, eldest dau. of Gordon Lorimer, esq. of Lidsey lodge, Sussex.—At Thornliebank, near Glasgow, William *Thom-*

son, esq. Fellow of St. Peter's coll. Camb. and Professor of Nat. Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Walter Crum, esq.—At St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, Thomas *Potts*, esq. of the Daison, Torquay, to Elizabeth-Dorothea, only dau. of Folliot Scott Stokes, esq. of Hans place.—At Hawling, Glouc. the Rev. William *Malpas*, third son of the Rev. J. H. Malpas, Vicar of Awre, to Charlotte-Shepherd, third dau. of the Rev. J. Tucker, Rector of Hawling.

15. Christopher William *Richmond*, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of the late Christopher Richmond, esq. barrister-at-law, to Emily-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Atkinson, esq. of Frindsbury, Kent.—At Torquay, the Rev. F. A. *Savile*, Rector of Kingsnyp-ton, fourth son of the late Albany Savile, esq. of Oaklands, to Sophia-Stewart, only dau. of the late Thomas Dykes, esq. of Glasgow.—At Upton, Bucks, Charles Aronauldus *Cunningham*, esq. M.D. of London, to Harriet-Emma, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Burton, Rector of Trelawney, Jamaica.—At Torquay, the Rev. F. A. *Saville*, Rector of King's Nympton, to Sophia-Stewart, dau. of the late Thomas Dykes, esq. of Glasgow.—At St. Ives, Hunts, William *Collingwood*, esq. Peterborough, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Game Day, esq.—At Hollybrooke house, Bray, Sir George Frederick *Hodson*, Bart. of Hollybrooke, co. of Wicklow, and Westcote, Bucks, to Meriel-Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. Richard Neville, Rector of Clonpriest, dio. of Cloyne.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, James Atkinson *Sharp*, esq. of the Grove, near Manchester, son of W. Sharp, esq. of Lancaster, to Hannah-Arundale, eldest dau. of Richard Grainger, esq. of Newcastle.

16. At Hayling, Francis *Hale*, esq. late of Her Majesty's ship *Daphne*, to Amelia, second dau. of Wm. Woodman, esq. of Selsey house, near Chichester.—At Wandsworth, Alex. *Gordon*, jun. eldest son of Alexander Gordon, of Old Broad st. to Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richd. Franklin Chambers.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Charles-James, younger son of Richard *Durant*, esq. of Park crescent, Portland place, Sharpham, Devon, and High Canons, Herts, to Eva, elder dau. of Thomas Vardon, esq. of the House of Commons.—At St. Alban's, Harry *Oliver*, esq. of Gower st. to Elizabeth-Anne, elder dau. of Francis Wigg, esq. of Frogmore, St. Stephen's, and Bedford row.—At Plymouth, Fred.-Francis, eldest son of the late Capt. *Ormonde*, R.N. to Charlotte-Harriett, eldest dau. of Lieut. S. Ross Watts, R.N.—At Chatham, Kent, George *Steel*, esq. of Cliffe, near Rochester, to Louisa-Harvey, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Edward Hodder, R.N.—At Southborough, Kent, Alfred *Wrench*, esq. Capt. 5th Bengal Light Cav. second son of the late John Wrench, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of Thos. B. Chamberlin, esq. of Brighton.—At St. Paul's, Wilton pl. the Rev. Samuel Webb *Lloyd*, eldest son of Edmund Lloyd, esq. of Norfolk st. Park lane, to Catherine-Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace, C.B. K.C.H. and widow of Robert King, esq. of Grosvenor pl.—At St. Mark's, Hamilton terr. W. Arden *Crommelin*, esq. Bengal Engineers, to Ann-Susan, second dau. of the late George Hankin, esq.—At Stockwell, Samuel John *Wilde*, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Sam. F. Wyld, esq. barrister-at-law, to Georgina, only dau. of Edward Martineau, esq.

18. At Marske, near Redcar, R. *Blwin*, esq. of Sunderland, Collector of Inland Revenue for South Durham, to Jane, relict of W. Wales, esq. of New hall, near Wolsingham.—At Oystermouth, Wm. Harrington *Bush*, esq. solicitor, to Frances-Elizabeth, only dau. of

—At Hampstead, John George *Hall*, esq. of Hampstead, to Mary, only dau. of Charles Handley, esq. of Port Philip.

28. At Winchcomb, Glouc. Col. *Mercer*, Commandant of the Woolwich Division of the Royal Marines, to Mrs. Derrington, relict of W. H. Derrington, esq. of Mapleton, Worc. —At Whittlesey, John Firth *Franks*, esq. Scholar of Trinity hall, Camb. to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. J. T. Cook, M.A. Vicar of Whittlesey St. Andrew. —At Brighton, the Rev. George Lloyd *Nash*, M.A. Vicar of Tolpuddle, Dorset, late student of Christchurch, Oxford, to Frances-Vere, eldest dau. of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Kemp Town. —At Lambeth, Richard *Hatton*, esq. of Albany st. Regent's park, to Frances-Sarah-Osborn, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett's hill house, Thanet. —At Hampton, Middx. the Rev. William Key *Borton*, Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, Essex, to Jessie, youngest dau. of Silvanus Phillips, esq. —At Over Compton, Dorset, the Rev. R. G. *Rogers*, Rector of Yarlinton, Som. to Elizabeth-Harbin, dau. of the late Wyndham Goodden, esq. —At Fulford, near York, Robert Moore *Bowman*, esq. surgeon, of Ripon, to Sarah-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Robert Sutton, Incumbent of Fulford. —At Kells, Kircudbrightshire, G. C. *Maitland*, esq. to Jane-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Major Smalpage, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry. —At Peterhead, Lieut. Colin Campbell *Kane*, R.N. to Jane, dau. of the late James Hutchison, of Richmond, Peterhead.

29. At Surbiton, Sydney *Alleyne*, esq. of Tonbridge, to Emma-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. P. W. Walker, R.A. —At South Shields, the Rev. H. Bond *Bowlby*, M.A. Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and Incumbent of Oldbury, Worc. to Catharine, eldest dau. of Thomas Salmon, esq. of South Shields. —At Spalding, John Hope *Maclea*, esq. of Ventnor, I. W. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of James A. Pollard, of Spalding, gent.

30. At Leicester, Laurence *Willmore*, esq. of Whetstone, to Lois, relict of Thomas Leach, esq. of the Newarke, Leicester, and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wightman Jee, esq. of Peckelton. —At Lugwardine, Heref. the Rev. George *Hulme*, M.A. of Shiffnall lodge, Berks, to Marion, youngest dau. of William James, esq. of Wilcroft, Herts. —At Godmanchester, the Rev. Wm. *Latimer*, son of the late Edward Latimer, esq. of Headington, Oxf. to Sarah-Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Pease, Rector of Hanwell, Oxfordshire. —At Armagh, the Rev. John *Sharkey*, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S. and late Curate of Armagh, to Mary, second dau. of George Robinson, esq. D.L. Armagh. —At Beckenham, Kent, Henry Smith *Lawford*, esq. eldest son of Edward Lawford, esq. to Emilia-Frances, eighth dau. of Lancelot Holland, esq. —At Bosbury, Heref. Robert Baskerville Rickards *Mynors*, eldest son of P. R. Mynors, esq. of Treago, and Evencoyd, to Ellen-Gray, only child of the Rev. Edw. Higgins, of Bosbury house. —At Abbot's Morton, the Rev. Francis Holland *Addams*, to Frances-Susanna, eldest dau. of Robert Thacker, esq. of Wolverhampton. —At Thames Ditton, Capt. Fred. D. *Cleaveland*, R. Art. son of the late Col. Cleaveland, R.A. of Shirley Holmes, Hants, to the Hon. Sophia Sugden, dau. of the Lord Chancellor. —At Aston-on-Trent, Derb. George John *Fenwick*, esq. second son of Thomas Fenwick, esq. of South hill, Durham, to Constantia-Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Walker, esq. of Ravensfield park, Yorkshire. —At St. James's, Col. H. A. *Hankey*, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to the Lady Emily-Georgina-Arabella, widow of Richard Pennesfather, esq. and sister of the Earl of Glengall. —At Alwinton, Northumb. Thomas, eldest son of the late

Christopher *Fenwick*, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Frances, eldest dau. of Frederick Hardinge, esq. Coatham hall, Durham.

Oct. 2. At Forton, Augustus *Pocock*, esq. second son of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart. to Eleanor-Jane, eldest dau. of Wm. Richardson, esq. R.N. of Gosport. —At Talaton, John-Pynsent, second son of Jonah Pynsent *Mathew*, esq. of Rydon house, to Elizabeth-Margaret, only dau. of the late Henry Wright, esq. of Curscombe.

4. At St. James's Westminster, John *Aylmer*, esq. of Altadore, near Dublin, to Ellen, relict of H. Vanhee, esq.

5. At Bristol, the Rev. Henry Nicholson *Ellacombe*, M.A. Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestersh. to Emily-Aprilla, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. Wemyss, C.B. of Green park, Bath. —At Dublin, the Rev. Thomas *Woodward*, Vicar of Mullingar, son of the Rev. Henry Woodward, Rector of Fethard, Tipperary, to Frances-Eliza, dau. of Robert Barlow, esq. of Anne Brooke, Mullingar. —At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, David-George, son of the late Thomas *Acock*, esq. of Sussex gardens, Hyde park, to Eliza-Emma, eldest dau. of John Braithwaite, esq. C.E. of Bedford square. —At Crewkerne, the Rev. J. C. W. *Rogers*, B.A. second son of the late J. W. Rogers, esq. of Westminster, to Emily-Augusta, youngest dau. of Emanuel Bowdage, esq. —At Dudley, John Hyde *Houghton*, esq. to Isabella-Eliza-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of that parish. —At Melford, Suffolk, Michael Henry *Williams*, esq. of Tredrea, near Truro, son of Michael Williams, esq. of Scorrier house, Cornwall, to Catherine-Anne, dau. of Richard Almack, esq. of Melford. —At Plymouth, John *Stephens*, esq. eldest son of the late Capt. W. Stephens, R.N. to Emma, only dau. of Samuel Stephens, esq. of Plymouth. —At Cranbrook, Kent, the Rev. Benjamin *Cobb*, only son of the late Capt. Cobb, R.N. to Ann-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Rees Williams, esq. of East Tilbury. —At Walton-upon-Trent, Derby, the Rev. Thomas John *Hearn*, M.A. Fellow of New college, Oxf. and Vicar of Roxwell, Essex, to Martha-Caroline, eldest dau. of James L. Ridgway, esq. of Piccadilly, and of Warren house, Walton.

6. At Llanfaes, Anglesea, the Rev. Richard Henry *Howard*, M.A. son of the late Rev. Dr. Howard, of Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire, to Julia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Ripley, esq. of the 52d Light Inf. —At Magherafelt, Ireland, the Rev. A. Staples *Irwin*, of Marlacco, Armagh, to Mary-Olivia, eldest dau. of W. A. Hardcastle, esq. late of H. M. 31st Regt. —At Chorley, Lanc. Joseph *Leigh*, esq. of Belmont, Chesh. to Fanny-Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Master, M.A. Rector of Chorley. —At Christchurch, the Rev. Wm. Wolfe *Fletcher*, of Throop, Hants, to Sophia, second dau. of the late James King, esq. of Christchurch. —At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. William Rawlins *Capel*, B.A. Curate of Yoxall, Staff. to Marian, third dau. of Francis Southgate, esq. of Denton Court, Kent.

7. At Rugby, Charles James *Walker*, esq. of Newbold grange, Clarence River, Australia, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. George Winstanley, Rector of Glenfield, and niece of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston hall, Leicestershire.

Nor. 11. At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Charles John *D'Oyly*, eldest surviving son of the late Rector of Lambeth, to Louisa-Margaret-Anne, third dau. of Charles Douglas Halford, esq. of Grosvenor square, and of West lodge, Suffolk. —At Olveston, near Bristol, the Rev. Richard *Walker*, B.D. Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxf. to Eliza-Naomi, younger dau. of the late D. Davies, esq. of Bristol.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG.

Nov. 5. At St. Petersburg, Maximilian Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt.

This prince was a Beauharnais, grandson of Josephine, and son of Eugene, who in 1806 was declared the adopted son of Napoleon Bonaparte. By his marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria, which took place in 1833, he became son-in-law of Nicholas Emperor of all the Russias. It is related in the life of Eugene that upon the death of his father he was apprenticed to a joiner and worked at the bench; his son, we see, was a member of two imperial families. Eugene, successively Prince of the Empire and Viceroy of Italy, married Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria. On the fall of Napoleon he was courteously received at Paris, and addressed even by the restored Bourbons as a Prince. In the treaty of Paris a suitable establishment was assigned to him, and at the Congress of Vienna the Emperor Alexander proposed to make him sovereign of a small principality. When the return of Napoleon from Elba had thrown a cloud over his prospects, he placed himself under the protection of his father-in-law, from whom he received the principality of Eichstadt, in the kingdom of Bavaria, which his posterity was declared capable of inheriting in case of failure of the Bavarian line. Eugene died at Munich on the 21st Jan. 1824, in the forty-fourth year of his age, leaving six children—two sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter is the consort of Oscar Bernadotte, King of Sweden; the second married the Prince of Hohenzollern Heichengen; the third became the wife of the late Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil; and the fourth married Count William of Wirtemberg. His eldest son espoused in Jan. 1835, Donna Maria Queen of Portugal, and died two months later. Maximilian, the youngest, whose death is now recorded, was born Oct. 2, 1817, and on the 14th March, 1839, he married the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolawna, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and thereupon received from the Emperor the title of Imperial Highness. He has left six children, four princes and two princesses, the youngest born in Feb. 1851. Since his marriage he has resided at the Russian court. He was an aide-de-camp-général of the Emperor and a General in the Russian service; a man of considerable cultivation, and a lover of the natural sciences.

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He was President of the Academy of Arts of St. Petersburg, &c.

The funeral of the Duke of Leuchtenberg took place on the 4th Dec. in the church of St. John of Jerusalem, at St. Petersburg. The funeral car was drawn by six horses. Two aides-de-camp of the deceased and two subaltern officers stood on the car beside the coffin; and the corners of the pall were held by four colonels of the guard. The Emperor and his sons followed on horseback immediately behind the funeral car, and were accompanied by a numerous staff, all in mourning.

LORD ROLLO.

Oct. 8. At Duncrub House, Perthshire, aged 43, the Right Hon. William Rollo, ninth Baron Rollo, of Duncrub, (1651,) a Representative Peer of Scotland, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Perthshire.

He was the second but eldest surviving son of John eighth Lord Rollo, by Agnes, daughter of William Greig, esq. of Gayfield Place; and was born at Duncrub Castle on the 21st May, 1809. He was formerly an officer in the 1st or Royal dragoons. He succeeded his father on the 24th Dec. 1846.

Lord Rollo married, Oct. 21, 1834, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. John Rogerson, of Wamphray and Dumcrieff, co. Dumfries, and by that lady, who died on the 18th June 1850, he had issue one son, John Rogerson, now Lord Rollo, who was born on the 24th Oct. 1835.

SIR JUCKES G. J. CLIFTON, BART.

Oct. 1. At Clifton hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 83, Sir Juckes Granville Juckes Clifton, Bart.

He was born in August 1769, and was the third son of Sir Gervase Clifton, the sixth Baronet, by the only daughter and heir of Richard Lloyd, esq. of Aberbrachar, co. Denbigh. He was admitted a scholar at Rugby, Oct. 7, 1782.

He assumed the names of Juckes in addition to his own on the 21 Sept. 1790, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle the Rev. Juckes Egerton of Trevelion, co. Montgomery, dated 28 Feb. 1772. He succeeded to the Baronetage and large attendant property on the demise of his brother Sir Robert Clifton, who died unmarried, April 28, 1837. The second brother had died in childhood.

Sir Juckes Clifton married first, in 1794, Margaret, daughter of James Drilancy, esq. of Hath, and, secondly, in 1821, Marianne, daughter of John Swinfen,

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esq. of Swinfen, co. Stafford; by whom he has left one son, now Sir Robert Clifton, born in 1826; and a daughter, married to Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart.

The funeral of the late Baronet at Clifton was attended by his son and son-in-law, by his brother Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Clifton, K.C.B., by Henry Markham, esq. Charles Swynfen, esq. and many others of the neighbouring gentry, six of whom officiated as pall-bearers.

ADMIRAL MUDGE.

Oct. 26. At his residence, Sydney, near Plympton, Devonshire, in his 83d year, Zachary Mudge, esq. Admiral of the White.

He was the son of Dr. John Mudge, an eminent physician at Plymouth; and entered the navy in Nov. 1780, on board the *Foudroyant* 84, in which in the spring of 1782 he assisted at the capture of the French 74-gun ship *Pegase*. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission in May, 1789, and served in the *Centurion* flag-ship at Jamaica; *Carnatic* 74, at Plymouth; and in the *Perseus*, on the Irish and Channel stations. For the next six years he was employed on voyages of discovery, under Captains Vaucouver and Broughton, as senior-Lieutenant of the *Discovery* and *Providence*. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 24th Nov. 1797, and in 1798 was appointed to the command of the *Fly* 18, in which ship he captured, in 1799, the French privateers *Glaneur* and *Trompeur*. He attained the rank of Captain in 1800; in April, 1801, was appointed to the *Constance* 24, and, in company with the *Stork*, drove on shore and captured, near Cape Ortegal, two Spanish privateers, the one mounting 22, the other 12 guns. For convoying a fleet from Falmouth to Portugal, and for other services rendered to the trade of Portugal, he received the thanks of the British merchants at Oporto and Lisbon. Towards the termination of the year 1803, as Captain of the *Blanche* 44, he was present at the blockade of St. Domingo, taking and destroying in less than a month 24 of the enemy's vessels. In 1805 he was captured, in the *Blanche*, by the French frigate *Topaze* and her three consorts. For the loss of his ship he underwent the ordeal of a court-martial, but was acquitted of all blame, and highly commended for his very able and gallant conduct. He was altogether employed for twenty-eight years on full pay. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 22d July, 1830; to that of Vice-Admiral on the 23d Nov. 1841; and became a full Admiral on the 15th Sept. 1849. On the 19th of January of the present

year a good-service pension of 150*l.* a-year was bestowed upon him.

VICE-ADMIRAL PRAED.

Oct. 6. At Acton Castle, Cornwall, aged 82, Vice-Admiral Bulkeley Mackworth Praed. He was related to the Praeds, of the firm of Praeds and Co., bankers, of Fleet-street, London, and a *protegé* of the late Earl St. Vincent. He entered the navy Sept. 21st, 1780, as first-class volunteer on board the *Canada* 74, Capt. Sir George Collier, in which and the *Non-such* he was employed in the Channel until 1782. He afterwards served from 1786 in the *Jupiter*, *Sybil*, *Solebay*, *Culloden* 74, London, Romney, and *Princess Royal*, until made Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1793. The *Princess Royal* was the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Goodall, to whom he officiated as Aide-de-camp, and afterwards to Lord Hood. He was next employed on the Home station in the *Perle* frigate and *Atlas* 98. In command of the *Crash* gun brig, he accompanied the expedition under Sir Home Popham against the locks and sluice gates of the Bruges canal in May 1798. He was captured by the enemy on the coast of Holland on the 26th August following.

Having obtained his release he was made Commander into the *Firm* sloop, Aug. 21, 1799; and after having served for two years and eight months in that vessel on the English coast, he was advanced to post rank April 29, 1802. His last appointment was to the Dunbar district of Sea Fencibles, in which he continued until the abolition of that service in 1810. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list Jan. 10, 1837; was transferred to the active list Aug. 17, 1840; and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral Nov. 9, 1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISHER.

Sept. 30. At his residence, in Blandford-square, in his 72nd year, William Fisher, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral Fisher was born Nov. 18, 1780, the second son of the late John Fisher, esq., of Yarmouth, Norfolk. He entered the navy in 1795 as midshipman on board the *Squirrel* 20, attached to the fleet in the North Sea. He was made Lieutenant in 1801, and Commander in 1806. In the latter rank he commanded the *Merlin* 16, and *Racehorse* 18, in the latter of which he captured in 1805 *L'Amiral Gauteaume* privateer of 4 guns, and was frequently engaged with the batteries off Cherbourg. In 1809 and 1810 he was employed in exploring the Mozambique. While in the *Banner*, independently of other similar vessels, he captured, March 5,

1816, by laying her alongside and boarding, after a long running fight, the slaver *El Temerario* of 16 guns and 80 men; and, in the *Cherub*, after a desperate resistance; he took a large heavily-armed pirate schooner. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Asia* 84, in which he served, on the Mediterranean station, until she was placed out of commission in May, 1841. In 1840, he commanded a squadron of five line-of-battle ships and other smaller vessels, employed in blockading the powerful fleet assembled at Alexandria. After the British authorities and the British flag had been withdrawn from that place, Captain Fisher, in pursuance of the peremptory instructions of her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, performed the hazardous duty of landing alone, and personally conveying to Mehemet Ali the official announcement of his deposition. He also took upon himself the responsibility of keeping open our Indian Mail communications through Egypt, and of suspending the mercantile part of the blockade. In the discharge of these and the numerous other very delicate offices which devolved upon him at that eventful epoch, he acquired the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; the Turkish gold medal, sword, and diamond decoration were conferred on him; and, on July 1, 1842, the good-service pension was awarded to him.

Captain Fisher, while in the *Cherub*, suggested to the Admiralty the excellent plan, now in general adoption, of watering ships; for his subsequent completion of which, while on half-pay, he received from the board its official thanks, and a portion of his expenses. He was the author of two naval novels, "*The Petrel*," and "*The Albatross*." He married, in May, 1810, Elizabeth, sister of Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., late Governor of Bombay. By that lady he has, with one daughter, an only son, who holds an appointment in the Madras civil service.

LIEUT.-GEN. W. F. B. LOFTUS.

Sept. 13. At Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. William Francis Bentinck Loftus, Colonel of the 50th regiment.

He was the eldest surviving son and heir of the late General William Loftus, Colonel of the 2d Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and successively M.P. for Bannow, Great Yarmouth, and Tamworth, by his first wife Margaret, daughter and coheiress of M. King, esq. of Lisson hall, co. Dublin. His father became, at the decease of Edward Loftus, esq. of Anneville, in 1824, the male representative of the Loftus family, of Swineshead, co. York, and of

the kingdom of Ireland; descended from Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

He entered the army as a Cornet in the 15th Dragoons Aug. 30, 1799; became Lieutenant July 16, 1800, and Captain April 20, 1804. On the 9th April, 1807, he removed to a majority of the 38th Foot; with which he was present at the battles of Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajoz, and Salamanca. He became a Lieut.-Colonel by brevet June 4, 1813. In 1819 he officiated as one of the Esquires to the Marquess of Ely, at the Installation of the Knights of St. Patrick in Dublin.

General Loftus married, Oct. 9, 1819, Margaret-Harriet, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Langrishe, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart.; and leaves issue two sons and two daughters. The former are, William-James, an officer in the 38th Foot; and Henry, in the 71st Foot.

MAJOR-GENERAL COLBY, R.N.

Oct. 1. Near Liverpool, in his 69th year, Major-Gen. Thomas Colby, R. Eng., LL.D., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, M.R.I.A. &c.

General Colby was a native of Pembrokeshire, where his family had long resided, and brother-in-law to the Rev. H. Carpenter, of Liverpool.

He entered the service Dec. 21, 1801; became First Lieutenant, August 6, 1802; Captain, July 1, 1807; brevet-Major, July 19, 1821; Lieut.-Colonel, July 29, 1825; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; and Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846.

His name will ever be associated with that great national undertaking the Ordnance survey of this kingdom, at the head of which he was placed by the Duke of Wellington, when Master-general of the Ordnance. His was the guiding mind which organised and successfully conducted this work for upwards of twenty years. The compensation bars, by which such extreme accuracy is secured in measuring trigonometrical areas, were his invention; and it is to the scientific skill and perseverance of General Colby that the public are indebted for those invaluable maps which are the result of the Ordnance survey, and which were completed even to the engraving of the maps, by the officers and men under his superintendence.

COLONEL CROKER, C.B.

Aug. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Colonel William Croker, C.B., late Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 17th Regiment.

He was the fourth son of Edward Croker, esq. of Ballynagarde, co. Limerick,

by Margaret-Anne, daughter of Richard Hare, esq. and sister to the first Earl of Listowel.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 17th Foot, March 27, 1803; became Lieutenant 1804, Captain 1806, and brevet Major 1819; on the 16th June 1825 he was appointed to the 17th Foot, in which he became Lieut.-Colonel in 1836.

On two occasions he landed in India. He took part in several of the early campaigns against the Sikhs, and also served in the Mahratta, Pindarees, and Nepaulese wars, and on many occasions gave undoubted proofs, not only of valour, but of skill. In 1824 he returned to England, and lapsed, to use a professional expression, into private life; but, in 1836, he once again took up his sword, and proceeded with his regiment to India, where he was doomed to witness some more trying scenes. He served during the whole of the Affghanistan campaign, and took part in the storming and capture of Ghuznee and Kelat.

He married Miss Stokes, and has left three sons, all serving in the British army.

LIEUT.-COLONEL KEIGHTLEY.

Sept. 6. At his residence, Pickhill hall, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, in his 75th year, John Keightley, esq. late Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th Foot.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 57th regiment in 1745; and, accompanying the army of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, was at the taking of St. Lucia and Granada, where he was severely wounded.

In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition; and he was subsequently Brigade Major to Lord Gage, as well as other general officers. From all of them, as well as from H.R.H. the Duke of York, he received high commendation.

On the 13th Jan. 1814, he was appointed to a majority in the 14th Foot, in which he served at Waterloo, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, dated on the memorable 18th June. On the 26th of the following month he removed to the 23d.

Colonel Keightley commanded the 11th regiment for eleven years in Portugal and the Mediterranean, when he was made resident Governor of Sta Maura by Sir Frederick Adam, and of Zante by Sir Alexander Woodford.

He retired from the army in June 1836, when in command of the 35th.

MAJOR M'ALISTER.

Sept. 17. At Kaimes-house, Millport, Major M'Alister, late of the 13th Light Dragoons.

This veteran soldier was not only a noble and a brave officer, but an accomplished scholar and gentleman. He entered the army in early life, and saw much service. He was present at and engaged in the battles of Orthes, Nive, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Albuera, Toulouse, Vittoria, and Waterloo. He also served in India and elsewhere. At Vittoria he was one of the centre, led on by Wellington in person, and was near the brave Cadogan when he received his mortal wound. At Toulouse his horse was shot under him. He lost many brave and attached friends in this battle, especially in the 42nd, 72nd, 79th, and 92nd Highland regiments, which, it will be remembered, suffered very severely—the 42nd alone having had four-fifths of its number either killed or wounded. After the battle of Nivelle he lent his assistance in saving the French peasantry from the fury of the Spanish and Portuguese soldiers, and always spoke highly of the conduct of the Duke of Wellington on this occasion, when he sent home 25,000 soldiers belonging to these nations rather than suffer the peasantry to be the victims of their fury. In the last charge made by this gallant regiment at Waterloo, Major M'Alister was wounded by a ball in the ankle, which ever afterwards troubled him more or less. Some years ago he had a shock of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his right arm. He, however, immediately commenced to write with his left hand, and this he accomplished with much facility and beauty. His mortal remains were consigned to their last resting-place in Millport, on Thursday, the 23rd Sept.; several old military friends accompanying them to the tomb. The Major was twice married, but he left no family. His second wife survives him.

JOHN BENETT, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Pyt House, Wiltshire, of apoplexy, in his 80th year, John Benett, esq. a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Wiltshire, and late M.P. for the Southern Division of that county.

Mr. Benett was descended from a family settled in Wiltshire from very early times, whose pedigree has been published by Sir Richard C. Hoare in his *History of South Wiltshire*, Warminster Hundred, p. 78, and Addenda, p. 57. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Thomas Benett, esq. of Pyt House, in the parish of Tisbury, and of Norton Bavent, by his second wife Catherine, daughter of John Darell, esq. of York-street, St. James's-square. He was born on the 20th May, 1773, and succeeded at the age of twenty-four to the

family estates, on the death of his father in 1797.

He served the office of Sheriff of Wiltshire in 180 . At the general election of 1818 he became a candidate for the post of knight of the shire, but on that occasion was unsuccessful, the numbers being, after eight days' poll, for

Paul Methuen, esq.	2822
W. P. T. L. Wellesley, esq.	2009
John Bennett, esq.	1572

On the resignation of Mr. Methuen, in July 1819, Mr. Bennett again came forward to contest the county, his opponent being Mr. John Dagdale Astley. The nomination took place at Wilton, on the 19th of July, Mr. Bennett being proposed by Mr. W. Wyndham (father of the present member for South Wilts), and seconded by Mr. J. G. Everett; Mr. Astley's proposer and seconder being the Hon. Captain (afterwards Admiral) Bouverie and Mr. Joyce. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bennett, but, a poll being demanded, the proceedings were adjourned to the election field between Salisbury and Devizes. After a contest of unusual severity, extending over fifteen days, exclusive of Sundays, the election terminated on the 4th of August in favour of Mr. Bennett, who was returned by a majority of 166—the numbers being, for Mr. Bennett 2436, and for Mr. Astley 2270. This was the last great contest for the county previously to its division by the Reform Act. From 1819 the hon. gentleman retained his seat for the county without interruption or opposition until the year 1832, when he was chosen, in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Herbert, as member for the Southern Division. He was re-elected in 1835, 1837, and 1841. During the thirty three years Mr. Bennett sat in the House of Commons, few men devoted more hours than himself to his senatorial duties, or attended more anxiously to the business of the county.

He was originally returned to Parliament as a Whig of the old school, but all his predilections were of a truly Conservative character. Throughout his long political career, he was uniformly the advocate of protection to native industry; and, so strongly impressed was he with the truth of his convictions, that he gave important testimony before committees of the Houses of Parliament in favour of the Corn Bill of 1815, and on all occasions resisted in the most determined manner any relaxation of the protective duties on corn. He published some essays on agricultural subjects.

Mr. Bennett married, in 1801, Lucy, daughter of Edmund Lambert, esq. of Boyton House, Wiltshire, and by that

lady, who died in 1827, he had issue two sons and five daughters. The sons are both deceased. John, the elder, married in 1836 Emily-Blanche, seventh and youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart and left issue. His widow has remarried Matthew James Higgins, esq. of Lowndes-square. Thomas-Edmund, the younger son, died in 1829 at the age of seventeen. The daughters were, 1. Lucy-Harriet, married in 1832 to Arthur, youngest son of General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. and has issue; 2. Frances; 3. Anna-Maria, married in 1819 to Marmaduke Robert Jeffreys, eldest surviving son of the Rev. John Jeffreys, late Rector of Barnes, in Surrey, and has issue; 4. Etheldred-Catherine, married in 1827 to Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, second son of George fifth Duke of Marlborough, and died in 1839, leaving issue, and 5. Emily-Ellen, who died an infant.

The name of Etheldred in this family is derived from the grandmother of the gentleman now deceased, who was Etheldred, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Wake, D.D. Archbishop of Canterbury. Miss Etheldred Bennett, the sister of the deceased, having acquired a taste for natural history (perhaps from association with her uncle, the late Aylmer Bourke Lambert, esq. of Boyton, the President of the Linnæan Society, contributed to Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire a catalogue of the fossils of that county.—See Warminster Hundred, p. 118.

The body of the late Mr. Bennett was privately interred at Norton Bavant.

THOMAS WILSON, ESQ.

Oct. 10. At Hackney, aged 85, Thomas Wilson, esq. of Wood House, East Ham, Essex, formerly M.P. for the city of London.

Mr. Wilson was a merchant of London, of Tory principles, and was first elected to parliament for the city at the general election of 1814. Up to that period the city had been usually represented by Aldermen, and the previous members had been Sir William Curtis, Sir James Shaw, Alderman Atkins, and Alderman Wood (afterwards Sir Matthew). The three former of these were Tories, and Alderman Wood (who had succeeded Alderman Cope in June 1817) was the only Whig. The election of 1818 introduced three new members, of whom two were Whigs, and Mr. Wilson a Tory, and it had the effect of excluding two of the old members, Sir William Curtis and Alderman Atkins,—Sir James Shaw having declined the contest. The poll terminated as follows.—

Alderman Wood . . .	5700
Thomas Wilson, esq. . .	4829
Alderman Waithman . . .	4603
Alderman J. T. Thorp . .	4335
Sir William Curtis . . .	4224
Alderman Atkins . . .	1688

Mr. Wilson was again elected in 1820, in a similar position on the poll—

Alderman Wood . . .	5370
Thomas Wilson, esq. . .	5358
Sir William Curtis, Bart. .	4908
Alderman Bridges . . .	4259
Alderman Waithman . . .	4119
Alderman J. T. Thorp . .	3921

In 1826 Mr. Wilson did not again offer himself, but his place as the candidate of the superior merchants, &c. was taken by the late Mr. William Ward.

In 1835, however, when the Conservative party made an united effort, his name was again proposed with those of Mr. Lyall and Mr. Ward, but the whole three were excluded by a majority of about 1400 votes, and the Liberals were exclusively successful.

JOHN RUGGLES BRISE, ESQ.

Sept. 24. At Spains Hall, Finchingfield, Essex, aged 70, John Ruggles Brise, esq. of that place, and of Cavendish, Suffolk, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Essex and Suffolk, and a barrister-at-law.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Clare, a bencher of the Inner Temple and author of a History of the Poor, The Barrister, and other publications, by Miss Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey. He was born on the 11th July 1782, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, April 28, 1809. He succeeded his father in his property in Nov. 1813; and to the estate of Spains Hall in Essex at the decease of his mother in 1822. Having also inherited, in 1827, on the death of his great-uncle Samuel Brise, esq. of Clare, the estates of his grandmother's family, he took the additional surname and arms of Brise, and in 1829 served the office of Sheriff for the county of Suffolk.

Mr. Brise did not practise as a barrister, but he was fond of antiquarian research, and published two or three matters of that kind. He was distinguished by very great liberality and public spirit in every charitable and useful work.

He married in Jan. 1824, Catharine, daughter of John Haines Harrison, esq. of Copford hall near Colchester; and has left one son, Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, esq. late an officer in the 1st Dragoon Guards, who has married a sister of Sir Bowyer Edward Smijth, Bart.; and two daughters, Georgiana, married in 1843 to

Walter Key Haslewood, esq. of the East India Company's service, late Aide-de-camp to Lord Auckland; and Cecilia-Susanna, who is unmarried.

EDWARD DAVIS PROTHEROE, ESQ.

Aug. 18. At Eccleston-square, London, aged 54, Edward Davis-Protheroe, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol, and a magistrate of Gloucestershire.

Mr. Protheroe was a member of an old Carmarthenshire family, descended from Cedivor Vaur of Blaen Kyel, lord of Dyved, who died in the year 1089. His father, Edward Protheroe, esq. who was engaged in the West India trade in Bristol, was M.P. for that city from 1812 to 1820, and is still living. His mother was Anne, second daughter of John Waterhouse, of Wellhead, in the parish of Halifax, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Beaty, of Louth. The son assumed the name of Davis before his own on the 21st Jan. 1845, in compliance with the will, dated 26th Sept. 1844, of Dame Mary Hill, of Turnwood, co. Dorset, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. and formerly wife of Mark Davis, esq. of Turnwood, by whose bequest he also inherited considerable property.

Mr. Protheroe junior was a gentleman commoner of Christ church, Oxford, (as his father was before him,) but did not proceed to a degree. He first entered Parliament in 1826, when he was a candidate at the general election for the borough of Evesham. He was returned after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. . .	231
Edward Protheroe, esq. . .	137
Patrick Grant, esq.	87

At the next election, in 1830, he contested Bristol, but without success, the numbers being, for

Richard Hart Davis, esq. . .	5012
James Evan Baillie, esq. . .	3378
Edward Protheroe, jun., esq. .	2842

At the election preceding the enactment of Reform, Mr. Protheroe, being an ardent Reformer, was returned for Bristol, without a contest, together with Mr. Baillie. In 1832, however, he had a competitor, and was disappointed in his effort to retain the seat, the numbers being—

Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart. .	3697
James Evan Baillie, esq. . .	3159
Edward Protheroe, jun., esq. .	3030
John Williams, esq.	2741

In 1834 he stood for the borough of Halifax, and lost his election by one vote, the poll being, for

Charles Wood, esq.	336
Hon. J. S. Wortley	308
Edward Protheroe, esq.	307

In 1837 he renewed the struggle in the same constituency, and was placed at the head of the poll—

Edward Protheroe, esq.	496
Charles Wood, esq.	487
Hon. J. S. Wortley	308

And again in 1841—

Edward Protheroe, esq.	409
Charles Wood, esq.	383
Sir George Sinclair, Bart.	320

At the dissolution in 1847 Mr. Protheroe retired from Parliament.

For three years before his death his health had been severely shattered, and his limbs paralysed.

Mr. Protheroe was one of the Commissioners for Public Records appointed by the commission issued shortly after the accession of King William the Fourth, and whose functions terminated with the death of that monarch. He was the author of one of the privately printed pamphlets to which that commission gave rise, being a Letter to the Secretary upon the Continuation of Sir Francis Palgrave's edition of the Parliamentary Writs. Sept. 1832. 8vo. pp. 43.

His knowledge of Welsh genealogy was considerable, and he possessed a collection of valuable manuscripts which were purchased some years since by the College of Arms. He rendered considerable service to genealogical and historical pursuits by moving for, in the House of Commons, and obtaining, at periods between the years 1828 and 1845, some valuable returns respecting the state of the original Wills and their various registries throughout the United Kingdom, as well as much general information respecting the testamentary jurisdiction of the various ecclesiastical courts and their several peculiar courts throughout the kingdom.

THOMAS THOMSON, Esq.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 83, Thomas Thomson, esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

Mr. Thomson was the eldest son of the minister of Dailly in Ayrshire, and brother to John Thomson the minister of Duddon, who was, after Turner, perhaps the greatest landscape-painter of his age. Thomas was educated at the university of Glasgow, and originally destined for the Church; but, changing his purpose, he directed his attention to the law, and, coming to Edinburgh, he passed advocate in 1793. The previous year had seen Walter Scott admitted to the faculty, and the following added the name of

Francis Jeffrey to its roll. Thomson numbered both these distinguished men among his early friends, and by both he was loved and esteemed to the last. Assiduously devoting himself to the study of his profession, he drew his learning from the fountain-head, and no long time passed before it was admitted by his contemporaries that, if others excelled him in powerful or graceful oratory, he was second to none in legal learning, in the extensive knowledge of precedents and authorities, as well as in their sound application to the case in hand. He early addicted himself to the more abstruse part of a lawyer's education, and, finding the necessity at every turn, he had recourse to the original records and charters—a study then almost unknown in Scotland. This taste brought him in contact with Sir David Dalrymple, the admirable Lord Hailes, the first who taught the application of rules of accurate criticism to the ancient history of Scotland. One of Mr. Thomson's earliest literary projects was a life of this learned judge and annalist, and it is to be regretted, for many reasons, that he did not find leisure to accomplish a design for which he had collected ample materials, and for which he was in every way well qualified. When Jeffrey afterwards contemplated an essay on the life of Lord Kaimes, Francis Horner's advice to him was, "Grind yourself for it upon Thomson."

His profound acquaintance with the sources and vicissitudes of Scottish jurisprudence led to his being eagerly employed in such important cases, as, reaching beyond the common routine of practice, required the illustrations of historical research and constitutional erudition. Of these two of the most remarkable were the Craigingillan case in 1805-7, in which the marriage law of Scotland was deeply involved, and that of *Cranstoun v. Gibson* in 1816, which materially affected the franchise in Scotland, as connected with the valuation of old church lands, and led him back to the very springs of the election law. In the memorial or case for Mr. Cranstoun, Mr. Thomson put forth all his strength, and, while he kept his precise object constantly in view, produced a dissertation on the origin of the taxation of land in Scotland, enriched with an amount of record learning and historical inquiry such as were probably never before brought to bear on a question of private right. It was after reading this great law treatise that Lord Glenlee exclaimed, "It is just delightful! It is like reading a lost decade of Livy!"

In the year 1806 Mr. Thomson was appointed Deputy Clerk Registrar of Scotland; and from this time he devoted him-

self more exclusively to the arrangement and publication of legal and constitutional records. In the execution of this office, his mind, during more than thirty years, was constantly directed to simplify the formation of the public registers, facilitate their consultation, and secure their safe custody; and in all these objects he was eminently successful. When he came to the Register House, the custody and state of the records were a reproach to Scotland. When he left it every record was in its place—every one in the most perfect condition which its age admitted of; and a multitude of publications had been issued under his personal superintendence and care, which have smoothed the path of the historian, the lawyer, the man of business, and are known to England and Europe as works worthy of the age and country. To appreciate how much is due to his skill and erudition, it needs but to compare the loose perfunctory style in which the "Parliamentary Records of Scotland" were printed by his predecessor, with the accurate and scholarly way in which, on the merited suppression of that unfortunate volume, he edited the "Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland." Of the ten volumes of that great work which were given to the world by Mr. Thomson, the first appeared in 1814—the last in 1824. The completion of the first volume, published in 1814, devolved upon Mr. Cosmo Innes, who bears witness, in his introduction, to "Mr. Thomson's well-established character as the most accomplished legal and constitutional antiquary of Scotland;" evincing "a rare union of large views and minute accuracy—of sagacity and learning."

Besides his voluminous yearly reports as Deputy Clerk Registrar, which may be held up as models of their class, Mr. Thomson edited, in 1811-16, the three volumes of "*Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio*,"—in 1814, the "*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, A.D. 1306-A.D. 1424*,"—in 1839, "*The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, A.D. 1478-A.D. 1495*"—and in the same year, "*The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, A.D. 1466-A.D. 1494*." The manner in which these works were given to the public, and the great reforms which Mr. Thomson designed and carried out in the Register House, are not too highly praised by Lord Cockburn, when, in alluding in his "*Life of Jeffrey*," to "this most learned and judicious antiquary in Scotland," he says, "No one has done nearly so much to recover, to arrange, to explain, and to preserve our historical

munimenta. He found them almost a chaos, and, after bringing them into order, has left them on a system of which the value will be felt the more every day that they accumulate. His real merit, great as it may seem now, will seem still greater five hundred years hence. Had he not allowed his taste for antiquarian research to allure him from the common drudgery of his profession, he would have stood high in practice, as he always did in character, at the bar; and would now have been adorning the bench by his considerate wisdom and peculiar learning."

Mr. Thomson was one of the small band who in the spring of 1802 assisted at the birth of "*The Edinburgh Review*." Jeffrey, writing to Francis Horner with an account of the affair, says, "Timothy"—such was the name by which Thomson was jocularly styled among those early associates—"Timothy has engaged for nothing, but professed it to be his opinion the other day that he would never put pen to paper in our cause." He was not so bad as his word, for he contributed two or three articles to the earlier numbers of the journal. That he was not a more frequent contributor was owing partly to a habit of procrastination which had early beset him, partly to that excess of fastidiousness which proves so fatal to those who resolve to measure themselves by too high a standard of excellence. What Thomson could have done in popular literature, had he been content to work like his associates, is sufficiently shown by the repute in which he was held by that brilliant circle. "There are few of my friends"—thus Francis Horner wrote to Lord Murray in 1804—"more to my taste than Thomson. His information is very much diversified, and, just like his library, brought together in a desultory way to be sure, but with excellent judgment in the selection of the best sorts. Then his temper is so manly and cheerful; and, with all his seeming calmness and suspense, has a sufficient portion of that vice of admiration which it is the fashion to quiz, but which I am old-fashioned enough to be very unwilling to dispense with." The merited compliments to Thomson which Sir Walter Scott has scattered through his writings must be well known to our readers.

The works which Mr. Thomson edited for the Record Commission form but a small part of his literary undertakings. He published besides, in 1816, "*A Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewel House, and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles, A.D. 1488—1606*"—"Queen Mary's Household Book;" in 1821, "*Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs*

of the Affairs of Scotland," and in 1822, "Lady Murray's Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of George Baillie, of Jarviswood, and Lady Grizel Baillie." For the Bannatyne Club he edited, in 1823, the "Vitæ Episcoporum Dunkeldensium;" in 1824, the "Discours Particulier d'Ecosse, par Jacques Makgil et Jean Bellenden, 1559;" in 1825, "The Historic and Life of King James the Sixth;" in 1828, Sir James Melville's "Memoirs of his Own Life;" in 1829, Sir James Turner's "Memoirs of his Own Life and Times;" in 1830, Bishop Lesley's "History of Scotland from 1116 to 1561;" in 1833, the "Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrences in Scotland from 1513 to 1575;" in 1834, "The Ragman Roll;" in 1839-45, "The Birk of the Universall Kirke of Scotland," in 1827-30, "The Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland from 1386 to 1453," and in 1843, the "Diary of Sir Thomas Hope, Bart. 1633-1645." When the Society for which these works were prepared was instituted in Feb. 1823, Mr. Thomson happened to be in London, and there was no opportunity of consulting with him; but such was the sense entertained of his character and learning, that he was at once nominated the Vice-President. On the death of the President, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Thomson was chosen his successor—a distinction which he amply merited, and which was not the less to be valued that in bestowing it the members were understood to mark their resolution that the chair of a literary society should be filled by a man of letters, instead of degenerating, as is too often the case, into a mere venal tribute to rank or wealth.

Mr. Thomson was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In the latter society his tastes led him to take an active interest. He filled the office of Vice-President in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, and contributed, in 1827, an account of the discovery of a remarkable ancient Ecclesiastical Bell and Chain, at Kulmichael Glassrie, Argyleshire (printed in the Transactions, vol. iv. p. 117) which was afterwards, through his exertions, presented to the society, and now forms one of the most valued objects in its museum.

Mr. Thomson was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session in Feb. 1828, and held the office till failing health and great years induced him to resign it in February last. His death, though it can scarcely be said to have been unexpected, was sudden. He had a severe attack of bronchitis in January, but recovered sufficiently to undertake a journey to England, from which he lately returned, apparently somewhat recruited. Symptoms of re-

curing infirmity, however, began to present themselves about a fortnight before his death, and the venerable sufferer, after being confined to his room for some days, expired while sitting in his chair, about nine o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 2d of October. His body was buried in the Dean Cemetery, not far from the grave of Moncreiff.

After what we have written, we need not say that in his own walk Thomas Thomson had, during his own time, no rival. Lord Hailes may be said to have done more for Scottish history only because he was first in the field. Mr. Thomson was an infinitely more learned and accurate record scholar, and he brought to his researches and arguments a finer, if not a clearer, intellect. With no ambition except that noblest kind, the desire of serving his country, Mr. Thomson's greatest publications were undertaken without prospect of emolument, and some of them even cost him large sums. Indeed, his neglect of his own interest was carried to a fault. His zeal for historical study and antiquarian research was ever able to outweigh the dictates of prudence.

In private life he was singularly amiable. No student ever applied to him for information in vain. His high qualities, and still more his genial nature, made him very dear to a circle of as distinguished friends as have ever fallen to the lot of the happiest. His early friendship with Lord Hailes has already been alluded to. In later times, as we have said, he formed one of the remarkable society which originated and carried on the Edinburgh Review. He lived on terms of the closest intimacy with all that band of brethren of whom Dugald Stewart and Playfair, Sidney Smith and Jeffrey, may be more known and more illustrious, but of whom not one was more loved and honoured by the rest than Thomas Thomson. They who had the privilege of enjoying his society will not readily forget the charming suppers in Charlotte-square and George-street, where great philosophers, and brilliant orators, and sparkling wits assembled, not to contend and display, but to enjoy each other's society without rivalry or ostentation, and to relax from the toil and excitement of professional life.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

BISHOP CHASE.

Oct. 20. In consequence of injuries received in being thrown from his carriage, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., Bishop of Illinois, and Primus, or Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The history of this venerable man is a

most remarkable one. He was born in New Hampshire, about the year 1775, of an old New England stock, and was brought up under Congregational influences; his father having suffered severely at times from the spirit that produced the blue laws in Connecticut. Disgusted at the peculiarities of Puritanism, Philander, on arriving at years of discretion, found his way into the Church, and ere long was ordained to her ministry. The scenes of his early ministry were varied and far remote from each other. At one time he was a missionary, the first, except Father Hall, to carry the church to the then wilderness of western New York. From cabin to cabin, from hamlet to hamlet, he travelled, often on foot, and enduring patiently the greatest hardships. At another time he was rector of a rising parish in Hartford, where he continued for several years with great acceptance. At another time he was in New Orleans, where he founded the first parish of Christ's church. At length he was appointed Bishop of Ohio, and was consecrated in Philadelphia on the 11th Feb. 1819. His diocese was fresh ground in church affairs, the church being as yet almost unheard of from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. With indefatigable labour the Bishop, who had a constitution of extraordinary physical power and endurance, traversed his diocese in all directions, exploring his way through pathless forests, fording unbridged streams, and everywhere seeking and finding the lost sheep of his Master's fold. He founded Christ church in Cincinnati, the oldest and strongest parish in all Ohio. But from the first he was satisfied that the building up of parishes alone was not all that the great West required. Without a sufficient supply of *clergy*, parishes could neither be built up nor maintained; nor could a sufficient supply be obtained from the East, for many reasons. He therefore determined to concentrate all his energies in the establishment of a College and Theological Seminary in Ohio. Means for such a gigantic undertaking could not be procured in America, where the General Theological Seminary in New York was hardly yet established on a firm basis, and needed all the nursing care the friends of the church could bestow. He therefore sailed for England, where he at first was coldly received, but at length so gained the good will and esteem of wealthy members of the church, that he returned with supplies for commencing operations, and in a subsequent visit obtained a large additional amount for their completion. He purchased about a mile square of first-rate soil near the centre of the State to form the College domain. The buildings

were begun of stone, of massive proportions and extremely solid walls: for the bishop was building not for a day but for all time. Mills—saw and grist—a store, &c. were established, all of which helped to supply funds. A corps of assistants was procured, and pupils came to Kenyon College in increasing numbers. But as years wore away, it became evident that the immense and successful labours of the Bishop did not ensure him cordial support from his diocese, or proper assistants in his schools. Mean and contemptible cabals, carried on in the very scene of his labours and his triumphs, so disgusted him that at length he resigned the Episcopate of Ohio, shook off the dust of his feet against his ungrateful diocese, and retired to a farm in the backwoods of Michigan. Here he laboured partly at the plough literal, partly at the plough spiritual—from which, having once put his hand to it, he was resolved never to turn back—and he made good progress with both, until he was called to take charge of the Diocese of Illinois, where there were then but two or three clergymen of the church. In a double wagon, the gift of some liberal laymen in Detroit, he and his family crossed the prairies into the heart of Illinois, and, although then an old man, the bishop vigorously commenced a repetition of his struggles and triumphs in Ohio. He lived to the last in a log-house of one story, supported by the labours of himself and his family; his wife keeping the post-office at a salary of 30 or 40 dollars, and without a domestic servant, until English ladies made a yearly subscription to enable her to provide one. After having selected a noble section of land in the centre of the State, he set out to England again, and again returned richly freighted with gifts for the growing West. Jubilee college began to rise in noble rivalry of Kenyon. Throughout all the Atlantic States, too, the bishop travelled pleading the cause of his beloved Jubilee—the darling of his old age; and nowhere was he sent empty away. In vain did accidents seem sent to stay his course. Again and again, in his continual travels, was he thrown from coaches and carriages, and limbs and ribs were broken. Each affliction proved a blessing in disguise. Each broken bone seemed only so much more capital well invested, which yielded a rich and ready return. *Jehovah-Jireh*—the Lord will provide—was the bishop's motto, and he seemed to act on it with the most unhesitating confidence, nor was that confidence betrayed. Every difficulty was at last removed. The latest of all—a threatened loss growing out of a previous claim to ownership of some of the college

lands looked dark for some time, but was at length settled by compromise. His Jubilee college is left on a firm basis, and will, doubtless, be a blessing to many generations.

The growing bodily infirmities of the bishop had made him anxious to secure an assistant in his high office. But for several years he was disappointed. At length, however, in the election and consecration of his own chosen candidate, the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse (late Rector of St. Thomas's church in New York), the aged bishop received the blessing he had so long desired. And, after having welcomed his Right Rev. assistant to the field of his future labours, he seemed to realise that there was little more left for him to do on this side of the grave. A fall from his carriage, at his time of life, and in his state of health, produced injuries so serious that nature could not rally against them. He has gone to his rest; but not before he had accomplished a work and won a name which those he has left behind him will not willingly let die.

REV. BENEDICT CHAPMAN, D.D.

Oct. 23. At Ashdon Rectory, Essex, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D. Master of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, and Rector of Ashdon.

Dr. Chapman was a member of a Norwich family. In the year 1792 he took his B.A. degree, attaining the respectable rank of sixth Wrangler. Soon afterwards he was elected Fellow of his college, and for many years he discharged the duties of Tutor. He proceeded M.A. 1795. The Society presented him to the rectory of Ashdon, in 1818, and in 1839, upon the demise of Dr. Davy, he was elected Master of Caius College. His age at that time entitled him to claim exemption from undertaking the duties of the office of Vice-Chancellor, which new Masters are usually called upon to perform, and consequently he never filled that situation.

The recently published Report of the Cambridge University Commission contains an interesting communication from Dr. Chapman respecting the college over which he presided. After alluding to the statutes enjoining the Master and Fellows not to suffer any interference with the foundation and regulations by any authority unasked, and to the opinion of learned lawyers that the Commission was not constitutional or legal, he says, "I feel great reluctance to answer any of the questions which have been sent to me by the University Commissioners, but as Her Majesty has been advised to issue the Commission, as a loyal subject of Her

Majesty, I return the following answers to the questions, dated December 20, 1850, out of an unfeigned respect to the Crown, under a strong and earnest protest against the exercise of such a power."

Dr. Chapman, who was never married, was much beloved by all classes in college, and was distinguished for his unostentatious charity. He had been for some time in a very delicate state of health, consequent upon his advanced age and a general decay of nature, to which, rather than to any specific disease, his decease may be attributed. His passage to another sphere was so tranquil that his attendants could hardly specify the exact moment at which it occurred. Until a comparatively short period of his death he might be seen taking horse exercise, and presenting the outward semblance of a country squire.

The interment of his remains took place on Saturday the 30th Oct. in the college chapel. The body was brought from Ashdon the evening before, and deposited in the college hall, where the funeral procession formed. The coffin was preceded by the college servants, the physician Dr. Paget, and Senior Dean Rev. Mr. Croker, the pall borne by eight Senior Fellows, and the mourners B. L. Chapman esq. Fellow of Jesus a nephew of the deceased, the Rev. J. Day, the Rev. C. Chapman, F. L. Barnwell, esq., Rev. W. Cheney, James Packe, esq., and the Rev. Edward Hanson, were followed by the remaining Fellows of the college, followed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Pembroke, St. John's, Trinity, Christ's, Corpus, Clare-hall, Emmanuel, Sidney, St. Peter's, and Jesus colleges; Masters of Arts; and Undergraduates of the college. The procession having passed round the Fellows' Court to the Chapel, the burial service was impressively performed by the Senior Dean.

Dr. Chapman was in his lifetime a liberal benefactor to the new University Library. By his will he has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the University of Cambridge, for the augmentation of the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity 1000*l.* to his college, 1000*l.* to the Building Fund (to which he had previously given 1000*l.*) and 200*l.* to the Belward Fund.

REV. EDWARD DUKE.

Aug. 28. At his seat, Lake House, in the county of Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A., F.S.A. and F.L.S.

The subject of this memoir was the representative of the ancient family of Duke settled originally at Power Hayes, in Devonshire, and subsequently at Otterton, in the same county. He was also licenciate

descended from common ancestors with the great Earl of Clarendon, and from the Hungerford family, once so distinguished and powerful in the south of England. By the purchase in 1578 of the estate and manor of Lake, the seat of the family was transferred to the county of Wilts.

Mr. Duke was born in the year 1779, and after taking the usual degrees at Oxford received holy orders in 1802 from the Bishop of Gloucester. He appears to have retained the curacy of Turkdean, in that diocese, about two years, and then to have removed to Salisbury, in the immediate neighbourhood of his future residence, occupying himself with clerical duties in that city, and commencing the antiquarian researches which subsequently shared so large a portion of his leisure hours.

Soon after his succession to the family property at Lake in 1805, he was honoured with the friendship of that accomplished antiquary, the late Sir R. C. Hoare, in whose company he proceeded to investigate the contents of the tumuli scattered over his estate. Various articles, the produce of their joint labours, are described and figured by Sir R. C. Hoare in the volumes of his "*Ancient Wilts*," and are now preserved in the museum at Lake House.

Mr. Duke was for some years a frequent contributor to the pages of this Magazine. Letters from his pen are to be found in most of the volumes between 1823 and 1828. With one or two exceptions they relate to subjects connected with the antiquities of his county; the latest of them, containing his matured theory on Stonehenge, is inserted in the number for December, 1849.

In the year 1837, under the title of "*The Halle of John Halle*," Mr. Duke prepared and published a volume designed to elucidate the history of an ancient hall or refectory, then lately restored at Salisbury, the construction of which he traced by ingenious and clear proof to one John Halle, an eminent merchant, and a man of some political notoriety in the fifteenth century. This was followed a few years later by the publication of "*The Druidical Temples of Wilts*," in which work was developed the theory that the very early inhabitants of this part of our island had "poutrayed a vast planetarium, or stationary orrery, on the face of the Wiltshire downs," the earth being represented by Silbury Hill, and the sun and planets revolving round it, by seven "temples," four of stone and three of earth, located at their proper distances on a meridional line thirty two miles in extent. In the autumn of 1849, when the Archæological Institute held its meeting at Salisbury, the same hand contributed a paper on Stonehenge,

which was printed in the volume of that body relating to Wiltshire.

Mr. Duke was long one of the most active magistrates in the county of Wilts, and chairman of one of its courts of quarter sessions. His conduct in the discharge of these duties was peculiarly fearless and uncompromising. He felt that the magistrate's office is to be at once, and equally, the conservator of the laws and the guardian of the poor. In this latter capacity, especially, no considerations, whether of personal friendship or opposition, could withhold him from that course which his conscience dictated. The firmness and decision of public character thus evinced was combined with more than usual kindness and readiness to resign his own wishes in private life. He has left behind him the rare character of one who is not remembered to have spoken an unkind word to a member of his family or household.

The mental habits of Mr. Duke were marked by much industry and vigour. He was continually occupied, and even the pain and lassitude of sickness had no power to divorce him from his favourite studies. His attention was not restricted to a narrow line of reading, but was given with almost equal force to a wide range of subjects. He possessed a considerable amount of correct legal knowledge, and was familiar with the best works in the various branches of natural history. The acquisitions made by his industry he was enabled to retain by the power of a memory retentive in no common degree. He possessed a valuable library, and for many years was at much pains and expense in collecting every Wiltshire author he could obtain.

Mr. Duke married, in 1813, Harriet, daughter of Henry Hinxman, esq. of Ivy Church, near Salisbury, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son of the same name, who is also in holy orders.

GIDEON A. MANTELL, LL.D.

[*Nov.* 10. At his residence in Chester-square, London, aged 62, Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c.

Dr. Mantell was a striking instance of a rise in life amidst great difficulties. He was born in the parish of St. John's sub Easter, at Lewes, where his father was a shoemaker in a small line of business, but of quick parts, and with a readiness of perception, and a strictness of integrity, which rendered him extremely useful to Mr. W. Cooper, the leader of the political party supporting the Whigs.

Dr. Mantell has well described his father's virtues in some lines on a tablet erected to his memory in St. Michael's

church in that town, reverently ending with the wish—

Oh! how would he, who in these amiable days
Attempted a father's and a good man's praise,
Follow the bright example thou hast given,
And hark by trace thy footsteps up to heaven.

The family consisted of four sons and two daughters, and it was with great frugality that the sons acquired their education. Dr. Mantell received his first instruction at a dame school in the same lane as his father's house, and here he was so great a favourite that on the old lady's death she left him her little all. From her he went to the school of Mr. Button, in the Cliffe, where a sound and practical commercial education was given by a gentleman whose political sentiments were so accordant with those of Mr. Mantell the father, that he was known to be on the Government black list. The grammar school at which Evelyn had been educated was not at that time available for a child of Mr. Mantell's political opinions, the twelve boys on the foundation being nominated entirely by the feoffees. On leaving Mr. Button's school, the kindness of Mr. Cooper came to the aid of the young man, who had attracted the notice of his father's friends by the diligence with which he devoted himself to his studies, and by his quickness and general desire to advance himself in knowledge; and the consequence was that he was apprenticed to Mr. James Moore, a surgeon and apothecary of the old school, an amiable and accomplished man, and a bon vivant. Here again Gideon Mantell so far conciliated the good opinion of his master that, after he had "walked the hospitals," and, what was then a novelty in country practice, become a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, he was taken into partnership with his former master, and commenced a practice in his native town which he carried on until the year 1835. In the course of that practice he was eminently successful, especially in cases of midwifery, on which branch, and especially on the use of the *ergot of rye*, he contrived several articles to *The Lancet*, in addition to many articles on other branches of medicine. His professional rival was Mr. Thomas Hodson, who was the great friend of Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Abernethy, whose skill as an operating surgeon was equalled by few, even among the London practitioners, and whose practice in midwifery was as successful as that of Dr. Mantell. Indeed, so great was the skill of both, that it is recorded in Smith's *Philosophy of Health* (p. 140), that in fifteen years out of 2,410 cases of parturition in the Lewes district at this time there were only two deaths; and so fixed upon the attention of the poor was this success, that when Dr. Mantell was

elected a member of the Linnæan Society, the popular belief was that F.L.S. meant that he had been elected a fellow of the lying-in society, and, as an old lady emphatically added, "the society never had a better fellow." It was in the exercise of his profession also, and with the assistance of his accomplished brother, the late Joshua Mantell,* then in his dispensary, that Mr. Mantell saved the life of a woman condemned to death for the murder of her husband by arsenic; Dr. Mantell having distinctly proved that the tests used, and which were said to have shown the presence of this mineral poison, had entirely and chemically failed. This led to his publication in 1827 of his "*Observations on the Medical Evidence necessary to prove the presence of Arsenic in the Human Body in cases of supposed poisoning by that mineral. Illustrated with cases*." By the exertion of great interest, and soliciation, in addition to these scientific efforts, the woman's pardon was procured, and she still lives in Burwash.

At Mr. Button's school Dr. Mantell evinced a strong love for the study of natural history, and, upon commencing his practice at Lewes, he stole—for it could be called nothing less—some hours from the very arduous labours of a country profession to the investigation of the "*Organic Remains of a former World*," firstly in the chalk, and next in the Tilgate formations, which were comparatively new ground. He was greatly encouraged in this work by Mr. Davies Gilbert, and he was largely assisted by the zeal and knowledge of Mr. Stewart Warren Lee, who was his most intimate friend and companion in all his early discoveries. He was also a keen follower of antiquity, and he opened many of the tumuli near the town. In this pursuit he was encouraged by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the author of *Nenia Britannica*, who was Vicar of Preston near Brighton. Their results were published in the first volume of Horsfield's *History of Sussex*.

For nine years he devoted himself to the prosecution of his researches into the chalk formation, and in the foundation of the collection now in the British Museum. In May 1828 he published by subscription the result of his labours in the 4to. volume, "*The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex*," the engravings being executed by his wife, to

* Mr. Joshua Mantell, who was a surgeon at Newick, and editor of Horsfield's *Agricultural Library*, and of the *Essay on Floriculture*, died about the year 1839.

whom he had been married after an attachment formed during his unremitting professional attention to her father, and whose artistic skill would have done credit to a professional engraver. The work was dedicated to Mr. Davies Gilbert, through whose recommendation Mr. Mantell was elected a F.R.S. in the year 1825.

In 1824 he contributed to Horsfield's *History of Lewes* "The Natural History of the District;" and in Dec. 1826 he published his "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex," with figures and descriptions of the fossils of Tilgate Forest, among which he had found the iguanodon, the megalosaurus, the plesiosaurus, &c. and had made discoveries which will never be dissociated from his name. Indeed it is as a working geologist, as a discoverer, and as a collector, as a man who in the infancy of the science of geology placed before the world the means by which others could write a thesis or found a system, that Dr. Mantell's merits were best displayed, and will be honestly acknowledged.

He received from the Geological Society in 1835 the Wollaston medal and fund, in consideration of his discoveries in fossil comparative anatomy; and in 1849 the Royal Society conferred upon him the royal medal for his memoir on the Iguanodon which was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Dr. Mantell quitted Lewes in 1835. Among the patrons of merit which Sussex then possessed was the Earl of Egremont. He was a frequent visitor at Dr. Mantell's museum at Lewes, and mainly by his advice, and with a handsome donation of 1000*l.* the residence of Dr. Mantell, together with his museum, was removed in 1835 to Brighton. The same amount of professional success, however, did not follow him from his native town, and, the Earl having died in 1838, and an attempt to keep the treasures in Sussex having failed, Dr. Mantell disposed of his collection to the British Museum for the sum of 5000*l.* and himself removed in 1839 to practise at Clapham; whence he came to Chester-square.

His professional practice was not increased by these removals, and latterly he had devoted himself more than ever to literature. We append the titles of some of his principal works, referring for others to the *Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ* of the Ray Society, where the names of sixty-seven books and essays are given.

The Wonders of Geology. 1838. In two volumes 8vo. This work consists of a series of lectures on the principles and facts of the science. It has gone through six editions, and has been translated into German.

The Geology of the South-east of England. 1838. 8vo.

The Medals of Creation; or, First Lessons in the study of Organic Remains. 1844. Two volumes 8vo. This also has been translated into German.

Thoughts on a Pebble; or, a First Lesson in Geology. Seven editions.

Thoughts on Animalcules; or, a Glimpse of the Invisible World revealed by a Microscope. 1846.

A Day's Ramble in and about the ancient Town of Lewes. 1846. 12mo.

A Geological Excursion round the Isle of Wight, and along the adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire. 8vo.

Petrefactions and their Teaching. 8vo. This was one of the last of the author's works, and was intended as an introduction to the organic remains in the British Museum.

Dr. Mantell received a pension from the crown during the last year, and had scarcely lived to derive any benefit from it. His doctor's degree was acquired from an American university. For the last few years he had suffered from a spinal affection, caused by accident, which prevented him from following his pursuits with his former activity.

As a lecturer, as well as author, Dr. Mantell was eminently successful. His style was fluent, and he possessed the art of attracting his audience by an exhaustless catalogue of wonders. It has even been said that he yielded with reluctance to the revelation of a truth when it dispossessed him of a pretty illustration. It is certain that he depended much upon the arts of popularity, and he usually obtained all the applause for which he aimed.

The Council of the Clapham Athenæum have publicly recorded their testimony of Dr. Mantell's last scientific efforts in that locality. They remark that "For a long series of years the lectures delivered by Dr. Mantell in this place have formed one of the chief ornaments and attractions of successive sessions. No one who has enjoyed the advantage of hearing him can ever forget the singular ability, the felicitous illustrations, and the energetic eloquence which characterised all his discourses. He was one of the earliest and most zealous members of this Institution, and the originator of that series of gratuitous lectures on scientific subjects which have been so advantageous and creditable to the parish of Clapham. The members of the Clapham Athenæum will not be unmindful that Dr. Mantell's services were ways prompted by an earnest desire to promote intellectual enjoyment and goodwill throughout the neighbourhood; nor will they forget that these admirable lec-

tures were generally delivered by him at the cost of much self-denial, under the pressure of severe bodily pain, and that the last public effort of this gifted man was made in the presence of the Society only a few hours before his lamented decease."

REV. HENRY ALFORD, M.A.

Sept. 23. At Tonbridge, in his 70th year, the Rev. Henry Alford, M.A. late Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.

He was formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1811.

He was educated for the law, and was a pupil of the late Lord Gifford. Having completed his terms at the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar in Nov. 1811. But about this time his health and spirits were broken by the severest of domestic afflictions; and after a short struggle with the fatigues and publicity of a barrister's life, he entered holy orders in 1813. In his first curacy at Steeple Ashton, in Wiltshire, he was under that excellent and remarkable clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Hey. In 1817 he travelled with the late Lord Calthorpe over the greater part of the continent, then just opened to the English. In 1826 he was presented by that nobleman to the rectory of Ampton, Suffolk, which he resigned in 1842 for that of Aston Sandford, Bucks. This latter he relinquished in 1850, from failing health. Though Mr. Alford was little before the eye of the public he was extensively known among a large circle of Christian friends, and exceedingly valued and revered by them. The simplicity and purity of his character, the meekness of wisdom which was eminent in his sayings, and the rare union of prudence and love in his counsels, have rendered his loss one very deeply felt by all who knew him.

Mr. Alford was twice married: in 1809, to Sarah-Eliza, third daughter of Thomas Bradley Paget, esq. banker, of Tamworth: in 1830, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Thomas Barber, esq. who survives him. He has left two sons, the elder of whom is the Vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, and author of several well-known works.

PROFESSOR COWPER.

Oct. 17. At Kensington, Edward Cowper, esq. Professor of Manufacturing Art and Mechanics at King's College, London.

In the general application of science to the practical purposes of life few men stood higher than Professor Cowper; but his most distinguished success was as an inventor and improver of machinery. For

the printing machine, indeed, which has had so powerful an effect in cheapening literature and the graphic art, and in placing them, with their ennobling influences, within the reach of the masses of the population, Mr. Cowper accomplished that which Watt did for the steam-engine: and, as with that yet more eminent man, while few things were too great to daunt him with their difficulties, none were small enough to be deemed unworthy of his notice. Thus, almost every thing which presented itself to his active and fertile mind was in some way improved.

With the possession of great stores of knowledge Mr. Cowper combined, in a remarkable degree, the power of communicating knowledge to others: as must have been felt by all who were fortunate enough to attend his classes at King's College, or his more general lectures, or, indeed, who under any circumstances, and in whatever rank of life, applied to him for mental aid, or had the pleasure of meeting him in society. Mr. Cowper was, indeed, ever bountiful with his knowledge, and as eager in extending it to others as he was industrious in its acquirement for himself. Not a few men of humble origin have been enabled by his assistance to raise themselves into a sphere which they could not otherwise have reached, but where they now find an appropriate field for their talent, and in turn assist in the great work of dissemination. Even during the intervals of his last illness Mr. Cowper was employed in preparing, at the request of the Principal of a college near Bombay, a series of models to enable the native inhabitants to improve their implements of husbandry and manufacture; and some such work of benevolence he had always on hand.

One great cause of Professor Cowper's success as a lecturer was his adoption (whenever practicable) of the Pestalozzian principle of exhibiting things themselves, instead of giving mere descriptions, or even drawings or models. Thus, in a lecture on the art of pottery, he would have before his audience a potter, with his wheel, to go through the very process of which he was speaking; a mode of proceeding which, aided by descriptions at once lively and perspicuous, gave unusual clearness to the ideas that he wished to impart, and pleasure to their reception. Leaving to others the easy task of finding differences and flaws in conduct and in religious opinions, Mr. Cowper's delight was to discover in men points of sympathy and accord, and to bring into friendly co-operation, on some subjects at least, those who had hitherto been separate in all. In a word, his province was not to attack or

destroy, but to defend and invent. Measured by mere space of time, his life was not long; but, computed by the work which he accomplished, few have had a greater term of existence than Professor Cowper. We rejoice to think that his life was as happy as it was beneficent; and it is consolatory to add, that its termination was collected, serene, and even cheerful.—*Athenæum*.

Mr. Cowper in his early life was a partner with Mr. Applegath, as a printer, in Duke Street, Lambeth (the premises now occupied by Messrs. Clowes). After quitting that business, he continued his attention to the improvement and manufacture of Printing Machines; and he published, in conjunction with Mr. Applegath, a Description of the Times Printing Machine.

JOHN TERRETT, ESQ.

Oct. 14. At the Abbey House, Tewkesbury, in his 85th year, John Terrett, esq. whose extensive charities in that town will perpetuate his memory to future generations.

His father was a surgeon of considerable eminence, and for many years in extensive practice in Tewkesbury. He was a member of the body corporate of that borough, several times filled the office of High Bailiff, and died on the 18th of July, 1810.

The son was educated at the College School of Gloucester, and was originally destined by his father for his own profession; but, having no predilection for the study of medicine, he changed his views, and, with his father's consent, turned his attention to the staple manufacture of Tewkesbury, that of cotton hosiery, which was at that period a prosperous and lucrative trade. Having embarked in that business, Mr. Terrett continued for many years to carry it on, assiduously devoting his time and attention to its minutest details. The result of his industry and good management was the acquirement of a competent fortune, which enabled him to retire from business about 25 years ago; and no one ever carried into retirement a more unimpeachable character for strict honour and integrity.

From that period to the day of his death Mr. Terrett's chief aim and object seemed to be that of rendering himself extensively useful. With that view, he not only contributed liberally to the funds of the several charitable and other useful institutions of his native town, but also took an active part in their management. The establishment of a Dispensary was mainly owing to his exertions; and as a Trustee for the management of the Feoffee Charities, he

for many years occupied the responsible office of Treasurer. The National and Sunday Schools, the Lying-In and Dorcas Charities, the Reward Bank—in short, every institution calculated to afford solace to the indigent—was an object of interest to Mr. Terrett, and each of them was more or less the recipient of his bounty. His private charities were extensively, but not indiscriminately, dispensed, due regard having generally been had to the character and circumstances of applicants for relief. Mr. Terrett's bounty, however, was by no means limited to his native town or county. To various religious charities and charitable institutions in the metropolis, and to similar institutions throughout the country, his contributions were liberally dispensed.

Mr. Terrett was devotedly attached to the Established Church; and, having observed with regret that the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, though so spacious and magnificent a fabric, did not afford sufficient accommodation, with reference to the population of the parish, he formed the design of having an additional church built in a central position, a large proportion of which should be dedicated to the accommodation of the poor. In furtherance of that object, he commenced a subscription towards the end of the year 1835, himself setting the example by contributing 500*l*. Having obtained the consent of the diocesan, the vicar of the parish, and the proper authorities on the part of the Crown as patron; and having succeeded beyond expectation in raising the sum required, Mr. Terrett, and those associated with him in the undertaking, obtained an eligible site, and the building was forthwith commenced. In Aug. 1837, the church was consecrated, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. He subsequently settled the sum of 4000*l*. (payable after his decease) in part of the endowment of the living; and shortly before his death he contributed an additional sum of 1300*l*. towards a further endowment of the same church.

In 1846, when Col. Ollney left 8,000*l*. to the corporation for building, endowing, and maintaining an almshouse in Tewkesbury, on condition that, within a given time, a suitable site for the structure was obtained, Mr. Terrett liberally volunteered to give the required quantity of land, and a conveyance of it was at once made to the town council.

From the period of Mr. Terrett's retirement from business he continued to reside in Tewkesbury, and, as no one was more alive to the amenities of social intercourse, he for many years lived in the frequent interchange of hospitalities with a limited circle of friends. Of late years, he led a

more secluded life, in consequence of being incapacitated by deafness from enjoying the conversation of those around him. Still he was in the habit of occasionally receiving a few friends at his hospitable mansion. He was, in his personal demeanour and in other respects a gentleman of the old school. Kind and liberal to others, he was only parsimonious in whatever related to his personal expenses, and, as no one had a greater contempt for ostentation or display, he was the less apt to conform to those ever-varying fashions and conventionalities to which the world in general attach so much importance. His politics, in early life were what might be termed ultra Liberal; but as he advanced in years his sentiments underwent a material change, and for a long time previous to his death he might be styled what is now called a "Liberal Conservative."

Mr. Terrett was never married, but it appears that in the year 1794 he was on the eve of matrimony, when the lady to whom he was engaged was suddenly and prematurely cut off. By his particular desire the mortal remains of the lady in question were consigned to the family vault in the Abbey Church; where his own body was deposited on the 23rd of Oct.

By his will, Mr. Terrett has appointed the Rev. Thomas Dean, the Rev. Francis Laing, and Nathaniel Hartland, esq. his executors. He has left the bulk of his property to his sister, for her life; and on her decease, and after the payment of certain legacies to his friends and his servants, he has directed that the following charitable bequests shall be paid:—Church Pastoral Aid Society, 1,000*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*; Gloucester Infirmary, 1,000*l.*; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Birmingham, 500*l.*; Blind Asylum, Birmingham, 500*l.*; Malta Protestant College, 500*l.*; Friend of the Clergy Society, 500*l.*; Medical Benevolent Fund, 500*l.*

To six trustees, viz. George Ruddle, esq. the Rev. P. J. Scott, Mr. Sproule, Mr. F. J. Prior, Mr. C. W. Moore, and Mr. James Bennett, he has left 3,000*l.*, the interest of which is to be paid annually to the incumbent of Trinity Church, to be available for occasional reparations and for defraying the expenses of the choir and other contingencies.

To the same trustees he has bequeathed the residue of his estate (which will probably amount to not less than 15,000*l.*), upon trust, to apply the interest in aid of the Dispensary, the Reward Bank, Lying-in Charity, Scripture Reader, and the

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Schools under the Established Church, all in Tewkesbury, and also for food, clothing, and coals, for the poor inhabitants of that borough.

MR. WILLIAM READER.

Oct. 3. In London, in his 70th year, Mr. William Reader, formerly of the city of Coventry.

He was born at High Cross, near Rowington, co. Warwick, Dec. 28, 1782, and was the eldest son of Mr. William Reader (who died May 4, 1806, aged 56, farmer, afterwards of Honiley, near Warwick, who with his wife Mary (who died Feb. 20, 1817, aged 79), and a family of five sons and five daughters, emigrated to America in June, 1804, and settled on an estate which he purchased at Nottingham, near Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. William Reader was a baptist, when about three years of age, by his great-uncle the Rev. James Kettle (who died April 13, 1806, aged 90), for forty years minister of the Presbyterian chapel at Warwick, and he received a classical education in the academy of the Rev. John Kendall, Vicar of Budbrooke, and Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital in Warwick. In 1797 he was apprenticed to Mr. Noah Rollason, printer and proprietor of the Coventry Mercury, during which period his leisure was devoted to the further study of languages, stenography, &c. In 1804, having completed his apprenticeship, he was sworn a freeman of Coventry, and in 1805 he proceeded to London, for improvement in his business, in company with the celebrated Stephen Kemble, who then told him that he had been apprenticed in Coventry to a Mr. Gibbs, a surgeon, but that he ran away with eighteen pence in his pocket, and never returned to his master's service. Mr. Reader remained in London three years, during which time he was employed in the office of Mr. Davison, in that of the Morning Post newspaper, and by Mr. C. Whittingham, who sprung from a Coventry family, and served his apprenticeship in Mr. Rollason's printing-office.

In April, 1808, Mr. Reader entered into partnership with his old master, and he was for many years the director of an extensive and lucrative business. In 1810 Mr. Reader compiled and published a History of Coventry, the first in succession to that of Sir William Dugdale in his "Warwickshire." Subsequently in the form of a "Guide" he carried down the occurrences to 1830. In 1813, in connection with Mr. T. Sharp of Coventry, he made rubbings of the monumental brasses in the churches of Warwickshire, copying the inscriptions from the bells,

monuments, &c. which formed a handsome collection, and were subsequently reduced by the pentagraph. The large engraved view of Kenilworth Castle, as it appeared in 1620, copied from the original drawing made by Henry Beighton in 1716, from the fresco (since destroyed) at Newnham Padox, the seat of the Earl of Denbigh, was obtained solely by Mr. Reader's influence with the possessor of the drawing, John Newdigate Ludford, esq. of Ansley Hall, co. Warwick, who allowed Mr. John Aston, of Coventry, to publish it in 1817. This engraving appears, on a reduced scale, in Knight's Pictorial History of England.

In 1820 he was appointed one of ten assessors, by the Commissioners of the Coventry Street Act, for the purpose of making a new assessment of the city. This unpleasant office he was compelled to serve, by the threat that a penalty of five pounds would be inflicted for each day's refusal; but he had the satisfaction of hearing afterwards that his assessment was considered the most correct of the ten.

On the 1st Nov. 1823, he was sworn a chamberlain of Coventry, which office he held for four successive years—the only instance on record—three of which he served at the express solicitation of the corporation. During this period he invariably used his utmost exertions to promote the interests of the freemen, and to preserve their rights inviolate; and he successfully resisted many encroachments on their privileges. He abolished many abuses, one of which, very extensively carried on, was well known as the "fathering of cattle," i. e. a freeman taking the cattle of a non-freeman to the chamberlains, having them marked, and turning them on the Lammas lands as his own, which consist of nearly 3000 acres of pasturage. The Freemen's Committee, then in existence, were so well satisfied with his proceedings that they dissolved themselves, assuring him that their superintendence was no longer requisite, as they could safely trust their interests in his hands.

In 1824 Mr. Reader was sworn a freeman of Leicester.

In 1827 the course of the turnpike road from London to Holyhead was altered near Coventry (to Whitley and Allesley), for which a large tract of Lammas land was required. This was done under an Act of Parliament introduced by Sir Henry Parnell, with whom Mr. Reader had an interview, and urged the freemen's right to compensation on his attention; but afterwards, finding this neglected, he issued an address containing a copy of the objectionable clause to the freemen, and prepared a petition to Parliament, which in

two days (June 14 and 15, 1827) received the signatures of nearly 2,000 freemen, praying that the value of the land taken might be invested in the chamberlains for the time being and a committee of freemen, instead of in the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Michael and St. John. This petition was entrusted to the care of T. B. Fyler, esq. then one of the members for Coventry. The object was obtained, Sir Henry Parnell inserting a clause in the Bill then before Parliament in accordance with the petition, and sometime afterwards the money (400*l.*) was paid over to the chamberlains, his successors. This was the foundation of that excellent institution, the Freemen's Seniority Fund.

Mr. Reader was nominated sheriff in 1829, but was prevailed upon to postpone his right in favour of a gentleman who begged this office as a boon from the corporation for services rendered to them before an election committee of the House of Commons. He served the office of churchwarden for St. Michael's parish for three years from 1821 to 1823, during which time he prepared a detailed statement of the boundaries of the parish, which he deposited in the vestry chest, from the following authorities: the Prior's Ledger Book of 1410; the Harleian MSS. as walked in 1675; a written description, of about 1759; and a survey and map of 1792. The boundaries of this extensive parish had not been walked since the year 1787, and it was not considered advisable to do so in 1823. In the same year he was engaged with the Rev. T. C. Adams of Anstey and several other gentlemen, in the establishment of the Coventry National Schools, on Dr. Bell's system, for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor, with which he was connected for many years. In 1829 he endeavoured to procure the establishment of a savings bank in Coventry, but from a general depression in trade it was not proceeded with.

In 1819 Mr. W. Bunney, of Baginton, requested Mr. Reader to use his influence in the city for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for building a church to the fine old tower and spire of the Grey Friars, the original church having been destroyed in the reign of King Henry VIII. and offered a donation of 500*l.* but nothing could be done at that time. At his death he left 200 guineas for this purpose, when Mr. Reader brought it again before the public in 1824, and published a history of the church and monastery of the Grey Friars; and he continued his exertions as one of the committee until 1830, when the church was erected by the Church Building Society.

In 1830 Mr. Reader was chosen ac-

countant churchwarden of St. Michael's parish, by the unanimous vote of the vestry, but against his own wish. However, having been elected, he determined to improve the condition of the church, and commenced by having the edifice thoroughly cleaned, and the monuments repaired. He removed the square-paned glass in some of the windows, and substituted quarries of the ancient form; and he also presented some stained glass in his possession, which was placed in one of the north clerestory windows. He completed the repairs to the roof of the Lady's Chapel, and restored its ancient decorations; and, under his superintendence, three open screens were formed of portions of old oak carving, found in various parts of the church, which were placed at the back of the fine ancient stalls, and are now seen to much advantage in consequence of the repewing of the church with open seats, and the removal of the galleries. He also replaced the lightning-conductor (which had been taken down and forgotten in 1818), and had the summit of the spire repaired, and the weathercock taken down, enlarged, and regilt. He caused several of the charities to be inscribed on four boards of large size, with the churchwardens' names attached, which, with the previous ones, contained all that belonged to the church, so that the parishioners might be aware of the benefactions belonging to them, and had them placed in conspicuous situations. Many abuses existed in the distribution of these charities, which he thoroughly investigated and removed; and through his exertions a legacy of 300*l.*, left by Mrs. Ann Yardley to the poor of Coventry some years before, but never received, was recovered. For the information he gave respecting the charities of Coventry, Mr. Reader received the thanks of the Charity Commissioners; and his services as accountant churchwarden, in maintaining the structure of the church, received the special thanks of Mr. Archdeacon Spooner.

In 1815 he published a *Description of the Churches of St. Michael and the Holy Trinity, Coventry, with Inscriptions from the Monuments, &c. and a List of Benefactions.* 8vo. pp. 56.

In 1816, *The Charter granted by King James the First to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Coventry in 1621, from the Latin Record in the Chapel of the Rolls, London.* Two 8vo. pamphlets of 32 pages each, original Latin, and Translation.

In 1827, *A Guide to St. Mary's Hall, Coventry.* 12mo. pp. 48.

The History of Leofric Earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva, from authentic

records, with the Origin and Description of Coventry Show Fair, &c. 1827. 18mo. A second edition, 1830, 12mo. Third edition, 8vo. 1834.

Description of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, with Inscriptions from all the Monuments, &c. a List of the Vicars from 1242 and Churchwardens from 1563, and Details of all the Charities belonging to the Parish. 1830. 12mo. pp. 86.

Persecutions at Coventry by the Roman Catholics, from 1380 to 1557. 1829. 8vo. pp. 16.

A List of the Bailiffs of Coventry, from 1264 to 1449; the Sheriffs, from 1450 to 1830; the Mayors, from 1345 to 1830.

An Authentic Account of the Lammas Grounds belonging to the City of Coventry, from an original record by Humphrey Wanley, in the British Museum. 1810. 12mo. pp. 12.

The Boundaries of St. Michael's Parish, Coventry. 12mo. pp. 12. 1821.

Domesday Book for the County of Warwick. Translated by W. Reader. With a brief Dissertation on Domesday Book, and Biographical Notices of the Ancient Possessors. 1835. 4to. pp. 124. The original and the translation are printed in parallel pages.

Mr. Reader published in the *Coventry Mercury Newspaper*, of which he was editor and half proprietor, many articles on the ancient and modern history of the city. He was an occasional correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1809 to 1852, and he also made some contributions to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

He devoted his leisure for many years to the collection of manuscripts, engravings, coins, &c. illustrative of the history and antiquities of the city of Coventry, and the county of Warwick: his Coventry MSS. especially are voluminous and valuable, as he never lost any opportunity of increasing the store which his influential position in the city afforded him.

He enjoyed the friendship and respect of many distinguished antiquaries, among whom may be mentioned his earliest acquaintances, Mr. John Nickson (died June 16, 1830, aged 70), and Mr. Thomas Sharp (died Aug. 12, 1841, aged 70), both of Coventry; and Wm. Hamper, esq. F.S.A. of Birmingham.

He also made valuable communications to Sir Henry Ellis, for Dugdale's *Monasticon*; to Mr. Beasley for the *History of Banbury*; and more recently to the Rev. Joseph Hunter for his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*; Mr. Way, Mr. Halliwell, &c.

After the death of his partner Mr. Rollason in 1813, Mr. Reader continued to manage the business, in part for the

benefit of his widow, who was left with a young family; but times were eventually less propitious; and, from the potent rivalry of other newspapers, and an accumulation of bad debts, he was at the close of 1833 forced to relinquish the business; and in 1835, having parted with the greater part of considerable freehold property which he had possessed in Coventry and its neighbourhood, he was compelled to leave that ancient city for the welfare of which he had sacrificed so much of his valuable time—to return no more. He at first removed to Birmingham, where he lost the remainder of his property, and endured much adversity; and in May 1837 he finally settled in London, where he has passed his declining years in mingled toil and trouble, although alleviated by recollections of the “glories of the past,” and the approval and consolation of a pure conscience, and of an unsullied and spotless name.

Mr. Reader married, May 9, 1815, Elizabeth, the only child of Mr. William Hadley, miller, of Stivichall and Coventry, and had a family of three sons (William, Charles, and Henry) and four daughters (Harriet, Elizabeth, Mary, and Louisa), of whom his widow and two eldest sons alone survive. His body was interred on Monday, Oct. 11, at St. John's, Hoxton.

MR. JOHN JUST.

Oct. 14. In his 54th year, Mr. John Just, the Second Master of the Grammar School at Bury in Lancashire, and the lecturer on botany at the Pine-street School of Medicine in Manchester.

The attainments of Mr. Just, which were very extensive, and of no common order, and his literary contributions on botany and agriculture, antiquities and philology, call for something more, in speaking of his decease, than a mere mention of his name, and the number of years he lived.

Mr. Just was a native of the village of Natland, in Westmerland. The North of England has long been noted for sending forth, from time to time, men of quick penetration and close research, who, by the force of a clear intellect and steady industry, have raised themselves above the condition of their birth, and obtained, through their own merits, that precedence among their competitors to which, by their labours and abilities, they have shown themselves fairly entitled. From early life Mr. Just was engaged in the duties of teaching, as a means of support; and hence all his own acquirements of knowledge had to be gained by devoting the early hours of the morning to study for

his own improvement, while the rest of the day was spent in instructing the junior classes of a school. In this way he was employed for some years as assistant master in the Grammar School of Kirby Lonsdale, before he came to reside in Bury. If his circumstances, or the help of friends, had given him at this period of his life the means of pursuing those studies, for which he had so great a taste and aptitude, with the advantages, in due course, of a university education, he would have been not unlikely to have gone on in the same career of distinction with some of those painstaking scholars of the North, who, like a Sedgwick or a Whewell, have gained for themselves the highest distinction for their contributions both to literature and to science. As it was, amidst the disadvantages of unceasing engagements, Mr. Just, by a wise economy of time, made himself a good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, to which he afterwards added a sufficient knowledge of modern languages—French, German, and Italian—to enable him to read any author in those languages with whose writings he wished to become acquainted. A desire of studying the formation of the English language, and of tracing the origin of some of the peculiar expressions used in the North of England, had led Mr. Just to pay particular attention to the Anglo-Saxon language, and to the intermixture with it in his own, and some of the adjoining counties, of many Danish terms; and he had made great preparations in forming a glossary of this parent stock of the English tongue, in which he was busied not many weeks before his death—as long, indeed, as he was able to work with his pen.

Nor was Mr. Just less diligent or less successful in scientific pursuits than in the acquirement of languages. He was well versed in mathematics; and in natural philosophy there was scarcely any branch of science that he had not thoroughly studied, both practically and theoretically. He was well acquainted with chemistry, and had paid much attention to the application of it to agricultural purposes. His knowledge of plants was, perhaps, superior to that of any person residing in his part of the country, and was continually enlarged by his fondness for botanical pursuits, and by his diligence in collecting and arranging specimens, both for his own use and for the pupils who attended his annual course of lectures.

At a later period of life archæology was also a pursuit in which Mr. Just took much interest. His skill in deciphering the Runic inscriptions found on old crosses and tombstones brought him into commu-

nication with some friends who were interested in the same researches, and by this means he was led to pay much attention to these primitive records of our forefathers, for the explanation of which his study of the early language of this country had, in a great measure, prepared his way. Mr. Just had also carefully investigated the Roman roads in the county of Lancaster, to which his attention had been drawn by observing the traces of them very near the two places in which he spent the first and latter part of his life—Bury and Kirby Lonsdale. The information he had thus collected brought him in connection with the officers of the Ordnance service, while they were engaged in the survey of the county. This gave him an opportunity of more fully verifying the conclusions he had formed, and hence the essay he published to illustrate the 10th Iter of Antoninus, which proceeds from Manchester, by Bury parish, to Ribchester, not only gives the information of an accurate scholar drawn from books, but the testimony of an observer who had traversed the whole road measured its distances, and carefully traced out its entire course. Besides the above essay Mr. Just sent other contributions, at different times, to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was a corresponding member, and which have been published in their *Memoirs*—two on Anglo-Saxon Roots of Words, and Anglo-Saxon Patronymics, and others on the philosophy of farming, and the maturation of grain. He was also a member of the Chetham Society, and of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, to the latter of which he contributed various articles.

Mr. Just was appointed, in 1834, the Second Master of the Bury Free Grammar School, and somewhere about the same time he became one of the botanical lecturers connected with the Pine Street School of Medicine. He gave also one or two courses of lectures on Botany at the Royal Institution in Manchester, and was to have delivered a course on the same subject of popular botany in May last, which was put a stop to by his sickness.

It would be unjust to the memory of Mr. Just were we not to add that he deeply felt the importance of Divine truth, and often expressed his surprise that there should ever be in the mind of any person a severance between science and religion. He was warmly attached to the Established Church, and a regular attendant on its ordinances; and he was also a teacher, as long as he was able to go out, in the St. John's Sunday School, Bury, and took much interest in the welfare of the young

men that formed his class. He departed this life after a long illness, which ever since April last had confined him almost to his room, and which gave full exercise for submission, faith, patience, and trust in God. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Churchyard, Bury, on Wednesday the 20th Oct. The body was borne to the grave by four of the teachers of St. John's Sunday School, and the funeral was attended by many of his friends from Bury, Manchester, and other places, and also by the masters and scholars of the Grammar School, who met the procession before it reached the church, to show their respect for his memory. He has left a widow and one daughter.

MR. JAMES FILLANS.

Sept. 27. At Glasgow, aged 44, Mr. James Fillans, a sculptor of considerable reputation both in Scotland and in London.

Mr. Fillans was a native of Wilsontown, in Lanarkshire. He served an apprenticeship to a stonemason at Paisley, and among the sculptured works he then executed were the ornamental capitals of the columns of the Royal Exchange, in Glasgow. After quitting the service of his master, he devoted some little time to the modelling of small groups for a person in Paisley; they were much admired, and brought the young sculptor rather prominently before the public. His earliest efforts at original busts were those of William Motherwell, the Scotch poet, and sheriff Campbell, of Paisley; in these he was so far successful, as to secure to the artist the patronage of several influential gentlemen in the West of Scotland, from whom he received commissions, chiefly for busts. In 1835 Mr. Fillans visited Paris, where, among other studies, he copied some of the pictures in the Louvre, and, as we have heard, very cleverly. On his return to England he settled himself in London, where he became acquainted with Allan Cunningham, whose bust he modelled.

For the first exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Fillans sent seven busts, the whole of which were placed, and, what tended greatly to influence his future career, they attracted the notice of Chantrey by their excellence. Chantrey about this time had been offered a commission to sculpture a bust of the late Archibald Oswald, esq. as a testimonial from his tenantry in Ayrshire, but Sir Francis was too full of work to undertake any additional task, and he recommended Mr. Fillans, who went over to Vienna, where Mr. Oswald was then staying, and executed the bust; from Vienna

the sculptor passed on into Italy, and remained there a short period.

The finest example of portrait sculpture from his hands is generally considered to be the head of professor Wilson; and his largest work, which scarcely is less deserving of praise, is his colossal statue of Sir James Shaw, erected in the town of Kilmarnock. The most prominent of his fancy or ideal sculptures are "The Birth of Burns," an alto-rilievo; a life-sized group, "Blind Girls reading the Scriptures;" another life-sized group, in marble, "Madonna and Child," and a life-sized single figure of "Rachel weeping for her Children." His practice, however, was chiefly confined to busts, commissions for which, amounting to a considerable number, he held at the time of his death. There is also little doubt but, had he turned his attention to the art of painting, he would have attained celebrity; as it was, he painted several pictures for which he had received commissions.

Mr. Fillans was justly held in high estimation among his countrymen for his talents as a sculptor, his varied general attainments, and his unassuming deportment; a few years back they testified their sense of his worth by entertaining him at a public dinner at Paisley. An attack of rheumatic fever terminated a life full of promise for the future, and at an age when a long continuance of well-spent years might reasonably have been expected. He has left a widow and eight children, to whom, unhappily, he has bequeathed only his reputation.—*Art Journal.*

MR. THOMAS WOODWARD.

Oct. . At Worcester, aged 51, Mr. Thomas Woodward, animal painter.

Mr. Woodward was born at Pershore in the year 1801, his father's family having been long known and greatly respected in the neighbourhood. At eight years of age he was constantly penciling the forms of farm-yard denizens; his leisure hours, and often his school time, was intensely devoted to his favourite pursuit, as hundreds of sheets of blank forms connected with his father's office of clerk to the turnpike trustees could attest. He was not more than eight years old when one of his productions was brought under the eye of Benjamin West, President of the Academy, who spoke in high terms of the promise held out in his juvenile efforts. Approbation in such a quarter no doubt strengthened the boy's desire to adopt the fine arts as a profession, nor could even parental hesitation deter him from adhering to this resolve.

At first it was proposed that he should

study under Ward, R.A., but eventually he was articted to Abraham Cooper for twelve months. His progress under that excellent master was satisfactory; he soon showed that the promise of his childhood would be fulfilled in his maturity. In 1822 he exhibited at the British Institution a picture to which he gave the quaint title of "Stop Thief," representing a dog running away with a piece of meat from other dogs, who are in eager pursuit. Of that picture the Examiner critic remarked, that from its style and merit he had really taken it for a performance of Mr. Cooper, the Royal Academician. The same critic, in 1828, speaking of the artist's "Mazeppa," at the Royal Academy, remarks:—"Mr. Woodward, who has hitherto been seen in little more than single animals, surprises us with his Mazeppa, where the horses, under the most excited feelings, look as if they came of the renowned race of Homer's steeds, and remind us of that grand Eastern passage, 'Hast Thou given the horse strength? Hast Thou clothed his neck with thunder? The glory of his nostrils is terrible.'"

Sir Edwin Landseer often referred to Woodward's works in the most liberal spirit of commendation, and even went beyond that in a very marked manner. Many years ago the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Wigram, applied to Landseer to paint the portrait of a favourite horse. From some cause the great painter declined the commission, dismissing it with a recommendation to "go to Woodward."

Although his favourite studies were animals, yet Mr. Woodward's easel was by no means a stranger to other subjects. He even essayed the highest department of painting with success in his "Battle of Worcester," his "Struggle for the Standard," and other historical pictures; while his landscapes were such as the best master in that branch might have felt proud of. He painted a few portraits, which were always admirable likenesses, but this was not a favourite walk with him, and it would be unjust to the artist to refer to these as sustaining his well-earned reputation. Among the purchasers of his works were the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Montrose, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Essex, and Mr. Wells of Redleaf, one of the most ardent supporters of British art in the present century, who possessed seven of Woodward's pictures. He was employed to paint some favourite horses for Her Majesty and the Prince. He executed some beautiful pictures of Highland scenery, the landscapes being of course subservient to his favourite subjects of cattle, but at the same time so excellent in themselves, and so admirably handled,

that they at least divide the merit of the common work.

Many years ago Mr. Woodward was obliged by the state of his health to remove from London, when he took up his abode in Worcester. His health was never robust, and had long been critically delicate. His disease, a pulmonary consumption, presented the usual phases: the bracing air of Malvern, or the skill of the most eminent physicians, availed but little to retard its progress. He died happily in the midst of loving relatives.

MR. GEORGE HAWKINS, JUN.

Nov. 6. At the Camden Road Villas, Camden Town, in his 43d year, Mr. George Hawkins, junior.

As an architectural draughtsman Mr. Hawkins would have been distinguished at any period; but as a lithographic artist he long since attained, and has constantly held, the foremost rank, in which there was only his attached and affectionate friend, Mr. Haghe, to whom the palm of excellence could with any propriety be assigned; consequently, when the latter, it may be said, withdrew from his favourite practice, the delineation of Flemish groupings in ecclesiastical or other medieval interiors, to more exact historical subjects, Mr. Hawkins was left in his peculiar walk without a rival. His lithographs of cathedrals, ruined abbeys, churches (new and old), baronial seats, and public edifices, including the modern marvels of bridge building and railway viaducts, with their groupings and respective accessories, have displayed a fidelity, a grace, and an airiness, which place them at the head of our native productions in that branch of art. He became intimately connected in business with the late eminent lithographic printer Mr. William Day, and for many years co-operated in the advancement of lithographic art to its present state of perfection.

The modesty of Mr. Hawkins was worthy of his other merits, and he was of a disposition so mild and unobtrusive that for nearly two years he sustained the severest trials of a distressing and incurable malady without a murmur; evincing to the last a more provident regard for those he loved than his own.

DEATHS,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 3. On board the *Brahmin*, of which he was chief mate, Mr. Drake Allen, eldest son of the Rev. J. T. Allen, Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk.

July 1. At Terlinga, Reedy Creek, South Australia, Elizabeth-Anstice, wife of Æneas M. Allen, esq. and youngest dau. of the late R. C. Baker, esq. of South Petherton.

July 16. In Barbados, aged 87, Dorothy-Griffith,

daughter of William Rolloch, esq. and widow of Isaac Skinner, esq. of Barbados. She was born 28 Feb. 1765, and married Mr. Skinner (who died in 1805), by whom she had issue—Isaac; Mary-Mayhew, married to James Tucker, esq.; Susanna Rolloch, married staff-surgeon Samuel Barwick Bruce, M.D. and died 4 May, 1808; Dorothy, married Lieut.-Col. B. Walrond, Provost Marshal of Barbados; Sarah-Hussey, married Arthur Rolloch, esq.; Tomsin Battaly, married Thomas Rous Howell, esq.; and Katharine-Elizabeth, married Major George Walrond.

July 29. Accidentally drowned off Dewallia, Bombay Harbour, Lieut. A. Crawford, late of the Bombay Art. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Crawford, formerly of the Madras Artillery.

Aug. 6. At Southampton, in her 91st year, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Hon. E.I.C. service. She was the youngest daughter of John Raggett, esq. surgeon, Dispenser of the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse. She has left two sons, viz. Joseph - William, Comm. R. N. and Eyre-John, a Lieut.-Col. late of the 74th Highlanders; and also a daughter. Mrs. Crabbe was a lady highly and very deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was buried in the tomb of her husband at Stonehouse, in the burial-ground of which chapel were deposited her brother Rear-Admiral Richard Raggett, who died at Exeter in 1829, and likewise others of the family.

Aug. 15. At Grafton, Canada West, aged 27, Emily - Georgiana, wife of John Montgomery Campbell, esq. and eldest dau. of John Chilton, esq. Q.C.

Aug. 16. At Cape Town, on his return from service in the Kaffir war, in consequence of ill health, aged 29, Capt. John Henry Borton, of the 74th Highlanders, which he entered as Ensign in Jan. 1842; only son of John Borton, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 21. At Ferozepore, aged 25, Henry, eldest son of the late Rev. Whitworth Russell.

Aug. . . At the residence of his brother, Madras, Capt. Henry Ellis, 1st Bengal Cav., aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, and second in command of his lordship's body guard. This young officer at Aliwal, when little more than a boy, led a squadron of his regiment with such distinguished gallantry against a Seikh battery, that his conduct was brought to the notice of Lord Hardinge, and the result was his appointment to the Governor-General's staff.

Sept. 1. At New Orleans, Henry Stretton, esq. of Ramsgate.

Sept. 4. At Lima, William Pitt Adams, esq. Her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires in Peru, eldest son of William Dacres Adams, esq. of Bowdon, Devon, and of Sydenham, Kent.

Sept. 6. At Cochin, East Indies, aged 24, Lieut. Richard Henry Davies, 48th Madras N. Inf. third son of G. A. A. Davies, esq. of Crickhowell.

At Calcutta, George Henry Jenkins, esq. secretary to the Bengal Military Fund, second son of Mr. Edward Jenkins, of Keunington.

Sept. 8. At Bombay, aged 25, Egerton Robert Glyn, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Clayton Glyn, of Durrington House, Sheering, Essex.

Sept. 9. On his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 39, Joseph Dowson, last surviving son of the late W. D. Dowson, esq. of London.

Sept. 12. At Barbados, aged 17, Benjamin Clairmonte, sixth son of John Clairmonte Abrams, esq. of Bedford, Havering-atte-Bower.

Sept. 18. At St. John's, Antigua, the Hon. Richard Burroughes Eldridge, one of the Pulse Barons of the Court of Exchequer, Master in Chancery, and senior member of the House of Assembly. He was a native of Great Yarmouth, son of a gentleman connected with Messrs. Lacon's brewery, and brother to the late Mrs. Charles Taylor, of the Castle Inn.

At Tewkesbury, aged 25, Mr. Henry Phillips

Bennett, eldest son of Mr. James Bennett, of that borough, the author of the History of Tewkesbury.

At Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies (whither they had recently proceeded in mercantile employment), of malignant fever, aged 19, Henry Stevens, and in a few hours after, aged 18, George, his brother, the only sons of Mrs. Stevens, of Hoxton, and nephews of both Messrs. Sandland and Crane, Regent-street, with whom they served their apprenticeship. They were interred in the same grave on the day of their death.

Sept. 21. At Cove Hall, Suffolk, the residence of his father-in-law William Everett, esq. Alfred Impey, esq. M.D. of Great Yarmouth.

Sept. 23. At Umballah, India, Georgiana, wife of Major Pratt, H.M. 9th Lancers, third dau. of the late Benjamin Aislaby, esq.

Sept. 24. At the Principal's House, Codrington College, Barbados, Myra-Augusta, wife of the Rev. Thomas Barker, late of Hounslow, and Bradford, Yorkshire.

At La Ciotat, near Marseilles, in his 54th year, John Barnes, esq. marine engineer.

Sept. ... At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 38, William-Macpherson-Aladam, younger son of the late Edward Hamlyn Adams, esq. M.P. of Middleton Hall, county of Carmarthen.

Oct. 3. At Islington, Sophia, wife of William Scott, esq. Her Majesty's Ordnance, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Paine, gentleman, of Northampton.

Oct. 4—8. At Barbados, Assistant Commissary-Gen. Neill, Helen-Storrie, his wife, his four children, and faithful nurse, Mary, all of yellow fever.

Oct. 5. At Derby, at the house of her son Mr. Thomas Madeley, aged 88, Sarah, relict of Rev. Edward Madeley, of Derby.

Oct. 6. At Quebec, aged 56, Stephen Codman, esq. for thirty-six years organist of the cathedral church of that city. He was a native of Norwich, in England, and received his education under the celebrated Dr. Beckwith. He possessed musical talent of the highest order, and was distinguished also for his pursuit of literature.

Oct. 8. Mary, relict of Thomas Goodacre, esq. of Northampton.

Oct. 9. At Hammersmith, George Henry Goodwin, esq. third son of the late Rev. Charles Goodwin, Rector of Hildersham, Camb.

At Southsea, Henrietta-Campbell, wife of Philip George Haynes, esq. Capt. R.N. dau. of the late Gen. Fletcher Campbell, of Salton and Boquhan.

Oct. 10. At Lymington, Hants, John, eldest son of the late John Bursey, esq. of Milton and Barton, Hants.

Francis Fergusson, esq. of Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq.

At Wyerside, near Lancaster, aged 72, Robert Garnett, esq.

Aged 31, Louisa, wife of R. Graveley, esq. surgeon, Newick, near Lewes.

At Red House, near York, aged 62, George Hopps, esq.

At Wombledon, near Helmsley, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Hornby, land surveyor, author of a Treatise on Land Surveying, and a contributor to the Lady's and Gentleman's Diaries, both in the mathematical and poetical departments, for upwards of sixty years.

At the residence of her nephew the Rev. George Staunton Simcocks, Birdbrook, near Halstead, Harriet, relict of C. Hutcheson, esq. late of Dublin.

At the Manor House, Alveston, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged 77, Maria, wife of the Rev. F. T. Knottesford, Vicar of Billesley.

At Sunderland, aged 67, Anne, wife of Philip Laing, esq.

At Mayence, on the Rhine, George Francis La Touche, of the 30th Regt. eldest son of George La Touche, esq.

In Gordon-st. aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Lowless, esq. of Hatton Court, solicitor.

Aged 24, Nisbet Willoughby Marshall, only son of the late John Marshall, esq. Lieut. R.N., and author of Marshall's Royal Naval Biography.

At Twickenham, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Dr. Parish.

At Dropmore, Elizabeth Anne Phillimore, eldest daughter of Joseph Phillimore, esq. D.C.L.

At Willingham, Camb. aged 77, Lydia, relict of the Rev. John Rootham, of Willingham, and mother of the Rev. John Rootham, of Canterbury.

At Lauriston Castle, Sophia-Frances, wife of Lord Rutherford, and youngest dau. of the late Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Hamelton.

At Cobland House, Totton, near Southampton, Mary-Ellen, eldest dau. of the late William Spear, esq. of Monckton, Dorset.

At Cheltenham, aged 50, George Taylor, esq.

At Goldmanstone rectory, aged 19, Frances-Helen, only dau. of late Arnold Wainwright, esq.

Aged 75, Emily, wife of Samuel de Zoete, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq.

Oct. 11. At Bath, Richard Oswald Anderson, esq. of Woodford, George Town, South Carolina.

At Haverstock-hill, Mary-Ann, wife of James Brooksbank, esq. barrister-at-law.

At his father's, aged 23, Henry W. H. Fletcher, eldest son of R. W. Fletcher, of Newbridge, near Wolverhampton, ironmaster.

In Church-road, De Beauvoir-sq. aged 37, Mr. Rayner Holmes, of the Patent Office, Serle-st.

At her brother-in-law's, the Rev. C. R. Handley, Herne-hill, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Hutchinson, of Hatfield Woodhall, Herts.

At Ramsgate, at the house of her brother, Lieut. M. Curling Friend, R.N. Mercy, relict of John Burton Matthews, esq. late Alderman of Rochester.

At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 75, Robert Frederick Michell, esq. of Chitterne, Wilts.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 60, T. Calvert Morton, esq.

At Cambridge, Anna-Horlick, wife of Robert Potts, esq. M.A. Trinity college, authoress of a volume of Poems.

Aged 37, Robert, eldest and last surviving son of the late Robert Remmett, esq. of Bedford-sq.

Margaret, the wife of T. Horder Whitaker, esq. of the Holme, Lancashire.

Mary, wife of Wm. Hudson Wilson, esq. of Beaumont-st. Portland-pl.

At his residence, Bedford-hill, Balham, aged 69, John Strange Winstanley, esq.

Aged 22, Horace Edw. Atthill, esq. H.E.I.C.S. second son of the late Edw. Atthill, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Oct. 12. In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 65, Miss Grace Beard.

Aged 86, Sarah, widow of John Browne, esq. Earith, Hants.

At Harrogate, Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Chapman, esq. of Bradford, Yorkshire, and sister of Mrs. Wharton, of Newport, I. W.

Mary, relict of John Buller Colthurst, esq.

At Cambridge, Rachel, the third wife of Lieut. James Crisp, R.N.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 89, Mary, relict of William Myers, esq. of Canotbury-sq. and widow of George Colman, esq. of Croydon.

At Brighton, Eleanor-Caroline, eldest dau. of Charles Edward Prime, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.

At Spa, Thomas Phillips Vokes, for upwards of thirty years Chief Magistrate of Police in Limerick, and other counties, three times honoured by the thanks of the government.

Oct. 13. In Orme-sq. aged 46, Major Herbert Beaver, of the 5th M.N.I. late Deputy Paymaster-Gen. of the Northern Division Madras Presidency.

In Montagu-sq. aged 80, Sarah, widow of Thos. Bulkeley, esq.

At Thetford House, Lincolnshire, aged 80, George Richards Denshire, esq.

William Deane Freeman, esq. the assistant barrister for Galway. He was seized with illness while presiding at the quarter sessions in that town, and in four hours he breathed his last.

At Court Hey, near Liverpool, aged 14, John, eldest son of Robertson Gladstone, esq.

At Croydon, aged 28, the Rev. Philip Groser,

son of the Rev. William Croser, editor of the Bay of Biscay Magazine, and Sec. of the Irish Baptist Society in Queen's Arms-street, 73. George Mather Henderson, esq. of 11, St. James's-street.

At Okehampton, Devonshire, had been under the care of Dr. Hawkes, the wife of Clifford Brock Holman, esq. of Villa Bath-bridge.

At Okehampton, Devonshire, C. S. aged 4, Richard Seymour, painter-maker. He was a native of London, and it was further stated that he had lately come into possession of considerable property, consisting of houses in London, where he had sisters residing.

At Moulton, aged 13, Mr. David Tanner Sweetlove, soldier.

At Lorient, Alfred Inman Welch, esq. youngest son of the late Robert Welch, esq. of Wells, Som.

Oct. 14. At Hackney, aged 82, Charles Bassett, esq.

At Lille, France, Rear-Adm. Henry Baucher, on the retired list. He was the eldest son of Capt. John Baucher, who had been Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1808. He was made Lieut. 1804, Commander 1807, and in the Hawke 16, captured the French privateer of 14 guns in 1811, and he obtained his rank of Lieut. the same year for his distinguished services in attacking a French convoy of 1000 barrels of gunpowder, and two armed frigates, with fifteen sail of the convoy. He was afterwards reported to the San José first-rate the Medusa 2, and Athol 28. He was promoted Captain in Jan. 1827 of the 1st and 2nd establishments at Milford, and accepted his rank 1st Oct. 1846.

Aged 72, Stephen Cattermole, esq. of Clonsley-terrace, Birmingham.

Aged 63, Alexander Clarke, esq. a member of the town-council of Newport, Hants, and Deputy Grand Provincial Master of Freemasonry in the Isle of Wight.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 70, Alexander Cockburn, esq. formerly Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wittenberg, and afterwards to the republic of Cuba. He was the 4th son of Sir James Cockburn, of Langford, co. Berwick, the sixth Baronet, by Miss Ayscough, dau. of the Dean of Bristol, and niece to George Lord Lyttelton, and younger brother to Adam Sir George Cockburn, and to the Dean of York.

At Gwent, Charles Bethell Codrington, esq. second son of the late Sir E. C. Codrington, Bart. of Doddington, and brother to Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart. M.P. for East Gloucestershire.

At Hinton, aged 34, Anne Percy, widow of Mr. Isaac Percy, esq.

At Redham, aged 43, John Henry Edwards, esq. of Gray's Inn, Middlesex.

At Hinton, aged 34, Anne Percy, widow of Mr. Isaac Percy, esq.

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In Norfolk, aged 86, Mary, widow of Wm. Farnock, esq. of Wellshot, Lankashire.

At Hinton, aged 64, Henry Charles Gibbs, esq. of Old Broad-street.

At Upper Wexham, aged 64, George Hulbert, esq.

At Hinton, aged 64, William Welch Lea, esq. a member of the town-council of Hinton in Arden, where he was highly respected.

At Abington Abbey, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pritchard, M.D.

A. Winkley, Northumberland. Sophia, wife of Alexander Winkley, esq. M.D., of H.M. 37th Regt. fourth Bn. Richard Croser, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Andover, aged 81, William Williams, esq. M.D. formerly a medical practitioner in Nottingham, father of Dr. J. C. Williams.

At Hinton, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Winkley.

Oct. 15. At the Guildhall, Framlingham, Suffolk, aged 38, Harriett, wife of the Rev. E. C. Alston.

Charles, third son of Samuel Cox, esq. of Beauchester, Dorset.

At Lamberidge, Kent, aged 65, Wm. Creamy, esq.

At the house of his son-in-law, Herne Bay, aged 72, Captain William Linn, esq. Paymaster in H.M. 24th Regt. He was born at Carleton, entered the army as Cornet in the R. W. Troop in 1800, received his commission as Lieut. in 1811, was appointed Paymaster 25th Foot in 1820. He served in the Peninsula, the Netherlands, and France from 1800 to 1815, and was present at the Siege of Badajoz, the capture of Bessac, Torres Vedras, Pombal, the Siege of Lisbon and several other engagements, and during Waterloo and subsequently served in the Crimea.

At M. & L. W. aged 47, John Hartpole Lecky, esq. of Clontarf, Queen's County.

At Marlborough, aged 80, Catharine Montagu, married Mr. Paterson, her husband being deceased. Almost to the last she retained her faculties unimpaired, and on one of her possessions asking her eldest daughter to her house, she still remembered Berkeley, she said, "Ay, truly that." Mrs. Montagu was the last of Berkeley's younger family, born at Marlborough.

Margaret, wife of Newbold Hunt, esq. M.D. of 11, St. James's, and eldest daughter of the late Richard Reynolds, esq. of Chestnut Park, Herts.

At Bath, aged 68, Christopher Southmarsh, esq.

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At Teddington, Mrs. Muriel, widow of Charles Muriel, esq.

Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Pitt, esq. formerly of Forbury Grove, Berks.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anne, wife of S. W. Rayne, esq. and niece of James Bovill, esq. late of Southampton.

At Florence, Ellen Colquhoun, dau. of the late Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss, and wife of John Pace Reade, esq. of Stutton, Suffolk.

At Llanelli, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Rees, esq. late of Gellington, Glamorganshire.

Near Lymington, Hants, Capt. Leonard Charles Rooke, R.N. [youngest surviving son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke.

Aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Roscoe, esq. of St. Paul's road, Camden-sq.

At Brighton, Miss Simonds, of Reading.

At Montreal, the Rev. W. Squire, chairman of the district, and general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in Eastern Canada.

In Jeffery-sq. St. Mary Axe, aged 79, Miss Hester Stransham, second dau. of the late Major Samuel Stransham, of Gillingham, Kent.

At Whitchurch, Hants, at an advanced age, Edward Twynan, esq. formerly of King's Bench-walk, Temple.

At Bampton, Oxf. Sarah, widow of the Rev. J. R. Winstanley, D.D. one of the Vicars of Bampton, Oxfordsh. and dau. of the late William Stackhouse, esq. of Trehan, Cornwall.

Oct. 18. In Staffordshire, aged 81, Mr. Hugh Bourne, founder of the Primitive Methodists. This body originated only some thirty-three years back, Mr. Bourne and some few others being expelled, or having withdrawn, from the "Wesleyans," on account of their not being permitted to hold what are known as "camp meetings," and for some other similar reasons. They wished to restore Methodism to its primitive simplicity, and were accordingly designated "Primitive," that is, original Methodists. The first little band, thirty-three years ago, was a "class" of about twenty, of whom Hugh Bourne was the "leader;" but now they have 600 regular travelling preachers, about 10,000 lay preachers; 5,255 chapels, and 109,000 members, with an increase of between 4,000 and 5,000 members every year.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 23, the Hon. Harriet-Anna-Brodrick, dau. of Viscount Middleton.

At Dunfermline, aged 81, Mr. David Dewar, sen.

At Hull, at the residence of her grandson, the Rev. Andrew Jukes, aged 91, Caroline, relict of John Ewart, esq. M.D.

Aged 15, Eliza, wife of William Harris, esq. of Wootton Hall, near Northampton.

At York, Mary-Cusine-Wedderspoon, wife of Alexander McGrigor, esq. of Kernock, solicitor in Glasgow.

At Jersey, aged 51, Mr. John D. Stubbard, formerly of Thames-st. London.

At Edinburgh, Sarah, widow of Watson Stott, esq. of Kelton, stewartry of Kirkcubright.

Aged 46, Edward Tribe, esq.

At Maida-hill, aged 91, Frances, relict of Jonathan Watson, esq. late of Maida-hill west.

Oct. 19. At Creetingham Rookery, Belliza, wife of Nathaniel Barthropp, esq.

At Newport, I.W. aged 30, R. L. Caruthers, esq.

At the Lodge, Malton, aged 65, Agnes, relict of Lieut. Arthur Frederick Copperthwaite, R.M.

At Llanymynech rectory, near Oswestry, Salop, Anne-Dove, wife of the Rev. John Luxmore.

At Hurchington, Bexhill, at an advanced age, John Routh, esq.

At Bath, aged 93, Catherine, relict of Thomas Saxton, esq. Leawood, Derbyshire.

At Great Bentley, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Sherman, formerly of Colchester.

Aged 79, Benjamin Tucker, esq. of Clay-hill, Enfield, one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

At Tathwell, near Louth, aged 73, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Walte, Vicar of that place.

Aged 64, Henry Weal, esq. of Norwood Hall, near Sheffield.

Oct. 20. At Bermondsey, aged 76, Sarah, widow of Mr. William John Bodkin, tanner, of Croydon.

At Aislaby, near Whitby, aged 82, Rebecca, relict of John Boulby, esq. of Sleights.

At Hampton, aged 42, Augustus Charrington, esq. elder son of the late Nicholas Charrington, esq. of Mile-end.

Aged 78, John Edwards, esq. of Dolserrey, Merionethshire.

At St. Mary's, Norwich, aged 61, Peter Finch, esq.

At Leyburn Hall, aged 84, Mary-Ann, relict of Peter Goldsmith, esq. M.D.

At Fant, near Maidstone, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Anthony Harman, esq. of Croydon.

At Manchester, aged 21, Ellen, fourth dau. of James Kershaw, esq. M.P.

At Brighton, aged 39, John Lawrence, jun. esq.

At York, aged 86, Cholmley Overend, esq. formerly Major in the 50th Foot.

At Waverhill, Handsworth, Staffordsh. aged 81, Thomas Rhodes, esq.

At Rochdale, aged 56, Mr. William Seaton, minister in the Methodist New Connexion. He was the last male descendant in a direct line from George fifth Earl of Wintoun, whose titles, honours, and estates were forfeited for his share in the Scottish Rebellion in 1715.

Aaron Solomon, esq. of the Circus, Finsbury.

Oct. 21. Aged 54, Sarah-D'Oyley, wife of John Garratt, esq. of Clevefmont, Cheltenham.

At Springfield, near Manchester, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Entwisle, esq.

At Gosport, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Field, mother of Mr. T. H. Field, solicitor, Gosport.

At Whaddon Hall, Lucy, wife of William Selby Lowndes, esq.

At Crediton, aged 91, Frances, widow of R. Malhulsh, esq.

At Caernych, Merionethsh. Harriet, wife of Richard Richards, esq. of Park-cresc. Portland-pl.

In Lower-st. Islington, aged 68, G. Rhodes, esq. the eminent cow-keeper.

At Lyncroft House, near Lichfield, Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Smith, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At West Cowes, Rosalind, wife of Capt. Wagner, of Manariffel, Cardiganshire.

In Belgrave-sq. Georgina, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Dr. Winterbottom, of East Woodhay, Hants.

Oct. 22. Martha, relict of John Bentley, esq. of Highbury-grange, Middlesex.

At Bury Lodge, Stanstead, Essex, aged 66, John Croil, esq. late of Haddingtonshire, N.B.

At Blackburn, Lanc. aged 68, Mrs. Cunniffe.

At Southport, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Joseph Heaton, of Manchester, and sister of the late Henry Pocock, esq. of Staple-inn, London, and Beech-hill, Usk.

At Burlingham House, Norfolk, aged 84, Wm. Jary, esq.

At Paris, aged 43, Lewis, second son of the late Henry Jonas, esq.

Henry McCulloch, esq. of Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

Aged 48, Harriet, wife of Samuel Newson, gent. St. Clement's, Ipswich.

At Harbentonford, near Totnes, aged 30, Charlotte-Johnstone, wife of Philip Pitt Nind, esq. surgeon.

At Brighton, Anna-Maria-Georgiana, wife of Edward Robert Porter, esq.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes, of Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Trafford Park, Lanc. aged 72, Laura-Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, Bart. She was the third dau. and coheir of Francis Colman, esq. of Hilleston, co. Devon, was married in 1803, and has left issue.

Aged 28, George, eldest son of Richard Wain, esq. of Manchester-st. Manchester-sq.

Oct 23. At Exmouth, Eliza, wife of William Cole Cole, esq.

At Southampton, aged 29, Montague S. A. Day, esq. fifth son of the late Charles Day, esq.

At Kensington, Ellen Maria, wife of Horace Charles Dwyer, esq.

At the Hatch, near Windsor, aged 63, Edward Driver, esq. late of Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, the eminent land-surveyor.

At Worthing, Sussex, aged 70, John Lucas, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Leamington, near Avon, Wm. Montgomerie, esq. late of the 1st Life Service. He was a cousin of the present Lord Leinster of Ireland, being the third son of Archibald Montgomerie, esq. brother to the 12th Earl by Miss Chantry. He was nominated a writer on the Madras establishment in 1824.

At Edinburgh, aged 83, Sir William Newbagg, F.R.S.E. and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He was the son of Robert Newbagg, esq. of Edinburgh, son-in-law by the daughter of John Brown, esq. of Edinburgh. He was born at Edinburgh, and married in 1802 the third daughter of John Stewart, esq. of Easterhouse, co. Fife. He received the honour of knighthood in 1838.

At Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 45, Robert, third son of the late W. Thomas, esq. of Hambro, and brother of Dr. Thomas, esq. of Pothol, Glam.

Oct 24. At Brook House, Epsom, Kent, aged 80, Mary, relict of Wm. Botcher, esq. and eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Capt. John Hervey, R.N. who fell from the wounds he received when commanding H.M.S. Brunswick, in the action of the 1st June, 1794.

At Moulton, aged 73, Frances, wife of Mr. Henry Childers, and daughter of the late John Fuller, esq. of Epsom.

At Chesham, aged 28, Anne, widow of John de Horne, esq.

At Bay View, Harriet, wife of John Creasy, and youngest daughter of the late R. Sexton, esq. of Bury, co. York.

At Park House, Gateshead, aged 21, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. J. Crow, esq.

At Hastings, aged 62, Richard Fisher, esq. of Newark.

In Epsom, aged 94, Mary, widow of Lemon Hart, esq.

At Henley-on-Thames, aged 73, Henry Jackson, esq.

At Melbourn Hall, Yorkshire, aged 77, Mrs. Anna Jane Meeko, of Kirkhamerton Hall.

At Hastings, aged 62, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Charles Naber, esq. of Allington.

At Farnham, aged 23, Richard Walker Palmer, esq.

Oct 26. At London, aged 52, Thomas Bartholomew, esq. for twenty years civil engineer and manager of works for the Aire and Calder Navigation Company.

At Farnham, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Herford and, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Herford, who, by surviving her sister one hour in consequence of excessive grief. They had resided together all their lives and were noted for their charity and benevolence.

Aged 57, George Concanen, esq. solicitor, of Hatfield, co. Herts.

At 87, Henry Danks, esq. of Sandgate, Kent, and of other houses, Taylor's.

Aged 67, General George Danks, esq. son of the late Gen. Danks, and for fifty years connected with the army.

Aged 48, Dr. Henry Danks, esq. son of the late Dr. Danks, and for fifty years connected with the army.

At 87, Henry Danks, esq. of Sandgate, Kent, and of other houses, Taylor's.

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Adrianna, wife of Albert Matthews, esq. of Dinsmore, E. I.

At Thames Ditton, aged 30, Sarah, relict of Robert Dinsmore, esq.

In 1852, Mr. Matthews, esq. of Dinsmore, E. I.

At 87, Henry Danks, esq. of Sandgate, Kent, and of other houses, Taylor's.

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Oct. 29. At Sudbury, Derb. aged 25, Frederick Gore Boothby, esq. of Jesus college, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Rev. Brooke Boothby.

Aged 41, Anne, wife of Augustus Cooke, esq. surgeon, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At Ventnor, I.W., Robert Henderson, esq. advocate, Edinburgh, youngest son of Robert Henderson, esq. of Allan Park, Stirling.

At Littlebourne rectory, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Captain John James.

Frederick, infant son of the Rev. C. F. Newell; and on the 30th, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. F. Newell, Incumbent of Broadstairs, and dau. of the Right Hon. S. M. Lushington.

At Wath-upon-Dearn, aged 36, Anne-Lucy, wife of G. P. Nicholson, esq. solicitor.

At Cowley Grove, Middlesex, aged 55, Richard Bury Palliser, esq. of Castlewarden, co. Kildare.

At Lee Park House, Blackheath, Miss Mary Price Tanner, niece of the late John Tanner, esq. of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

At Knowle Hall, Warwicksh. aged 22, Isabella-Catherine, wife of Robert Emilius Wilson, esq. and dau. of the late John Jones, esq. of Portland-place, London, and Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire.

In Montague-st. Portman-sq. aged 66, Miss Mary Elizabeth Winstanley, second dau. of the late Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunstone House, Leic. and sister to the present Clement Winstanley, esq. A coroner's inquest returned as their verdict—"Disease of the heart." She was sister to the late Mrs. Charles Pochin, of Barkby Hall, whose melancholy death by fire, while reading in bed in London, occurred a few months ago.

* At Puslinch, aged 61, Marianne Yonge, dau. of the late Rev. James Yonge, of Puslinch.

Oct. 30. At Cambridge, Harriett, wife of Mr. R. P. Hardman, and eldest dau. of the late Ovid Topham, esq. of the Hornsey-road, London.

At Great Malvern, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Horsley, esq.

At Ramsgate, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

Suddenly, at Bath, Mr. George Miller, solicitor, formerly of Sherborne.

Aged 81, Maria, widow of Capt. James Nash, H.E.I.C.S. late of Oak Hill, Dawlish.

At Plymouth, aged 67, Sophia wife of John Saunders, esq.

At Dartmouth, R. Toswell, esq.

Aged 84, James Webster, esq. of Cheltenham.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Exeter, Mary, relict of J. E. Winsloe, esq. formerly of Collipriest House, Tiverton.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 62, Miss Catherine Frances Blackburn.

Oct. 31. At Brighton aged 67, Edward Bransfield, esq. R.N. the first Surveyor of the South Shetland Islands, &c. lying to the southward of Cape Horn.

At Hastings, aged 36, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Christopher James Campbell, esq. Assistant Secretary to the General Post Office.

At Ramsgate, and late of Stone House, Pimlico, aged 58, William Clarke, esq.

At West Lydford, William Hungerford Colston, D.C.L. Fellow of New College, Oxford, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of Somersetshire, only son of William Hungerford Colston, Rector of West Lydford, D.D. He was shooting with Mr. Neville and Mr. Tudway, of Wells, when his death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun, which shattered his knee in so dreadful a manner that amputation of the limb was considered the only remedy, but he sank from exhaustion before it was completed.

At West Brixton, aged 27, John Wilson Dubourg, of Park-cresc. Chapel, Clapham.

At the residence of the Bishop of Chichester, Queen Anne-st. aged 69, J. B. Freeland, esq. of Chichester.

At Walthamstow, Ann, second dau. of the late John Wm. Goss, esq.

At Whalley, Lanc. at an advanced age, Eliza-

beth, relict of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, Rector of Bix, Oxfordshire, and last surviving sister of the late Rear-Adm. Master, of Bath.

At Kensington, aged 28, Vincent, youngest son of Mr. Leigh Hunt.

Harriet-Isabella, relict of Lieut.-Gen. James Montgomerie, Col. of the 30th Regt. formerly of Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire, brother to the 12th Earl of Eglington. She was the daughter of Thomas Jackson, esq. of Westbury, Glouc. was married in 1810, and left a widow in 1829.

Aged 54, at Dulwich-hill, Thomas Pell Platt, esq. late of Childs-hill, Hampstead, and formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

At Buckland rectory, Surrey, aged 78, Mary, relict of Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. M.P. of Bryanston, co. of Dorset, father of the present Lord Portman. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. of Breamore House, Hants. by Mary, dau. of John Lethieullier, esq. and was married in 1816.

At Southampton, Elizabeth-Crow, relict of Capt. Peter Rainier, R.N., C.B., of Southampton, who died in 1836 (see his memoir in our vol. v. p. 662).

At Dunkerque, France, John Robinson, esq. late of Horton, Bucks, eldest surviving son of the late Anthony Robinson, esq. of Hatton Garden.

At Rye, aged 82, Mrs. Saunders, widow of James Saunders, esq.

At Woolley Hall, Berks, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of Sebastian Smith, esq. of Connaught-place West.

At Cheltenham, Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Nathaniel Warren, esq. of Niel's Town House, co. Dublin, and M.P. in the Irish House of Commons.

Aged 74, Ann, relict of D. S. Waters, esq. of Coventry.

Lately. George Anderson, the Clown. He committed suicide by throwing himself from a second floor window, Upper Graystoke-pl. Fetter-lane.

At Vienna, Count Maurice Dietrichstein, who was Austrian Ambassador in England for some time up to August 1848.

At sea, on his passage to England, William Hunt, esq. This gallant officer never recovered the injury he had received at Rangoon, where his lamented father, Captain and Paymaster of the 80th, fell from fever. Lieut. Hunt was so esteemed by his brother officers that they ordered a monument to be erected to his memory in Thomas's Church, Dublin.

Dr. Scholz, one of the most distinguished oriental scholars of Germany. He was senior member of the Faculty of Theology at Bonn, and a Professor in the University of that town. He studied Persian and Arabic under the celebrated Sylvestre de Lacy; brought out a new critical edition of the New Testament, for which he consulted innumerable original documents; made a complete literary and scientific exploration of Alexandria, Cairo, Central Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mar-marica, &c. and published accounts thereof. He has bequeathed his valuable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman manuscripts, antiquities and coins, together with his very valuable library, to the University of Bonn.

At New Orleans, aged 44, Henry Stretton, esq. second son of the late William Thomas Stretton, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. London, and Laurel Lodge, Twickenham.

Nor. 1. At Bowdon, Cheshire, George Barton, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar April 20, 1838.

Aged 86, Harriet, widow of James Bush, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

At Streatham, aged 79, John Henry Capper, esq. formerly of the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, having been in the Home Department fifty-three years. He served under seventeen successive Secretaries of State, and held the appointment of Superintendent of Convicts for thirty years.

At Boulogne, aged 56, George Chilton, esq. Q.C.

Recorder of the city of Gloucester. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple June 16, 1820.

At Aylesbury, aged 58, John Deane esq.

At Bristol, aged 22, George de la Roche, wife of Capt. Charles Lambart, 1st baronet, and only daughter of Major-General Lambart, C.B.

At Loughborough, aged 83, Joseph Fletcher esq. of Cannon Dock, Loughborough.

At Clifton, aged 78, Mrs. Fyfe, late of the late Augustus Fyfe esq. of Elmestone, Suffolk.

At Dover, Lady Charlotte, sister of the Earl of Kinnaird. She was the daughter of Valentine the 1st Earl, by his first wife, the Lady Charlotte Darnley, third daughter of Henry 13th Viscount Dillon, was married in 1802 to Sir George Fyfe, Bart. of Old Court, co. Cork, and had a numerous family.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, Anne, relict of John Macaulay, of Newton, Perthshire, esq. and eldest son of the late Hugh Stewart of Ardsheal.

At Hythe, Kent, aged 81, Mary-Jane, wife of Henry Mackintosh esq.

J. Mansland esq. of Clifton.

Aged 83, Sarah, wife of William St. Quintin, esq. of Southampton Hall, Yorks. re.

At Holborn Wood, Leicester, aged 77, James Tomsett esq.

Nov 2. At Jersey, aged 62, Frederick Churchill, esq. Lord W. M. Hesse's leg. and of the late 2d Provisional Battalion of Militia.

At Denbigh, Catherine, wife of Wood Gibson, esq. of Hope, near Manchester.

At Carnarvon, Ayrshire, Catherine, eldest daughter of late Wm. Dewar, esq. of Ballhouse, Scotland.

At Chippingham, Wilts, aged 78, Harry Goldney esq.

In Hales-pence, Chelsea, Miss Holles, at an advanced age.

At Kensington, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Forrester, aged 74, Maria-Susannah, widow of Edward Harton esq. formerly of Baker-street.

In James-st. Backingham-gate, aged 79, Chas. Knyvet esq. of Semington, Berks.

At Paddington, aged 79, John Christopher Lockner esq.

At Brighton, aged 38, Louisa, wife of William Shrubrick Martin and late of William Henry Hall esq. M.D. of Bath, Middlesex.

Aged 61, Albert Edward, second son of Henry Mawley esq. of Tower-st.

Maria, relict of William Meredith esq. Brixton.

At Tottenham, aged 79, Miss Mitchell.

In Marlborough-st. Portman sq. Maria, widow of Henry Perry esq. M.D.

At Lambeth, aged 61, Mary-Anne, widow of Thomas Potts esq. of Upper Clapton.

At Whitechapel, aged 61, William Henry Proby esq. relict of the late Rev. W. Proby Vicar of St. Andrew's, Perthshire, and of Longwood, and Chancellor of St. David's.

At Molesey, aged 21, Herbert Symonds esq. son of the late Robert Symonds esq. of Turbutt Monks, Dorset.

At Exeter, aged 93, at the house of her son, J. Tattersall, M.D. Mary, relict of the Rev. William Deane Tattersall, relict of West, the Bishop of Exeter, and William, relict of George, the Bishop of Bath, and Captain the King George the Third. Jane, her youngest daughter, was married to George Hastings Wilkes esq. of Tottenham, Kent, and died at Exeter without issue. This venerable lady enjoyed strong bodily health, never absenting herself from daily morning and evening service when performed at her parish church. She had a few months ago, while confined for to her room, and ever since she has been prayed for weekly, by a congregation who remembered her with respect and affection, on account of her constant attention to her religious duties.

Nov 3. By being thrown from his gig, Mr. Edward Chubb, an eminent miller of Ware.

At Ayrbridge, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Ed-

ward Cross, for many years Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Colchester.

Aged 81, J. W. Finlayson esq. of Southampton. At Brighton, aged 80, Francis Green esq. formerly Governor of Bermuda and Upper Canada.

At St. Stephen's, paragon, shop, St. Paul's, Middlesex, aged 2, Arthur, youngest son of the late Rev. G. J. Moore, of Mary St. Edmund's.

At Lancaster, Edward Hassall esq. member of the Society of British Artists.

At Birkow Hill, Cheshire, aged 41, Harriet-Craves, relict of William Hewitt esq. solicitor, eldest daughter of the late Charles Fletcher esq. of Manchester.

At Enniskillen, aged 86, Patrick Lowe, a pensioner for 52nd Light Infantry. He joined one of the former regts at Madag. where he personally captured the governor of that fortress, for which he obtained a large reward. He also was present at Waterloo and had been with thirteen campaigns.

At West Drayton, Middlesex, aged 79, Comm. Robert Lawthorn, B.N. He entered the service in 1793 on board the Queen Charlotte 100, and in the Royal George of the same force, and in the ship of Lord Bridport he was present at the battle of the 1st of June. In June 1797 he sailed to the West Indies as master of the York 74 and having seen much boat service he was confirmed Lieutenant Nov. 2, 1799. He was afterwards senior Lieutenant of the frigate of 36 guns, the 18, Helder 32, and finally of the Belsham and Scarborough 74s. He was made Commander in 1843 and went on half pay in June 1844, since which time he has not been further employed. His wife died in October last, aged 92.

At Kensington, aged 69, Mr. William Nash, formerly for 38 years steward of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

At Fagbaster, William Wallen Rodgers esq. of the late firm of J. L. Rodgers and Son, of Birmingham, and formerly of Chancery-street, London.

Aged 72, in Chester-park, Rogers's-park, Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of the late James and Elizabeth Shaw and relict of the late George Chapman, esq. of Upper near Aylesbury.

At Adelphi-park, Antonia-Maria, wife of the Rev. John Sumner, Rector of Southchurch, only daughter of the late John Edwards, Canon of Durham.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 76, Thomas West esq.

At Hesse-terrace near Ham, Charlotte, wife of John Thomas Wright esq.

Nov 4. At Greenwich, Emma-Rachel, second daughter of the late Isaac and wife esq.

Aged 9, William Brooks esq. of Charendish House, Chesham, H.W. Maresfield.

At the Royal Dockyard, Deptford, aged 26, Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. William Bruce.

At Chichester, Sussex, Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of Lord Lyons esq.

At Aldenham, the 1st Baroness Anne, Dowager Viscountess of Arundel. She was the daughter of the 1st Arthur Lord esq. and married Lord De Grey in 1790 and was left a widow in 1810, by which time she had nine sons, of whom the present Viscount and four brothers survive, and three daughters.

At Lyons, aged 17, Francis Clowes esq. formerly of Southwark, Norfolk.

At Bessingham, aged 83, Thomas Howard Crane esq. late Assistant under the Old Corporation.

At Chesham, Bucks, aged 67, Christopher Drake esq.

By the upsetting of a boat on the Isis, near Sandford, William Lowthion Howes an undergraduate of Jesus College, Oxford. He was a native of Carnarvon, where he has left a widowed mother childless.

Aged 75, Sarah, widow of David Ashbanel Lindo esq. of Maxwell-st. Goodman's-fields.

At Kippax-hall, near Leeds, aged 34, Francis Hastings Melbourn esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 94, Theodore Price, esq. of Harborne, Staffordshire.

At Stretton, Staff. the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Monckton, aged 81, Anne, widow of John Groom Smythe, esq. of Hilton, near Wolverhampton.

At Tanshurst, aged 23, Hervey Vaughan Williams, student of Christ Church, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

Nor. 5. At Littlehampton, Sussex, aged 32, James Hill Albony, Capt. in the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers.

At Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, aged 56, John Barker, esq. late High Sheriff, Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate for Staffordshire.

At Worksop, Notts, aged 16, Susannah Hepzibah, fourth dau. of Dr. Carter, late of Harpole, Northamptonshire, and sister of Mrs. D. Nutt, of the Strand.

In Prince's Risborough, aged 81, John Edmonds, esq. late of the Strand.

In Regent-sq. Gray's-inn-road, Joseph West Galton, esq. of Her Majesty's General Post-office.

In Paris, Virginia, wife of the Rev. Francis Garden.

At Geneva, aged 56, John Lewis Provost, of Suffolk-pl. Agent and Consul for Switzerland.

At Brighton, aged 56, James Reade, esq. of Lower Berkeley-sq. London.

At Brompton, aged 58, D. S. Young, esq. late Surgeon-gen. of the Madras Medical Service.

Nor. 6. At Ulstone Grove, near Helensburgh, N.B. Roger Aytoun, esq. late of Hastings, formerly Capt. 92nd Regt. third son of the late Major-Gen. Aytoun, of Inchdairnie.

At Mickleham, aged 30, Frederick, only surviving son of G. P. Barclay, esq.

At Dalton, aged 85, Matilda, relict of Jessie Craddeck.

At Southampton, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Dixon, Royal Artillery.

At Camden-road Villas, aged 42, George Hawkins, jun. esq.

At Hurstperpoint, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of W. Marshall, esq.

At Ansty Pastures, Leic. Selina, wife of the Rev. Robert Martin, and only dau. of the late John Frewen Turner, esq. of Cold Overton Hall, and sister of Thomas Frewen Turner, esq. late M.P. for South Leicestersh. and of Charles Hay Frewen, esq. M.P. for East Sussex.

At Charleville, co. Wicklow, aged 5 months, the Hon. Charles Monck, youngest child of Viscount Monck.

At Broomlands, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, Mrs. Bingham Richards.

At Woolwich, in consequence of an accident while in the discharge of his duty on board the Defence convict-ship, of which he was Deputy Governor, aged 47, Capt. James Sargeaunt, late of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Letherhead, Surrey, aged 71, Mary, relict of Thomas Tegg, esq. of Cheapside, publisher.

At Cheltenham, aged 41, Margaret-Logie, wife of Andrew Walker, esq. late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Nor. 7. At Upper Clapton, at the residence of his son-in-law the Rev. S. B. Bergne, aged 75, Edward Fowler, esq. of Lincoln.

In Bath, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. George Harper, D.D. Rector of Stepney, Middlesex, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Heathcote, Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, Lanc. and grand-dau. of the first Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Hants, Bart.

At Yarmouth, aged 54, Lieut. Philip Heath, R.A. third son of the late Captain Heath, of Hemlington.

At Clifton, Phoebe-Anne, wife of Abraham Hillhouse, esq.

At his nephew's at Hengrave, Suffolk, aged 84, John Lugar, esq. of Ardleigh.

At Euston-pl. New-road, aged 37, Mr. John E. Moody, an eminent comic vocalist.

At Wylve, Wilts, aged 87, Mrs. Potticary.

At Cheltenham, Elizabeth-Kelly, eldest dau. of

the late Wm. Stace, esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Aged 86, Frances, relict of Cotton Thompson, esq. of Ketton, near Stamford.

At Hartley Wintney, Hants, Anne, relict of Francis Tweddell, esq. Threepwood, Northumb.

At Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, aged 2, Caroline-Alice; and, aged 10 months, Marion, daus. of H. R. Upcher, esq.

Nor. 8. Aged 27, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of the Rev. John J. Day, M.A. Curate of St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, and eldest dau. of Capt. Hy. Nelson.

In London, aged 68, George Emery, esq. a Deputy-Lieut. for that county, and a Capt. in the Dorset Militia.

At Brighton, Harriet, widow of John Charles Hall, esq. of Bloomsbury-pl. and Lincoln's-inn-fields, and eldest dau. of Joseph Gardiner, esq. of Highgate, and of Newgate-street.

At Highbury, aged 68, Clara, widow of Colonel Alexander Hind, Bengal Art.

At St. John's, Wakefield, aged 85, Joseph Priestley, esq.

J. H. Reynolds, esq. clerk of the County Court of Hampshire for the Isle of Wight.

At Margate, aged 62, P. Truefitt, esq. late of Andover House, Fulham.

At Brighton, aged 94, Jane, relict of William Weld, esq. of Kensington Gravel-pits.

Nor. 9. At Stonehouse, aged 68, Js. Blearby, esq.

At Trumpington, Camb. aged 72, Jane, widow of Thomas Burrows, esq. of Limehouse.

At Tunbridge, aged 75, Anne, widow of John Carnell, esq. of West Peckham.

Aged 65, Mrs. Henly, wife of Abraham Henly, esq. of Lickhill House, Calne, and mother of Mr. T. L. Henly, the newly-elected Mayor of that place.

Mary, wife of the Rev. William H. Stevens, Curate of Stoke-next-Guildford.

At Brighton, aged 79, Miss Catharine Wright.

Nor. 10. At Milton-next-Gravesend, aged 60, Frederick Rushbrook Clause, esq. R.N.

In Newington-pl. Kennington-road, aged 56, R. L. W. Cooper, esq.

Aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of John Farley, esq. of Clapham-common.

In Devonshire-pl. Maida-hill, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of John Vale, esq.

At Upper Berkeley-st. London, aged 26, Agnes Constance, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Thomas Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester.

Nor. 11. Aged 51, Charles Charnock, esq. of Holmefield House, near Ferrybridge.

Aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Darton, esq. of Temple Dinsley, Herts.

At Tunbridge Wells, Jane Fotheringham, relict of Lieut. Halles, K.H. and eldest dau. of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.

At Cheetham Hill, Manchester, aged 69, Thomas Hollins, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law W. Worts, esq. surgeon, Colchester, aged 96, Mrs. Sawyer.

Nor. 12. At Royden Hall, East Peckham, Kent, aged 43, W. Cook, jun. esq.

At Brighton, aged 84, John Halkett, esq. of the Albany.

At York-st. Portman-square, London, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mercer, C.B. 63rd Bengal N. Inf.

At the residence of her sister at Countess Weir, near Exeter, Elizabeth, relict of Lucius O'Brien, esq.

Nor. 13. At Bideford, aged 67, Eliza, relict of the late W. Bartlett, esq.

In Portman-sq. the Dowager Lady Macnaghten.

At the residence of Edward Wallis, esq. of Hesse, near Hull, aged 60, John Prest, esq. of York. He took a warm interest in every religious society in York connected with the Established Church, and in all the general charitable institutions. To many he served as president or treasurer, and their several committees occupied

nearly the whole of his time. In 1837 he became a member of the House Committee of the York Hospital, and in 1840 treasurer of the York School for the Blind. The new church of Holgate and the girls' school without Micklegate Bar were both founded chiefly through his exertions. He has left a widow and a numerous family.

At her residence in Sherborne, Anne, relict of John Melliar, esq. only dau. of the late W. Devenish, esq. of Sydling, Dorset.

Nor. 14. At York, Lieut.-Col. Mageniz, late of the 27th Foot, and Inspecting Field Officer of the York Recruiting District. He was an officer of distinguished services, and had a silver medal with three clasps, for Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

At Mount Radford, aged 67, Samuel Maunder, esq. one of the Magistrates of Exeter,

Aged 11, Eliza-Phoebe, only daughter of Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Edith Grove, New Brompton, and Red Lion Court, Fleet-st.

Nor. 15. At Stamford, aged 21, Mrs. Mary Belgrave, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, Rector of Preston, Rutland.

E. F. Burbridge, esq. of Dedham House, Essex.

In Newman-st. aged 84, Miss Susannah Debary, third dau. of the Rev. Peter Debary, formerly Vicar of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants.

At Dorchester, aged 77, Thomas Gilbert Garland, esq.

Nov. 16. At Clifton, Ann, wife of Sir Benjamin Outram, C.B., F.R.S. Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals. She was the dau. of William Scales, esq. and relict of Captain Richard Corne, R.N.; and was married to Sir Benjamin in 1811.

Nor. 17. At Headington, aged 75, Ann, wife of Joseph Appleton, esq. late of Henley-on-Thames.

At Sidmouth, aged 81, Charlotte-Augusta, relict of Robert Foote, esq. and the last surviving child of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1777.

At Netherton, Frances, wife of Sir Edmund S. Prideaux, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of the late Edmund Lamplugh Irton, esq. of Irton Hall, Cumberland, by his second wife Harriet, dau. of John Hayne, esq. of Ashbourn Green, co. Derby. She became in 1842 the third wife of Sir Edmund Prideaux.

At his residence, Summerlands, Exeter, Lieut.-Gen. Alfred Richards, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

Nor. 18. At the Hotel de Castiglione, Paris, aged 42, Emily, wife of George Waugh, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row, solicitor.

At Brighton, Eliza, wife of John Pollard Willoughby, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Oct. 30 .	548	317	222	1	1088	561	527	1400
Nov. 6 .	538	340	198	20	1096	575	521	1655
„ 13 .	499	321	167	43	1030	520	510	1450
„ 20 .	432	317	172	1	922	487	435	1490

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Nov. 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 11	30 2	18 7	27 8	35 4	32 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 22.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	4,776 Calves 211
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	25,150 Pigs 365
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Nov. 19.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 14*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.*
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49*s.* 3*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1852, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.			8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Oct. 26	40	47	46	29, 76	rain	Nov. 11	47	51	46	29, 51	cloudy, rain
27	39	47	46	84	constant rain	12	47	51	46	56	hvy. rain, fair
28	41	51	47	29, 40	cloudy, do.	13	45	48	46	48	cidy. rn. sleet
29	42	46	47	75	do. do.	14	46	52	51	38	do. do.
30	57	57	53	66	do.	15	51	57	51	15	do. do.
31	53	61	53	64	do. rain	16	55	52	48	18	do. do.
N. 1	55	58	59	74	do. do.	17	53	57	50	29	do. do.
2	58	60	54	53	do. do.	18	45	50	47	87	do. fair
3	53	56	48	67	fr. cidy. by. rn.	19	45	50	44	30, 10	do. rain
4	53	57	61	83	do. do. rain	20	47	51	47	29, 80	do. do.
5	55	61	47	39	do. do.	21	44	56	48	36	rain
6	46	55	57	70	do. do. rain	22	42	47	43	10	do. cloudy
7	49	57	51	90	cloudy, fair	23	40	43	44	00	do.
8	59	63	58	30, 07	do. do.	24	44	49	43	50	cloudy
9	55	60	57	15	do. do.	25	43	45	46	90	fair, rain
10	48	57	51	29, 17	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	—	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	111½	275½	85 pm.	74 pm.
28	224	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	110½	273½	85 88 pm.	74 pm.
29	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	—	87 pm.	71 pm.
30	224	99½	100½	103½	—	—	—	275	84 pm.	75 78 pm.
2	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	99½	112	—	87 pm.	74 77 pm.
3	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	111½	—	85 87 pm.	75 pm.
4	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	275	85 88 pm.	75 pm.
5	224½	99½	100½	103½	6½	98½	—	275	84 pm.	74 77 pm.
6	224	99½	100½	103½	—	—	—	—	87 84 pm.	73 pm.
8	223½	99½	101½	103½	—	—	—	274	87 84 pm.	73 76 pm.
9	223	99½	100½	103½	6½	99½	—	275	84 86 pm.	—
10	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	275½	84 83 pm.	72 76 pm.
11	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	—	83 pm.	72 75 pm.
12	223½	99½	100½	103½	6½	—	—	274	—	72 75 pm.
13	—	99½	100½	103½	—	—	—	275½	83 pm.	72 pm.
15	—	99½	100½	103	—	—	—	—	85 pm.	75 pm.
16	222	99½	100½	103	6½	98½	—	—	84 pm.	70 73 pm.
17	222½	99½	100½	103	6½	99½	—	—	81 pm.	70 pm.
19	222	100	100½	104½	—	—	—	277	—	73 70 pm.
20	223	100½	100½	103½	—	—	—	275½	—	69 72 pm.
22	223½	100½	101½	103½	—	—	—	—	80 pm.	72 69 pm.
23	323½	100½	101½	103½	6½	—	—	275	83 pm.	69 pm.
24	223	100½	101½	103½	—	100	—	277	—	68 pm.
25	223	100½	101½	103½	6½	—	—	275	—	72 pm.
26	223	100½	101½	104	6½	—	—	—	80 83 pm.	70 73 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock and Share Broker,
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